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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

Lahore Hunger-Strike Ends.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL.

Lahore, February 20 To-day after going through the communique issued by the Government of India on the question of the treatment and classification of prisoners, the hunger-striking accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case gave up the hunger-strike. The hunger-strike had begun on the 4th February and was today the 16th day of the hunger strike. Their main grievance was that the recommendations of the Jail Enquiry Committee had not been given a practical shape.

The condition of some of the prisoners, especially of Shivram Rajguru, was very precarious.

The Government communique was show to day to S. Bhagat Singh and Mr. B. K. Dutt in the Central Jail and to Mr. Bejoy Kumar Sinha and other accused in Borstal Jail.

S. Bhagat Singh and Mr. B. K. Dutt were then brought to the Borstal jail to confer with the other accused and after consultations S. Bhagat Singh they declared that they were prepared to terminate the hunger-strike. S. Bhagat Singh gave medicine to Rajguru with his own hands, which the latter took.

Rajguru's mother and brother had an interview with him.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S MESSAGE

Lahore, Feb. 20 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following message to the hunger-strikers through Lala Pindi Das :—

"My dear ones,—We are in critical position now-a-days. Our hands are not strong in the Legislative Assembly at present and, therefore, we cannot carry on the fight for you in the Assembly in the way we want to do it. But in the circumstances, I would request you that in view of the 'communique' issued by the Government of India and in view of the assurance given to us, I am of opinion that we have to succeeded to a great extent. If we have to fight with Government again for our rights, we would do so and for this I am awaiting the day when we would be far more strong and then we would be far more strong and then we would not fight for reforms in jails but the biggest achievement, that is "Swaraj" will be ours. That day is not far off. I am hopeful and I trust that in view of my appeal to you, you would discontinue hunger-strike.

The Rice Market.

25-2-30.

The Local Rice Market Report further drop in prices by about Rs. 2-8 than yesterday Kanoungtoe Big Millers sold Small Mill Ngasein April 400 tons at 347-8. Small Millers sold white meedone After 15th March 400 at 360 362-8 and Poozoondaung small mill quality all March 200 tons at 337-8 Other nominal prices were Small Mill Ngasein February, March 343-8 345 April White Meedone 365 S.Q. Ngasein March 360 Meedone 377-8 Loozain Ngasein 287-8 290 Meedone 310 312-8 In the Godown Rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 360, 380. Long boil 345, 360, 365. Boil Milchar 340, 355, 360. Boil Yathalay 350, 370. White Yathalay 339, 350. Rangoon Mill Milchar 340, 342-8. River line 330, 365. Pyu 340, 350. Full Boil Ngasein 325, 335. Half Boil Ngasein 315, 325 Loozain Ngasein 275, 277-8. Loozain meedone 310, 312-8. Big mill special 315, 317-8 Small mill Ngasein 335. meedone 355 and Shwebo old rice Superior 440, 470. The paddy market Reported weak and was quoted at 127, 128, Mandalay 129. Prome 129, 130. Boat and meedone 143.

26-2-30

The local rice market continued to be easy and prices dropped further by about Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 5 than yesterday. Outside puotations were 9 Small mills February March at 340 and April 346 Kanoungtoe Big millers sold Small mill quality May 200 tons at 350 and Putto rice February, 100 tons 415 Small millers sold Small mill Ngasein Immediate milling 50 tons at 342-8 White meedone 300 tons at 362-8 Loonzain meenone 200 tons at 312-8 and Special 50 tons 327-8 Other nominal were S.Q. Ngasein 357-8 S.Q. Meedone prices 377-8 Ngasein Loonzain 287-8. In the Godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 345 375 Long Boil 340 to 365 Boil Milchar 340 to 362-8 Boil yathatay 340 365 White Yathalay 330 355 Rangoon mill Milchar 340 342-8 River line 330 335. Pyu 340, 350. Full Boil 325, 335. Half Boil 320, 325. Lonzain Ngasein 275, 277-8. Lonzain Meedone 310. Big mill special 312-8, 315. Small mill Ngasein 332-8, 335. Meedone 350, 360. Shwebo rice 440, 470 and New 400 to 425.

The paddy market continued to be easy price were 126, 127. Mandalay 128, Prome 128, to 131. Boat and 143- 145, meedone.

Future of Wirless Telephony

TO BE WORKED BY POST OFFICE

Rugby, Feb. 26: The Postmaster General announced in the Commons that Government had decided upon a policy for overseas telephone by concentration of the Post Office wireless station at Rugby and the receiving station at Baldock. He referred to the fact that under the late Government the beam wireless system for overseas telegraphy had been leased to the Imperial and Internation Communications Company. The late Government however, in conformity with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference had reserved to the Post Office control of overseas telephony and deliberately refrained from committing themselves on the question whether they should or should not use company stations for this purpose. In August last he received a letter from the Communications Compay urging Government should now get to work the overseas telephony from the Company's stations beginning with four services to Canada, Australia, South Africa and India. This was one alternative. The other alternative was for Government to concentrate on the wireless telephone service at the Government station at Rugby, which had for three years worked the service to the United States on a commercial basis.

TWO MAIN ISSUES

In deciding between these two alternatives there were two main issues, firstly which of the system would provide a more efficient service and secondly which would be more economical. Government consulted two independent experts, who reported that apart from future developments both systems were probably equally capable of providing satisfactory communication between two points over a given number of hours each day.

As regards future development the Rugby system was more elastic and therefore in respect offered decided advantages.

RUGBY MORE ECONOMICAL

The Second main issue was financial Comparison between the two systems Concentration at Rugby admitted economies in many directions, particularly in land line connection with London. The trunk exchange wireless service required excellent land connection and by grouping the services at one centre such as at Rugby a smaller number of lines would suffice. The distance to Rugby and Baldock from London was much less than to the stations at Bodmin, Bridgewater, Grimsby and Skegess. The result was that the work of the four circuits to India and the Dominions through beam stations would need 4,190 miles high grade telephone circuits, whilst to work them through the Post Office station at Rugby and Baldock only 780 miles would be required.

The minimum rental asked by the Communications Company for the use of beam telegraphs stations for the telephone services in question was from £40,000 to £45,000 per annum, according to the type of equipment employed plus a royalty of 10 per cent on the gross receipt in excess of a certain figures. This was exclusive of a cheaper scheme which was open to objection on other grounds.

Detailed estimates of the cost of working the same services from Rugby showed a saving on the above figures of £17,000 per annum and £22,000 per annum respectively, which would be increased when the royalty commenced to operate.

As a result of the consideration of all the issues Government had decided upon a policy of taking the overseas wireless telephone by concentration at the Post Office station at Rugby and the receiving stantion at Baldock.

Lancashire Colliery Explosion

5 KILLED AND 20 INJURED

London, Feb. 27 : Five miners have been killed and twenty injured in a colliery explosion followed by fire at Haydock in Lancashire. The rescuers worked feverishly but were delayed and greatly endangered by the fact that the timber supporting the roof and sides of the pit was on fire. Eventually a gang equipped with extinguishers subdued the flams.

Women Doctors Heroic Work.

Two women doctors did heroic work. They descended the pit and established a dressing station near the source of the explosion.

Fire In 53Rd Street.

As the result of a lace curtain coming into contact with a lighted candle, there was an alarm of fire at 1 a.m. On Thursday at No. 46, 53rd Street. The Brigade turned out in response to a phone call, and on arrival found that the blaze had been extinguished by the inmates of the house.

Indian Delegation To League.

TO BE LED BY INDIAN PRINCE
RESOLUTION CARRIED BY CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

New Delhi, Feb. 26: The main interest in to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Princes centred round a resolution moved by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala that an Indian Prince should lead the Indian delegation to the League of Nations at least once in a cycle of three years. The Maharaja of Kapurthala said last year the nomination of an Indian leader of the delegation to Geneva marked a new very great departure. It was a great pleasure to him to co-operate with and assist Sir Habibullah, his leader at the last delegation. The resolution proposed the leadership be given to an Indian Prince as frequently as possible, but at least once in 3 years. He added "This will be public recognition of the importance of our order in the policy of the Indian Empire and a tribute to the success achieved by its representatives. We cannot have a stronger friend than His Excellency the Viceroy and I am sure the request embodied in the resolution will receive his favourable consideration". (Applause.)

The Maharaja of Alwar said in the existing circumstances one delegate was appointed from England, one selected from British India, one from Indian States. So long as this arrangement stood and a turn was to come normally they would have a chance once in 3 years. He said the Princes cordially agreed to being led by a British Indian and sincerely hoped when their turn came to lead the delegation that the position would be equally cordially accepted by British Indians.

VICEROY'S VIEWS

The Viceroy said "I have listened with much interest to what Your Highnesses have said on this important topic and I am glad to have the opportunity of receiving the benefit of your views. Your Highnesses will recall the fact that the question of leadership of the Indian delegation was first raised in the Council of State in 1926 when the late Mr. S. R. Das made a statement on the object. In March 1928 a resolution was moved in that House recommending that the delegation be predominantly Indianin composition and be led by and Indian. The Government reply on that occasion intimated that while showing sympathy with the resolution Government must be free to elect those whom they at any time considered most suitable for the particular work and they could not therefore bind themselves by any promise that the leader should invariably be an Indian. At the same time they pledged it would be their earnest endeavour to secure the services of an Indian who might worthily discharge the responsibility of leadership, and they went on to make it clear that in subsequent years Government would retain and exercise its full discretion in entrusting the leadership, as it seemed to them, either to a leader from British India or England or to a ruling Prince, though the last named alternative would raise some questions that would require careful consideration. I am not able to say more than that to-day. I shall communicate Your Highnesses views to the Secretary of State and shall give them myself the fullest consideration. I am sure your Highnesses will understand whatever it might be possible to do in the way of inviting one of Your Highnesses' order to lead the delegation it would be more difficult certainly in advance of the constitutional issues now under discussion being finally decided by the British Government to give consent to any mathematical formula of continuity which obviously raises the large constitutional principle for which perhaps the time is not quite ripe. The observation that have fallen from Your Highnesses represent, I know, the general feelings of your order and will receive sympathetic consideratton from myself and the Secretary of State. [Applause.]

The resolution was unanimously carried and the Chamber of Princes adjourned till to-morrow.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION

Another resolution adopted by the Chamber of Princes requested Government to concede that Indian States are entitled to grant their own broadcasting receiver license and establish transmitting stations (the latter in consultation with the Government of India. The Government of India are to address the Durbar to introduce such general principles of censorship as may from time to time be imposed in British India. The censorship authorities will be instructed that the term "seditious" is to be understood as including matter offending against States in India.

Schoolboy Knocked Down By Car.

While running across Lancaster road in front of the Methodist girls School at about 4 p. m. yesterday Robert Chin Tin (7) was knocked down by a car. He sustained a fracture of the left thigh besides multiple abrasions on other part of the body. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

MAWLAIK NEWS

[From Our Own Correspondent]

WEATHER

The cold is becoming lesser and the approach of the Hot weather is becoming evident by the warmth felt during the day and the mountain fires on the surrounding hills both day and night. The sky is now-a-days fairly overcast with smoke. It will be a regret that the cold will be giving away and the heat will be coming soon as the latter will make us uncomfortable. But it cannot be helped as it will have to come and go according to the nature.

OFFICIAL CHANGES

Mr. St. Vincent Nepean, the new Deputy Commissioner has arrived on the 20th instant to relive Mr. Head who is going home on leave.

U Kyaw Khaing, I.C.S., is expected here on the 23rd to take charge of the Mawlaik Sub-Division in place of U Aung Pe, B. A., B.C.S., who is transferred to Wanthoo.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

The meeting of the District Advisory School Board of the district was held in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mawlaik on the 22nd February 1930 and it was said to be well attended by members from various places of the district. It is understood that matters pertaining to Vernacular Education were discussed with warm enthusiasm.

A GOOD TURN.

A good turn was done by the local Elementary Training Class Headmaster and his pupils the other day in the form of saving the life of a cow which was stuck up nearly the whole body in the mud in a stream just between the town proper and Nyaunghlotha village. It was said that no notice and help was given by those who passed through the bridge over the stream in which the unfortunate cow lay. But being a holiday of the class, a student while walking near the spot where the incident took place, saw the cow in trouble. So he returned and reported the matter to the Head Master, who on receipt of the sad news of the cow hurried to the place with his students taking with bamboos, ropes etc. on arriving there they with great difficulty had to drag the animal out and saved him from death. Well done E. T. C. and go on with the same spirit. It's really a very good turn indeed.

BOY SCOUTS

It is really very glad to note that Mr. Thornton, Commissioner of Sagaing Division has sent a "Silver Cup" for the Scouts of Mawlaik, which is to be competed for by the different Patrols of the Troops in Scoutcraft and it should be presented to the best Patrol i.e. the best group of boys at end of the year. It will go on competing yearly and the Commissioner should be thanked by all of us for the interest he has shown for the boys of the place.

From Mid-Ocean To London.

BROADCAST TALK BY "MAJESTIC'S" CAPTAIN.

London, February 26.

Listener-in had a surprise last night when Captain Vaughan, Commander of the liner Majestic, gave a broadcast talk from mid-ocean while the liner was steaming at 23-1-2 knots per hour.

This is the first time that the British Broadcasting Corporation has been in communication with a ship 1,300 miles from London.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, need apply.

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing, stating age, nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
Minbu.

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Dated 1st March 1930.

His Excellency the Governor accepts the resignation by Mr. James Douglas Start, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. E., of his office as member of the Burma Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor nominates Mr. Hilary Lushington Holman-Hunt, C. I. E., M. Inst. C. E., C. M. Z. S., M. I. M. E., F. I. S. E., M. I. Struct. E., L. R. I. B. A., being an official, to be a member of the Burma Legislative Council.

U Pa Sein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on completion of the duty to which he was posted dated the 29th November 1929, transferred from Pegu and is posted to the headquarters of the Yamethin District to continue his training.

U Tun Ya, K.S.M., A.T.M., Deputy Commissioner, is on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department in Place of Maung Gale 8, K.S.M. proceeding on leave.

U Sein 3, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on completion of his treasury training at Insein, posted to Monywa, Lower Chindwin District, as Assistant Township Officer.

U Po Sein 4 A.T.M., Assistant Judge, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judgeand posted to the headquarters of the Magwe District, as Judge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Magwe and Minbu Districts, in place of Mr. D. W. J. Urquhart Barrister-at-law. District and Sessions Judge, transferred.

Mr. D. W. J. Urquhart, Barister-at-laws District and Sessions Judge, is transferred from Magwe and is posted to the headquarters of the Thaton District, as Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Thaton District, in place of Mr. A Gledhill, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, transferred.

Mr. A. Gledhill, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, is transferred from Thaton and is posted to the headquarters of the Tharrawaddy District, as Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Tharrawaddy District, in place of U Tin Toon, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S. officiating District and Sessions Judge, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. D. A. Savage, Assistant Judge, is appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge, and is posted as Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Prome and Thayetmyo Districts, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties, in place of U Maung Maung 7, A.T.M., Barrister-at Law, District and Sessions Judge, proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for two months is granted to U Maung Maung 7 A.T.M., Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 26th April 1930.

U Maung Maung 7 is permitted to prefix the gazetted holidays from the 12th to the 25th April 1930, to his leave, provided the conditions prescribed in the Local Government's Finance Department Notification No. 21, dated the 20th April 1926, are fulfilled.

Leave, on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. C. K. Davis, Deputy commissioner, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

Leave on average pay for eight months and in continuation thereof on half average pay for four months, is granted to U Maung Gale 8, K. S. M., Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

U Maung Gale proceeds to England.

Leave for the period from the 2nd September 1929 to the 1st December 1929 is granted to Mr. J. J. Bennison, I. C. S. in partial commutation of the leave granted to him.

U Ba Tin 1, A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 20th March 1930.

Leave on average pay for seven months is granted to Major H. F. E. Childers, I.A., Commandant, Burma Military Police, with effect from the 20th March 1930 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr. G. F. Fforde, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, were placed at the disposal of the Military Authorities with a view to his undergoing the annual course of military training prescribed for officer of the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

U Ba Haw, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Akyab District, is granted an extension of leave without allowances for a period of one month and eleven days in continuation of the leave granted him.

U Ngwe Gaing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Myaungmya District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

Oo Kyaw Khine, I. C. S. Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Upper Chindwin District.

Oo Kyaw Khine, I.C.S Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be a Jutice of the Peace within and for Burma.

Mr. H. F. Oxbury, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Mandalay District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

Leave on average pay for five months and thirteen days is granted to Mr. E. J. L. Andrew, Assistant Protecior of Immigrants and Emigrants, Rangoon, with effect from the 30th February 1930, before noon.

Mr. Andrew is permitted to retire from the service of Government, on medical certificate at the expiry of this leave.

U Kin Gyi, Deputy Myook, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 1st May 1928.

U Hla Baw [3], Deputy Myook, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 8th May 1928.

U Mra Aung, Deputy Myook, on probation is confirmed to his appointment with effect from the 19th May 1928.

U San Yah, Deputy Myook' is released from suspension and is reduced to a post of clerk in the office of the Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, with effect from the date on which he assumes charges of his duties.

U Hla Gyaw, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Meiktila District.

U Pe Thein, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Henzada District.

The undermentioned gentlemen are reappointed to be Magistrates Honorary of the third class in the Insein District :—

U Ba Nyun, Contractor, Hlegu.
U Ye. Joint Sub-Registrar, Hlegu.
U Ba, Special Power Headman and Rice Mill Owner, Dabein.
U Pe, Land Owner, Thayetpingaung, Hlegu,

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 24th February 1933.

The undermentioned gentlemen are reappointed to be Magistrates Honorary of the third class in the Insein District :—

U Po Min Headmen. Tantabin.
U Set Shein Trader, Tantaban.
U Bya, Land Owner, Tantabin.
U Po Myit, Land Owner, Tantaban.

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 24th February 1933.

U San Pe 5, Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Pyapon District.

U San Gyaw 3. A. T. M., Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Minbu District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Thein 2, Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Myingyan District.

U Po Myit 5, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be Magistrate of the first class in the Myingyan District.

U Ba Nyein, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Myingyan District.

Saw Carey Kaing, Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class, is invested with powers to try, as a magistrate, all offences not punishable with death.

U Aung, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Pyapon District.

Mrs. Tee Tee Luce is appointed to be a Magistrate Honorary of the third class in the Rangoon Town District.

Mrs. Tee Tee Luce will hold office up to and including the 14th February 1932.

The Local Government is pleased to direct that U Ko Gyi, Pleader, Monywa shall cease to be a visitor of the Monywa District Jail.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Rugby' Febuary 26.

To a question in the House of Commons, Dr. Shiels, Under-Secretary for the Colonies said the Colonail Conference will consider the question of unofficial representation at future colonial conferences.

Answering a question regarding colonial development schemes, Dr. Shiels said a preliminary application for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund had been made by the High Commissioner for transport for Kenya and Uganda in connection with the proposal to extend the Kenya and Uganda Railway westward to the Uganda-Congo border. Arrangement would be made in the usual way to ensure that the plant, machinery and materials imported into East Africa in connection with any such projects would, save in exceptional circumstances, be of British manufacture and origin. In regard to Nigeria no services had yet been arranged as object for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund as that Colony had just floated a new loan to be devoted to works of public utility.

The Foreign Secretary stated that the Government were in negotiation with the Chinese Government for the return of accumulated and future instalments of the Boxer Indemnity to the Chinese Government on terms in harmony with the report of the Advisory Committee set up in 1925. A draft agreement has been reached between the British Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister for consideration of both the Governments. Mr. Henderson added he was awaiting the text of the agreement.—British Wireless.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR MAIL SERVICE,

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons to-day Commander Kenworthy asked when the establishment of the England-Australia air mail service was expected and whether arrangements had been made with the Dutch Government for the use of landing grounds, aerodromes and facilities for flying boats in the Dutch Indies,

Mr. Montague replied that he could not givea definite date and said that the answer to the second part of the question was in the negative, but no trouble was anticipated in negotiations to grant facilities in view of possible reprisals. Mr. Montague said there was a good deal of misapprehension in this connection. It was a matter within the jurisdiction of the Indian Government, who hesitated to grant facilities to the British as well as the Duch until meteorological wireless and ground organisations were complete for these flights.

BRINGING LEAGUE COVENANT UP-TO-DATE.

DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE.

Rugby, February 26.

The League of nations Committee yesterday began consideration of the question of amending the League Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War.

Considerable difference of opinion was expressed as to whether the Committee should concern itself with the necessity for the revision of the Covenant.

The British Delegate, Lord Cecil, contended that a distinction should be drawn between the desirability and possibility of revision, and that the Committee's sole concern was the possibility of revision. A greater part of the session was devoted to a discussion of this question and towards the close consideration of the amendment to the Convenant was begun.

Briefly stated, the British Government propose amendments in favour of alternations in Article 12 whereby the signatories pledge themselves not to resort war until there months after an arbitration award or the League Council's report in dispute was submitted in a such a way that the article shall pledge the signatories "in no case to resort to war",

The proposed British amendment to Article 15, which in certain circumstances permits disputants to "take such action as they consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice" is that the action contemplated by this article should be qualified by the words "other than resort to war". By this means it is suggested the gap between the Covenant, which in certain circumstances contemplates war, and the Pact, which renounces war, should be closed.

Mandalay

February 25.

AN ARMS ACT CASE

About 7 p.m. on February 7 acting on information received that Kin Maung, a history sheet criminal, and another bad character, Maung Mya, would come with a revolver on their way to commit an offence somewhere near Myitha in the Kyaukse district, U San Thin, S.D.P.O., west lay in wait with other police witnesses and lugyis on the west of Hla Thin Maung's compound in Dawangyan quarter, Mandalay U San Shwe saw accused Kin Maung alone coming from the south to north and as the accused passed the party rushed out and U San Thin caught hold of the accused's left hand while another constable seized his right hand. The accused was searched and a six-chambered revolver Webley 45 bore was found on him. Four live cartridges were found in the chamber.

The accused was sent up for trial undersection 19 (F) of the Indian Arams Act. U Kin Maung, magistrate of the western division, who rtied the case, sentenced Kin Maung to suffer three years rigorous imprisonment.

February 26.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT FROM AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

Orders were passed yesterday on the application for bail of Maung Ko, head clerk, Agricultural College, who is undertrial before the eastern subdivisional magistrate, under section 409, I.P.C., for embezzlement. Mr. K. C. Sanyal, M.A, B.L., argued the application. The case stated: The applicant was a clerk in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and is now being prosecuted in the eastern subdivisional magistrate's court in connection with what are alleged to be an extensive series of embezzlements.

I see no special circumstances in the present case which will justify one in allowing bail, as the offence is one punishable with transportation for life, and the accused has already had a charge framed against him.

The application was argued by Mr. Sanyal and his chief reason for asking for bail is that the corss-examination of the prosecuting witnesses will be largely with regard to a mass of documents which have been made exhibits and he is afraid he will have difficulty in getting proper instructions unless the accused is on bail. I think this difficulty might be solved if the magistrate allow the accused while the examination is going on to stand outside the dock at the Bar table in order that he might give his advocate instructions for cross examination while the Crown examination is actually going on. He, no doubt, will be more familiar with the papers than his advocate, and it will undoubtedly save the court a very considerable amount of time. Steps will, of course, have to be taken to see that he remains in court as long as required but that should not be very difficult to arrange. As a formality the court prosecuting officer or some such officer should be present to see that the documents are properly preserved.

THE COAL MINES BILL

Criticism Awaited With Interest

DIVISION ON LIBERAL AMENDMENT.

Rugby, Feb 27: Criticism on the division on Government's Coal Mines Bill is due to take place to-night and the result is awaited with the keenest interest by Members of Parliament. The Bill is in its committee stage and rapid progress having been made with other sections of the measure the Commons to-day begins consideration of proposals for regulating the out put and price of coal, division will take place on the Liberal amendment, which seeks to confine schemes in part one of the Bill to arrangements for marketing coal, omitting schemes for regulating its output Government whips are convinced that practically all their 290 supporters will be accounted for in the division. Conservatives, of whom several are absent through illness, will support the Liberal amendment and expect to muster over 200 members for the division, Liberals count on nearly fifty. A Government defeat is therefore thought to be unlikely, but it is recalled that on the second reading division on the bill the Government majority fell to eight.

Myoma School Prize Distributions

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Myoma National Boys' and Girls' High Schools will be held on Sunday the 2nd March 30 at 5 p. m. at the Jubilee Hall. The Function will be presided over by the most Reverend Aletawya Sayadaw. The Hon. U Ba Tin has kindly consented to give away the prizes. The Hon. U Ba Tin, U Maung Gyee, M. A. and Mr. J. P. Bulbeley A. D. P. I. will deliver short speeches which will be followed by a short entertainment.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Demands for Grants

The Burma Legislative Council reassembled on Tuesday 11 a. m. in the Council Chamber, the Hon. U Pu presiding.

There was a good attendance of members.

After a few questions were answered, Tharrawaddy U Pu's motion of the previous day was resumed.

It was that the demand for Rs. 8,26,000 under 5 Land Revenue item C (b) and (c) for charges on account of commission on capitation and thathameda taxes in Part A be refused.

Saw Pan Dwai [Thatoa], continued his speech which he had commenced the previous afternoon.

The speaker objected to the tax on principle as it was not based on any sound principles whatsoever. The tax had presumably been brought into being by a Burmese King, who in his avarice and greed cansidered it a good way of getting money. The tax was ill conceived and unjustifiable.

Mr. E. P. Pillay said that he had no intention whatsoever of taking part in this debate, but he felt that it was the duty of every hon. member of this House to challenge the statement which had emanated from the lips of his hon. friend, Mr. Booth-Gravely, who, as Commissioner of Pegu, had the Tharrawaddy District under his charge. The hon. Mr. Booth-Gravely, with that long association with the Government and things governmental, and with that peculiar astuteness and deitness which could only be expected from an official of his standing, had tried to confuse the issues raised by the hon. Mover of the resolution by an attitude which could only be described as coming from one who suffered more in sorrow than in anger at unjust remarks. And in this air of seeming annoyance, he had tried to take shelter behind the remarks uttered by the hon. U Saw whose political mentality had set him [speaker] wondering.

Mr. Booth Gravely: I did nathing of the sort.

The speaker was sure that there was a bitter sweet taste in the cup which the hon. U Saw offered. The hon. Mr. Booth-Gravely, with that adaptability which had won for him the admiration of all, utilised that part of U Saw's speech was favourable to his subordinates in Tharrawaddy and glossed over the few shafts, which he [speaker] hoped went home,

If there had been no oppression and repression in Tharrawaddy why had the hon. Mr. Booth-Gravely left unchallenged the statement of U Saw that there was one clash between villagers and police. It was very evident that Mr. Booth-Gravely was trying to set up a defence for his subordinates and had signally failed in the task.

Mr. Booth Gravely: I did not challenge the statement because U Saw never made that statement.

Mr. Pillay said that U Saw did make such a statement.

Proceeding, Mr. Pillay said that the Hon. Finance Member with that virtuous indignation, which had characterised his many speeches in the Council repudiated the allegations which had been made, and in doing so, said those allegations were inspired by the U So Thin's G. C. B. A.

The Hon. Finance Member,—the speaker said, very aptly remarked that it was not right and proper for any member of this House to get up and make allegations against individuals who were not present to defend themselves, The speaker was in entire agreement with him, but he only regretted that the Finance Member had not in this instance tried to put into practice what he preached. If it was wrong to refer to atrocious acts of officers who were not present to defend themselves, it was equally worng on the part of the hon. Finance Member to attack the G.C.B.A. officials who were also not present to defend themselves.

The Finance Member: It is the Mover who made the statement.

The speaker said the hon. Finance Member also said if such acts were committed why were no reports made to the police. These poor, defenceless men, and the speaker regretted to say, even women, were harassed and oppressed by officials who were accompanied by the police themselves, and could anyone conceive for one moment that these poor ignorant villagers to whom all Government officials were alike, whether big or small, would have confidence that their grievances would be redressed,

The arguments put forward so far by the official bloc were fatuous, ill-conceived, and had evolved out of that mentality which was the peculiar possession of the British officials in Burma.

There was one other statement he wished to refer to. He had heard it said in this house that there had been an organised no-tax campaign engineered by some astute individuals. That was an astounding statement to make, and considering that the Government had such a well-informed and efficient criminal investigation department at its back, it was amazing that they had not been able to get at the schemers. The whole fact of the matter was, if only the Government would have the grace to admit it, the desire not to pay taxes had been born out of the suffering of the poor people who were driven to the wall owing to economic depression.

In these circumstances he felt that there was a strong foundation for these allegations and he considered that the harrassment of the villagers in the manner alleged in order that the public exchequer might benefit was a reprehensible act, and one not in keeping with that attitude of benevolence and benignity which the Government tried to assume. He, therefore, felt that the Government owed a duty not only to themselves but to the public at large to make inquiries into these allegations and to vindicate themselves from the charges of oppression and repression which were being constantly heard. (Applause.)

U Kin Maung Gyi, in supporting the motion, said that the minds of the public had been greatly agitated over the question of the thathameda and capitation taxes,

U Ba Thi spoke in Burmese supporting the motion.

U Ba Than said that the Province did not desire the retention of the thathameda and the capitation taxes.

Tharrawaddy U Pu, in reply to the various speakers, described the replies of the Government as being hanky-panky replies consisting of "shilly-shally" statements. They had tried to abuse the Mover and his supporters by asking them not to make such motions. The Hon. Mr. Booth-Gravely was mainly responsible for the collection of taxes in the Tharrawaddy district. If Mr. Booth-Goavely had lived in a village he would have been known as its bravado. He was, however, known as a brave official by his colleagues. The whole fact of the matter was that the Home Member had received several complaints from a member of the G. C. B. A. and nothing had been done. As responsible members to the House it was their duty to go into the matter. The Government had suppressed the memorials till the House forced them to dissolve the acts of barbarism and terrorism.

Mr. Booth-Gravely said there were no facts. There were only allegations.

Tharrawaddy U Pu replied that he had said there were acts—alleged acts. He was a Burman and his pronounciation might be bad. But yesterday Mr. Booth-Gravely also made mistakes. (Laughter.) Had the Government held an inquiry ?

Mr. Booth-Gravely: The allegations were untrue.

Tharrawaddy U Pu desired to know how Mr. Booth-Gravely made that assertion. Did he hold an inquiry ? If he did not how could the allegations be said to be untrue ? Was it the act of a civilised Government not to cause an inquiry to be made into the allegations? Not a single statement had been made on it. If the facts were incorrect, why did not the Government prosecute the newspaper and the authors of the complaint. He could not understand the Government's attitude, They were trying to interrupt him knowing that he had only fifteen minutes to speak.

The Home Member laughed.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: You may laugh, laugh, laugh. We have at the head of the Government a Burman Buddhist.

The Home Member Not a grand father.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: I am coming to that. You are not the grand gather of the people. You can never be that. You are the grandfather of the local officials. (Loud laughter.)

Proceeding the speaker corrected a statement made in the Press in the course of his speech the previous day. The statement that there was an organised no-tax campaign in Tharrawaddy was not correct. What he said was that there was no organised no-tax campaign. The Government said that no complaints had been made to the district authorities. What confidence did the Government expect the people to have in the local official.

In conclusion the Mover asked the Government to hold an inquiry into the whole matter.

The Finance Member, in replying to the whole debate, said that when he first saw the "cut" he thought it would deal with the abolition of the capitation and thathameda taxes and was, therefore, surprised to find that it was directed against the collection of taxes in Tharrawaddy and a general accusation against those who collected the taxes. The members who had spoken in support of the resolution had tried to controvert the statement made by U Saw, an opposition member, that no clashes had taken place. They had altogether failed. U Saw was the member for the district and was in touch with the situation.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: He referred to two criminal law amendment cases only.

The Finance Member said he was aware of what had been going on and had heard of no such authorities as had been alluded to.

U Saw, interposing, said that he had no personal knowledge of the instances mentioned by Tharrawaddy U Pu. He personally had not heard of any such clashes. (Applause.)

The Finance Member said that even the Mover of the cut had no personal knowledge.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: Because they did not come to me.

The Finance Member said that Tharrawaddy U Pu's position was that of a pleader, who had been given instructions by a client and did not know whether they were true or not. He must have known of instances where his instructions had been false.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: Most of them are false. [Laughter.]

The Finance Member: Then you had better be more cautious in future. (Laughter)

Proceeding the Finance Member said that there was an organised no-tax campaign by the U So Thein G.C.B.A., and read out a telegram sent by Tharrawaddy U Maung Maung to the Indian National Congress in that connection. Right from the beginning of the campaign the Government had been in touch with the situation. He had seen numerous reports and the Government had intimate acquaintance of the facts. Such reports contained no statement of action alleged by the Mover. If those reports were correct and the Government had no reason to doubt their correctness, there was not a vestige of truth in the allegations.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: Did you inquire into the three particular allegations?

The Finance Member said deputy commissioner had done so and had found there was no truth in them. In regard to the no-tax campaign if the U So Thein G. C. B. A., had not inspired it, why did it take the trouble to collect what he could only describe as a tissue of falsehoods. The Government were satisfied that nothing had occurred. If those who were alleged to have been attacked made a report to the proper channel, the Government were prepared to inquire into it. The U So Thein G. C.B.A., were trying to delude the poor people for their own purposes. He asked the members to reject the motion.

The motion was put to the vote. It was pressed to a division with the following result.—

Ayes 38.
Noes 44.

The motion was declared lost.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

U Chit Hla Moulmein moved that, the demand for Rs. 6,90930 under 5 E, Survey and Settlement in Part A, be reduced by Rs. 100.

The reasons given by the mover for the motion was to urge upon the Government the desirability of recasting the land revenue law so as to associate the legislature generally with the land revenue policy of the Government and particularly with the resettlements of land revenue.

The Finance Member explained various ways in which the members were already associated with the land revenue policy. He was willing to consider any suggestions which might be made by the members.

U Tha Ban Akyab West supported the motion.

U Ba Thi Mandalay, rural, speaking in Burmese, also supported the motion.

The mover withdrew his motion after hearing the Finance Member.

The sitting of the Council was suspended for three-quarters of an hour.

After lunch Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed East Rangoon, Indian moved that the demand for Rs. 5,13,000 under 15 [B] [1], item B for maintenance and repairs in Part A, be reduced by one rupee.

The mover's reasons for the cut was for the purpose of urging the authorities that the retirement at Duya in Henzada district embankment might be constructed at once. The mover told the Government that if the work was taken in hand forthwith they would save the situation. If it was not, it would involve considerable loss of public life and destruction of property, and cattle.

Mr. J. D. Stuart replied that it was not possible for the Government to undertake the construction of such a large project without at least some consideration. The work would cost Rs. 8 lakhs and no Government was willing to spend that it was a matter of urgency. Investigation had been made and a detailed estimate was being prepared. As soon as that was ready it would be sent up to the Government. In view of that explanation, he asked the mover to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn by the mover.

Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed next moved that the demad for Rs. 7,22,000 under 15, Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues in Part A be reduced by one rupee. The main object of the cut was to discuss the matter of deepening the Padu Cut or draining out water from the Padu Lake.

Mr. J. D. Stuart stated that the cut had no connection with the irrigation department at all. It was initiated by the Burma Railway authorities and the member ought to see the latter on the subject.

After hearing what Mr. Stuart had to say, the mover withdrew his motion.

The demand of Rs. 2,43,62,800 under the head in charge of the Finance Member was then passed, with the exception of the cuts that were adopted during the debate.

HOME MEMBER'S DEMAND

The Home Member moved, at the instance of H. E. the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 3,46,36,750, including Rs. 3,77,200 for refunds, be granted to meet the votable portion of the anticipated expenditure of the department under his charge during the year commencing on April 1, 1930.

Tharrawaddy U Pu moved that demand for Rs. 64,12,980 under 22 General Administration in Part B, be reduced by one lakh of rupees.

The mover's object in moving the motion was to secure the immediate and unconditional release of Rev U Arthapa, who was at present a political prisoner on hunger strike.

The Finance Member, rising to a point of order, said that as the motion was to discuss the question of policy, a mnor cut of from one rupee to Rs. 100 would meet the case. That was the ruling of the President.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: If we value U Arthapa's life at one lakh of rupees, can we not move for a cut for that amount?

The President: Each cut will depend on its merits.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: I will abide by your ruling, Sir. The mover then opened his speech in support of the cut in Burmese.

The mover changed his cut from one lakh of rupees to one hundred rupees.

U Tun Win asked that the members be given an opportunity of hearing the views of the Government before they spoke on the motion.

Mr. I. G. Lloyd, Chief Secretary, said that the Government did not desire U Arthapa to achieve his apparent purpose to compass his own death. Government had taken and was at present taking precautions to prevent that by making an offer to release him conditionally. That offer to release him conditionally. That offer was still open to him. If U Arthapa insisted in refusing the offer, the Government would persist in preventing him from pursuing a fatal end. The Government had succeeded by nasal feeding in keeping him alive. His weight was the same.

Tharrawaddy U Pu: What is his weight?

Mr. Lloyd: 75 lbs., the same as it was as a fortnigth ago

U Tun Win: A lingering misery.

Mr. Lloyd: said that while there was life there was hope, and it might be that even today U Arthapa might change his mind and ask to be released. U Arthapa was convicted of two offences, of making seditious speeches. After his conviction, U Arthapa went on hunger-strike for a week because he was not allowed to wear the yellow robes. Then he wore jail clothes for 18 or 19 months. In September last, he was admitted into hospital and there evidently heard about U Wizaya's insistence regarding the use of the yellow robes. He went on hungerstrike again. At that time the Government had decided to classify him as a special prisoner and he was allowed to wear the yellow robes. He then went on strike because he was not allowed to keep the sabbath. Evidently, that was an afterthought with the desire to coerce and embarrass the Government. No Government could allow themselves to be coerced and embarrassed.

The Government had been accused of lack of sympathy for the Buddhist faith. The Government had always been sympathetic towards the Buddhist religion. It was to U Arthapa's hands to secure his release. It passed his comprehension how some members of the Council could hold that the Government was responsible for U Arthapa's imprisonment. The offer to U Arthapa was that he would be released on his making an apology and undertook not to preach sedition or to make any political speech in the future. The offer, the speaker reiterated, was still open. Applause.

Speaking in Burmese, U Kya Gaing supported the motion.

Oo Kyaw Khine said that it were far better that U Arthapa should serve his term in jail rather than accept the conditions set out by the Government, which were vague and which showed no mercy.

Mr E. P. Pillay felt it was his bounden duty to accord his hearty vote to this motion. U Arthapa like U Wizaya was sacrificing himself for a principle which he held in high esteem. By releasing unconditionally U Arthapa, he felt that the Government would not only be enhancing themselves in the estimation of the people but also be creating an atmosphere of peace, contentment, and good will among them. (Applause.)

Mr. T. Couper said that, as the result of U Arthapa's preachings, people in Padebin resisted the collection of taxes, and an official and four villagers were killed. In an apology U Arthapa made a long time ago, U Arthapa admitted that his conviction was just. The Government had treated him humanely and commuted his rigorous imprisonment to simple imprisonment. They had also classed him as a special class prisoner, and allowed him to use the yellow robes, and have offered to release him if he

tendered an apology and promised to take no part in political agitation in future. That U Arbapa had refused to do.

Concluding, the speaker said that the motion was baked by an organisation of laymen and monks outside this Council, who desired to wreck this Council for all it stood for.

At this stage, it being 4-40 p.m. the Council adjourned until 11 a.m. Wednesday.

AN "AT HOME".

The Executive Councillors and Ministers of the Government of Burma were At Home in the evening in the Secretariat quadrangle, which was gaily beflagged for the occasion. The function was attended by His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Hodgkinson, A. D. C. and Captain Goddard, members of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, and a number of prominent citizens of Rangoon.

After tea and refreshments had been served by the Vienna Cafe, the assembly were entertained to an anyein pwe, which was kept up till after seven o,clock.

DURBAR AT SAGAING

RECIPIENTS OF REWARDS

Sagaing Feb. 21: The following is a list of the rewards given to headmen and others for their good services':—

1. U Pan On, Headman of Padu, Sagaing Township, Cash Rs. 150 and gold medal.
2. U Yin Maung Headman Chaungbauk, Sagaing Township, Gyn.
3. U Nga Headman Sadaung Sagaing, Sagaing Township, Silver mounted Da.
4. U Po Min Headman Wachet, Sagaing Township Cash Rs. 100.
5. U Thwe Headman Ondaw, Sagaing Township, Silver mounted Da.
6. U Ba Kin Headman TegyiAshe, Sagaing Township, Cash Rs. 75.
7. U Hla Tin Headman Htandaw, Sagaing Township, Cash Rs. 75.
8. U Hla Headman Ywataung, Sagaing Township, Cash Rs. 75.
9. U Nwe Headman Myengu Tadau Township Gold medal.
10. U Po U Headman Saga-In-Tadau Township, Gold watch.
11. U Shwe Lu Headman Sinde Tadau Township, Gold medal.
12. U Chan Tha Headman Kadozeik Tadau Township, Gold medal.
13. U Chon Headman Zegyo Tadau Township, Gold watch.
14. U Po Min Headman Wunthagon Tadau Township Silver mounted Dah.
15. U Po An Headmen Myinmu, Myinmu Township, Silver betel box.
16. U Tha Po Headmen Pegu, Myinmu Township, Silver betel box.
17. U Chit Su Headmen Alakapp3, Myinmu Township, Silver betel box.
18. U Le Headmen Pauksein, Nagazun Township Silver mounted Da.
19. U Po Thin Headman Letpangyin, Nagazun Township, Silver betel box.
20. U Tun Po Headman Gyo, Township, silver betel box.
21. U Lu Myin Headman Panywa, Nagazun Township Silver betle box.
22. U Thu Daw Headman Nagazun, Nagazun Township, Silver betel box.
23. U Po Kyaw Headman Nabet, Myaung Township, Silver Bowl.
24. U Toe Nyun Headman Payeinma Township, Gun.
25. U Ba Thaik Headman Myaung Township, Certificate of Honour, Silver mounted Da presented by Local Government Silver betel box.
26. U Po Kun Headman Chaung South, Chaung Township Gun.
27. U Su Ya Headman Kyigon, South, Chaung Township, Gun.
28. U Ba On Headman Ywathit South, Chaung Township, Gun.
29. U Myo Headman Kaing seywa South, Chaung Township, Silver mounted Da.

POLICE REWARDS

30. U Ba Headman Tabayingwe, Sagaing Township, Gold medal.
31. Maung Pyu Headman Buzinbin, Sagaing Township, Gold medal.
32. Maung Tha Win Headman Tagaungyan Sagaing Township, Gold medal.
33. Maung Po Kyi Headman Themaungkan, Sagaing Township, Gold medal.
34. Maung San Ke Headman Yega, Sagaing Township Rs. 30 Cash.
35. Maung Chit Po Headman Theinnigan, Sagaing Township, Gold medal.
36. Po Aing Headman Kabo, Sagaing Township Gold medal.
37. Mr. J. C. Chowdry, Station Master, Myinmu, Fountain pen.
38. Maung Po Hla, Headman of Kyaung byu, Myaung, Gold medal.
39 Maung Po San, Headman of Nagashan, Gold medal.
40. Paw Kywe, Mangyo, Chaungu, Gold medal.
41. Tun Hla, S. I. Police Sagaing, Gold Medal.
42. Maung Paw La, S. I. Police, Sagaing, Gold medal.
43. Maung Lu Ba, S. I. Police, Ngazun, Gold medal.
44. Mr. Venayagam, S. I. Police, Chaungu, Gold medal.
45. Maung Aung Myint, S. I. Police, Ngazun, Gold medal.
46. Maung Ba Thaung, S. I. Police, Sagaing, Gold medal.

U Ba Thaik, Myothugyi, Myaung Myinmu Division, Sagaing.

U Ba Thaik has been Myothugyi since 1901, He is influential and loyal, and takes a keen interest in his work. During the Great War his cooperation with all his superior officers for the success of various organisations was of great value. He has shown exemplary zeal and smartness in general administration, and has won the admiration and goodwill of all those with whom he has come in contact.

In recognition of his services, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to present U Ba Thaik with this Certificate and a Silver mounted Da.

U Pan On, Headman of Padu Village-tract was appointed on the 5th. June 103. He has won several certificates and rewards for his good work. In 1920. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Burma was pleased to award him a Double Barrelled Breech soading gun and a certificate of Honour for his long and excellent services. At previous District Durbars he has been awarded a silver mounted Dah and Rs. 25 and a Silver betel box valued at Rs. 150. He is Chairman of Padu Headmen's Group and one of the Honorary Magistrates of Padu, Rural Bench, He is a straightforward, loyal and influential headman in the Sagaing Township. He has a clean and noteworthy record and is one of the best Headmen in the District. For these he will be given a reward of Rs. 150 in cash:

U Yin Maung, hereditary headman of Choungbauk Village-tract was appointed in 1906. For his officient administration and prompt, revenue collection he was awarded a Good Service Certificate a Silver mounted Dah and Rs. 25 at the Durbar in 1927 and a reward of Rs. 100 in cash at the Durbar in 1928.

He takes a keen interest in the educational progress of his villagers and in the efficient administration of his village. He also looks after the sanitary condition of his village. He continue to be a good Revenue Collector also. He will be given a gun as a reward for these service.

U Nga, Headman of Sadaung village-tract was appointed on the 21st. September 190. He was awarded a Certificate of Good Service at the Sagaing Commissioner's Durbar held at Myinmu on the 7th May 1912. He is a Headman of the long experience and much influence. His tract is a large and important one of the Shwebo border. He has to collect yearly the largest amount of Revenue amounting to Rs. 8343 approximately and he always completes the collection in good time. He is Chairman of Sedaung Group Headmen. U Nga comes of a good family and his father was a Burmese official under King Mindon at Mandalay. In 1923 His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to ward him a Double Barrelled Breech Loading gun and a certificate of honour, for his long and loyal services to Government, Recently he succeeded in arresting a notorious absconder Tha Pan with 2 local made guns. He will be given a silver mounted Dah valued at Rs. 100.

U Po Min, Headman of Wachet was appointed in 1925. Though he is an old man, he is keen and active in his work. For his efficient supervision of H. O. R. A. Criminals and in the administration of his village tract, he was awarded Good Service Certificate and a Silver mounted Dah at the Durbar held in the year before last.

He did good work in the collection of revenue and administration of his village tract which he kept free from serious crime. Consequently he was given a silver bowl valued at 100 at the last Durbar.

He has continued to do good work in the collection of Revenue and administration of his village tract. He will given reward of Rs. 100 in cash.

U Thwe, hereditary headman of Ondaw was appointed in 1906. He has won several rewards for his good service in the detection and suppression of crime. He was granted a good service certificate for his good work in the suppression of cattle disease on his own initiation. He was rewarded Rs. 50 at the last Durbar. He is chairman of the Ondaw Headmen Group and Circle Board. He is loyal and intelligent and keeps his registers properly. He is prompt in Revenue collection and keeps his village tract free from crime. He will be given a Silver mounted Dah valued at Rs. 100.

Maung Ba Kin, Headman of Tegyi Ashe Village tract was appointed on 20th February 1923. He is active and influential. He has to collect the and largest amount of Revenue Rs 5025 and completes his revenue collection in good time. He was awarded Rs. 25 by the District Superintendent of Police in connection with a large seizure of country spirit with the accused. He will be given a reward of 75 in cash.

Maung Hla Tin, Headman of Tandaw was appointed on the 5th June 1913. In 1923 he was awarded 50 by the District Superintendent of Police, for rendering help in the detection and conviction of the accused in a cattle theft case. He is an energetic young man and takes a keen interest in the Village defence scheme. He has to collect the 5th largest amount of Revenue in the Sagaing Township and he does it in good time. He will be given Rs. 75 reward in cash

Maung Hla, Headman of Ywataung was appointed on the 17th January 1925. Though he has not been long in his post, he has shewn himself to be straight-towards active and pains taking in the performance of his duties. Besides receiving other rewards he was also awarded by the District Superintendent of Police, Sagaing a Silver bowl valued at 25 for rendering assistance in the recovery of ammunition stolen from the Ywataung magazine. He will be given Rs. 73 in cash.

Maung Nwe, Headman of Myengu was appointed in 1911. For his promt revenue collection and suppression of crime he was rewarded a good Service Certificate, a Silver mounted Dah and Rs. 25 at the Durbar held in the year before last. He kept his village free from crime and took a great interest in the village defence scheme. For this he was rewarded with a silver betel box valued at Rs. 75 at the Durbar held last-year.

For his continued good work in village administration he will be given a gold medal valued at Rs. 75.

U Po U, Headman of Saga-in was appointed in 1915. For his interest in the village defence scheme and efficient administration of a large village, he was awarded a Good Service Certificate a Silver mounted Dah and Rs. 25 at the Durbar before last. For his good work he was awarded a Silver betel box valued at Rs. 100 at the last Durbar. He is loyal and influential and keeps his village free from Crime. He is a good revenue collector and maintains his registers correctly. He exercises strict supervision over 3 H. O. R. A. criminals restricted to his village. He continues to do good work and will be given a gold watch valued at Rs. 75.

U Shwe Lu, Headman of Sinde was appointed in 1895. He was awarded a Certificate of Honour and a Silver mounted Dah by His Excellency the Governor of Burma in 1925 for his excellent services. He took great interest in the village defence scheme and his team secured the 1st prize at the District Cross Bow shooting competition in 1927. He was therefore rewarded a Silver betel valued at Rs. 50 at the last Durbar, He is influential and is prompt in the collection of revenue.

He will be given a gold medal valued at Rs. 75.

U Chan Tha, Headmen of Kodozein was appointed in 1910. For his assistance to the police and interest in the village defence scheme he was awarded a Good Service Certificate and a Silver Bowl at the Durbar before last: He continued to take interest in the village defence scheme with the result that his team won the first prize in the Township competition for billet throwing. He also gave valuable assistance in the detection and suppression of crime. For this he was awarded a Silver bettle box valued at Rs. 75 at the last Durbar. He is a good revenue collector and continue to take a keen interest in village administration. He will be given a gold medal valued at 75.

U Chon, Headman of Zegyo was appointed in 1891. He has a long record of honourable service. He has been noted by successive deputy commissioners as one of the best headman, loyal, respectable and influential. He has earned several rewards and certificates and a certificate of honour and silver mounted Dah awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Burma in 1924. He has been a good revenue collector and has in spite of opposition of Wunthanu kept his charge free from serious crime. For this he was rewarded Rs. 100 in cash in the last Durbar.

He continues to do good work in spite of his old age. He will be given a gold watch valued at Rs. 75.

U Po Min Headman of Wunthagon was appointed in 1916. He is a good revenue collector. Although his village lies near the border of Natogyi Township where criminals abound he has administered his village so well that no crime has occurred in his village-tract. He is faithful and loyal. He will be given a Silver mounted Dah valued at Rs. 50.

U Po An, Headman of Myinmu was appointed in 1910. Before he became a headman, he was a Registration Clerk in the Myinmu Subdivisional office. He was awarded a certificate of honour and a Double Barrelled gun in 1922 by H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of Burma and a certificate of honour and a silver mounted dah in 1926 by His Excellency the Governor of Burma for his excellent services in the prevention and detection of crime. In 1927, for his good work he was awared a Good Service Certificate, a silver mounted dah and Rs. 25. At the last Durbar he was again awarded a silver bowl valued at Rs. 150 for keeping his charge free from serious crimes. He has continued to do good work since then. He is a loyal, influential, and upright headman. For his keen interest in the detection of crime many house breaking cases in Myinmu Town were brought to light. He will be given a silver betel box valued at 150.

U Tha Po, Headman of Pegu was appointed in 1918. He was awarded a certificate of honour and silver mounted dah in 1927. he was awarded a good service certificate and a silver mounted dah for his help to the police in the suppression of crime in 1925 he was awarded also a certificate of honour a Double Barrelled Breech Loading gun by His Excellency the Governor of Burma for his excellent services in the prevention and detection of crime. At the last Durbar he was again rewarded with a silver watch valued at Rs. 100 for keeping his village-tract in good order. Since then he has continued to do good work. He is a loyal, influential and ready to use his influence on the side of law and order, and takes a keen interest in the suppression of crime not only in his village-tract, but also in the neighbourhood. He is a very good revenue collector, and is an all round good headman. He will be given a Silver betel box valued at 100.

U Chit Su, Headman of Alakapa was appointed in 1926. He is honest intelligent and energetic and is always helpfull to officers of the various departments. He has a large charge to administer and has done well, and kept his village-tract in good order in spite of the Wunthanus to hamper him in his work. He is also a good revenue collector. He will be given a silver betel box valued at Rs. 100,

U Po Wun, Headman of Chaung-U South, was appointed in 1925. He was awarded a good service certificate and a silver mounted dah valved at 75 1927 for his helpfulness to the Police for his keen interest in the detection and suppression of crime. At the last durbar he was awarded a silver watch valued at Rs. 75 for prompt collection of revenue and assisting his Township Officer in the performance of his executive duties. He has continued to do good work in keeping his village tract in good order, and assisting the police in the detection of crime, and putting down illicit sale of country liquor. He will be given a Double Barrelled Breech Loading gun valued at 150

Maung Su Ya, headman of Kyigon was appointed in 1927. He is young and energetic and has done well in the collection of revenue. Ke takes a keen interest in the detection and suppression of crime, and is always helpful to the police. Owing to his good work many theft cases were brought to light, and has done well in putting down gambling in his village tract. He will be given a gun valued at Rs. 100.

Mg Ba On, Headman of Ywathit was appointed in 1924. For his interest in General administration he was rewarded with a good service certificate and a silver mounted dah valued at Rs. 75 in 1927. At the last Durbar he was awarded a silver watch valued at Rs. 75 for his prompt revenue collection, and for assisting the medical department during a small pox epidemic. He has continued to do excellent work in going in keeping his village tract in good order, in collecting revenue, and in the suppression of detection of crime. He will be given a gun valued at Rs. 100.

Maung Mye, Hereditary headman of Kaing-seywa, was appointed in 1924. He has passed the Anglo-Vernacular 10 standard examination. For his good work in the collection of revenue and in the detection and suppression of crime he was awarded a silver watch valued at Rs. 50 at the last Durbar. He has continued to do good work, and during cholera epidemic in Chaung U Township he kept his village-tract free from this disease by taking all necessary precautions. He will be given a silver mounted dah valued at Rs. 75.

U Po Kyaw, Hereditary headman, was appointed Myothugyi of Nabet in the Myaung Township on the 30th November 1888. He rendered excellent service during the days of annexation and in recognition of his good work, a silver mounted dah and a certificate of honour were given to him by Government. At the Durbar held in 1919, he was awarded a certificate of honour by the Commissioner for his good services in connection with recruiting and War Loan. He is Loyal respectable and influential and uses his influence on the side of law and order. He keeps his charge in good, order, and is interested in all branches of his work. At the last Durbar he was awarded with a Silver betel box valued at Rs. 100. He has continued to do good work. He will be given a silver betel box valued at Rs. 100.

U Po Nyun, headman of Payeinma, was appointed in 1919. He is young and energetic and is a good revenue collector. He takes a keen interest in the detection and a suppression of crime, and keeps his village in a sanitary condition. He is always helpful to the police and has done good work in keeping his village-tract in good order. He will be given a gun valued at 100.

U Ba Thaik, Headman of Myaung was appointed in 1901. For the keen interest he took in putting down illegal gambling and in keeping his villaged tract free from serious crime, and for the assistance he rendered to officers of various departments, he was rewarded with a Good service certificate and a silver bowl in the year 1927. At the last Durbar he was rewarded with a silver watch valued at Rs. 100 for his good work in the suppression of crime and collection of revenue Since then he has continued to do good work in the detection of crime, and for keeping his village-tract in good order, and has been prompt in his revenue collections. He is an experienced headman, and is loyal, influential and energetic, and has consistently done good work. He will be given a silver betel box valued at Rs. 100.

Le, Headman of Pauksein was appointed in 1912. He was rewarded with a gun by the Commissioner of Sagaing division for the arrest of criminals who escaped from Kyaiklat Jail in 1919. A good service certificate and a silver bowl valued at Rs. 50 were given to him in 1927 for his good work in keeping his village free from crime. At the last Durbar he was rewarded a silver mounted dah valued at Rs. 100 for collecting his revenue promptly. He has since continued his good work in keeping his village-tract on the Myingyan Border free from crime, and in collecting revenue promptly. He is described as a strong and energetic headman by his Township Officer. He will be given a silver betel box valued at Rs. 150.

U Po Thin, Headman of Letpangyin, was appointed in 1914. He was rewarded with a good service certificate and a silver bowl valued at Rs. 50 in 1927 for his good work in general administration. At the last Durbar he was rewarded with a silver mounted dah valued at Rs. 75 for good work in suppressing cattle thefts. He has continued to do good work in the suppression of crime, and in a clean and sanitary condition, and in keeping his village tract in collection of revenue very promptly. He will be given a silver betel box valued at Rs. 100.

U Tun Po, headman of Gyo was appointed in 1918. He was rewarded with a gun and a certificate of honour by His Excelency the Governor in 1920 for his good work in conection with the arrest of dangerous criminals. He was also rewarded with a good service certificate a silver mounted dah and Rs. 25 in 1927 for his successful detection and suppression of crime. At the last Durbar he was rewarded with a silver bowl valued at Rs. 100 for administering his criminal tract with success He has continued to take great interest in the detection and suppression of crime, and has been prompt in the collection of revenue, He has with great success administered the difficult village tract of Chaungbyin temporarily placed under him. He will be given a silver betel, box valued at Rs, 100.

U Thu Daw, Hereditary headman of Ngazun was appointed on 4th April 1919. He is a good revenue collector. He has earned various rewards and good service certificate from the District Superintendent of Police for tendering assistance to the Police. He is intelligent and has kept his registers properly; He is chairman of Ngazun Group Headmen, He has don much in the suppression of crime by strictly enforcing the Tharrawaddy system of surveillance of criminals. He will be given a silver betel box-valued at Rs. 100.

U Lu Myin, headman of Panywa was appointed in 1907. For keeping his village-tract free from crime and giving help to the Police and other executive officers he was granted a good service certificate and a silver bowl valued at Rs. 50 at the Durbar before last. He continued to do good work in connection with the suppression of crime and was reported by successive Township officers as a keen and energetic headman. He was therefore given a reward of silver watch valued at Rs. 75 at the last Durbar. He has been successful in keeping order in the villages of Segin and Nat-thadow which are notorious for the bad characters. He will be given a silver betel box valued at Rs. 100.

Japanese General Election.

GOVERNMENT'S CLEAR MAJORITY OF 80.

Tokio, Feb. 22.

The final election results give the Minseito (Government) party a clear majority of 80 over all others, Minseito securing 273 with 101 gains and two losses.

The Seiyukai, Opposition with a nett loss of 64 is reduced to 174; Proletarians secured five seats, Independents 5 and the others 9.

The result appears to assure the stabilisation of the political situation enabling the government to carry out their economic and social policies without fear of interference.

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL

Paddy and Garden Lands in the Possession of Non-Burmans

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing district by district, the average of land showing paddy land and garden land separately and their value that has passed from the hands of the Burmese people to Europeans (British citizens and non-Britishers separately), Chinese, Indians, Armenians Parsis and Jews, during the past five years?

The Finance Member: The information is not available at present and cannot be compiled without an expenditure of time and labour which would be incommensurate with the value of the information.

Lease of the Htondaung (Lime) Hill in the Thayetmyo Township to Messrs. Steel Brothers

U San Lu Thayetmyo: Is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of leasing to Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company, Limited, the Htondaung lime hill in the Thayetmyo Township of the Thayetmyo District seeing that the surrounding villages of the said hill depend for their living on the said hill?

The Finance Member: Government is informed that the Deputy Commissioner, in the exercise of powers under the Land Revenue Rules, has sanctioned the issue of a lease covering 215 acres on the Htondaung hill to Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company for the extraction of limestone. Those orders were subject to appeal to the Commissioner, Magwe Division, and to revision by the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects). Government is prepared to consider the orders passed when the persons who consider themselves aggrieved by the orders have exhausted those remidies.

Refund of Thathameda Tax.

U San Lu Thayetmyo: Is it a fact that on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Magwe Division the villagers of Yenetha village in the Kama Township of the Thayetmyo District have been exempted for one year from payment of Thathameda tax for their resistance and capture of the dacoits who attacked their village?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the affirmative.

U San Lu (Thayetmyo): Though the villagers of Yenatha village have received orders from the Commissioner's office exempting them from payment of thathameda tax for one year, as the names of some have by mistake been put down in the Thathameda tax rolls, they were obliged to pay up the taxes, is the Governments prepared to consider the advisability of refunding them the taxes already paid in through that mistake?

The Finance Member: Owing to a mistake in the headman's assessment roll 18 unmarried and 9 married men who were entitled to exemption did not receive it. They also will be granted exemption, and any tax paid by them will be refunded.

Bridge Over Duyinzeik Chaung

U Ba Tin Thaton: Owing to the heavy motor traffic between Thaton and Paan, is Government prepared to build a bridge over Duyinzeik chaung (or Donami chaung)?

The Minister fur Forests: A bridge across the Donami chaung on the Thaton-Paan Road would be very costly owing to the river's great width and depth, and as there is another unbridgeable ferry across the Salween River on the same road a few miles further on, a bridge over the Donami would not enable through traffic to reach Paan, There is at present a ferry suitable for the crossing of motor traffic.

In view of the above facts and present financial stringency, Government is not prepared to bridge this chaung in the near future.

Refund of house rents

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact—

[a] That the gazetted officers occupying Government quarters are getting a refund owing to the reduction of rents with retrospective effect from sometime in 1924?

(b) If so, will this concession be made applicable to the non-gazetted officers occupying Government quarters?

(c) If not, why not?

(d) That the gazetted officers entitled to a refund have already got their dues while the non-gazetted officers have not yet got their dues?

e. If so, why the non-gazeited officers heve not yet got their dues?

The Minister for Forests:

a. The hon. member is referred to the reply given to his question in the February Session of the Council last year.

b. The hon. member is referred to the Local Government's Forest Department Notification No. 143, dated July 8, 1929. a copy of which has been placed in the Council Liberty.

(c) In view of the answer to [b] above, this question does not arise.

(d) and (e) In view of the answers to [a] and [b] above, these questions do not arise.

Use of Engines for Drawing out Water from Pits in the Ruby Mine

U Ba U Mandalay Town: Is the Government aware that the Mogak Ruby Mines Licensee draws out water from pits by means of power engine, while the Burmese pit-boring ticket holders are not allowed to use the engine; if so, will the Government please state reasons for that discrimination?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

The Burma Ruby Mines Limited hold an "extraordinary" licence issued under Rule 6 of the rules framed under the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887, and published with Government of Burma, Revenue Department Notification No. 360, dated the 27th October 1897, as amended by Notification No. 27, dated the 24th May 1921. Burman licensees hold "ordinary" licences issued under Rule 17 of those rules. An "extraordinary" licence gives power to the licensee to dig for or raise precious stones by any method. An "ordinary" licence does not authorise the use of any explosive substance or machinery.

Rangoon-Prome Roads

As promised at the last Sessions of this Council, a reply to the question asked by U Thein Maung (Prome Rural is given below.—

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state why bridge 3-140, situated at mile 139-6 on the Rangoon-Prome Road, near Kyaunggon Village in the Paungde Township Prome District, is closed down?

Is the Government aware that owing to its being closed down—[a] over 300 acres of fields situated on the south the road known as Magyibin Circle suffered damage, owing to scarcity of water due to water being obstructed by the new bund under the closed bridge: [b] that due to obstruction of the usual route, there was an unusual flood of water this year on the north side of the Rangoon-Prome-road, causing damages to about 50 acres of fields around Kyaunggon Village; [c] that village roads, around Kyaunggon Village, got damaged and that the whole village was unduly swamped by water this year; [d] that village roads communicating Kyaunggon, Sa Khan Gyi and Nyaungbin Gon were all damaged this year?

If so, does not the Government intend to re-open the brigde to prevent such damage?

The Minister for Forests: Experience of local conditions led to the closing of bridge No. 3-140 on mile 139-6 on the Rangoon-Prome-road.

(a), (b), (c), and (d). The replies are in the negative.

In view of the above replies, Government does not at present intend to re-open the bridge opening.

Hmawbi Agricultural Farm

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state,—

[a] When the Agricultural Experimental Farm at Hmawbi was started and its annual expenditure since its inception?

(b) What progress it has made in improving the quality of the paddy and what material benefit it has produced?

(c) Is it a fact that the seeds supplied by the Agricultural Farm at Hmawbi have fallen into disfavour with the cultivators, as the outturn is reduced by about 20 to 25 baskets of the yield, with no compensation in the form of higher prices for the same?

(d) Can the farm be considered a success and is it worth the amount of public money spent on it every year?

(e) What the farm has done for the improvement of agriculture in general?

The Minister for Forests: (a) The experimental farm at Hmawbi was opened in 1912. The total annual expenditure is shown in the appendices to the Annual Reports on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Burma, for the years 1913-13 to 1916-17, and in the annual reports of the Hmawbi Agricultural station for 1917-18 to 1928-29. Copies of these reports are placed in the Library of the Legislative Council.

b. Information concerning the progress made in improving the quality of paddy and the material benefit produced will be found in Chapter I of the report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Burma, for the year ending March 31, 1929.

(c) Government has no information indicating that the seed supplied by the Agricultural Farm at Hmawbi has fallen into disfavour with the cultivators for the reasons suggested in the question. The continued sales of seed appear to be evidence that the suggestions in the question are country to the facts.

(d) Yes.

(e) Information as to what the Hmawbi Farm has done for the improvement of agriculture in general will be found in the annual reports of the Hmawbi Agricultural station and also in the annual reports on the operations

Continued on page 8

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SUNDAY MARCH 2 1930

Burmanisation

PARADOXICAL though it may appear to those who are strangers to the affairs of Burma, we can never be tired of repeating the word Burmanisation as the fundamental need of Burma. A stranger may in surprise ask: How is it that in a country of the Burmans, Burmanisation has become a necessity? We need not make a lengthy answer to this question. Suffice it to say that Burma needs Burmanisation simply because most of the superior posts in the country are held successively by foreigners without giving a shadow of a chance to the Burmese people. In fact, highly-paid posts in the country are in the nature of close preserves for Britishers. That this is so is due to the fact that the Burmese people have no voice in the matter of appointments, not to say of the administration of the country. With ruthless economic exploitation on the one side and with unbearable political domination on the other, the Burmans are nowhere in their own country. We wonder any such horrible situation would be tolerated even for a day in any self-respecting country.

Burmanisation has ong been the insistent cry of the Burmese people. But, hitherto, there has been no appreciable response on the part of the authorities concerned. What little considerations are given to the claims of the Burmans are the results, not of a consistent policy of Burmanising the services, but of circumstances and expediency. It is, therefore, not surprising at all to see the Burmans absolutly dissatisfied with the prevailing conditions. On every possible occasion, the cry for Burmanisation has been made with no greater response from the Government than lip-sympathy. Only the other day, a discussion arose in the Legislative Council on the question of appointments of Burmans to the High Court Bench. We are glad that the Government gave the assurance to report this discussion to the proper quarters. But the strange part of the affair is the attitude adopted by some of the Indian members in the Council, One Indian M.L.C. objected to the advocacy of communalism in making appointments, while we know it for a fact that he would never hesitate to advocate for communal representation for the Indian community in elections to local bodies and to the Legislature. It is a sad commentary on the sincerity of the Indians in Burma that some of their leaders should blow hot and cold with communalism.

That there is a deep-seated dissatisfaction among the Burmese advocates in this direction could be seen from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Burmese Advocates Association held last Monday to consider what concerted action should be taken to press the claims of the Burmese Bar in respect of appointments to present and impending vacancies on the Bench of the High Court of Rangoon. The resolution unanimously passed by the Association runs thus : " That the number of Burmese Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon is unjustifiably inadequate, and the claims of senior practising Burmese advocates should not be ignored in respect of appointments to present and impending vacancies." This is enough evidence to prove that the Burmese advocates are no longer going to remain silent observers of the existing policy. Not without reason they feel that their claims have been consistently ignored. We are given to understand that so far as the Burmans are concerned the policy of the Government has hitherto been to appoint to the highest judicial offices of the country only those who have at some time or other been servants of the Crown in some capacity or other. Undoubtedly, there is justification to apprehend that this policy is not calculated to conduce to the establishment of an independent judiciary.

It is to be hoped that sincere efforts would be made by the Government to accelerate the rate of progress in Burmanisation. It is well-known that the Burmese people are out to have Dominion Status immediately, and whether the reactionaries like it or not, Burma will have to be a self-governing country at no distant date. It would be most ludicrous to see Burma self-governing with her superior services manned by foreigners. Every effort, therefore, should be made to appoint the Burmans wherever possible, so that the administration would be national in the true sense of the word. It is an insult to the Burmese nation to say that non-Burmans are frequently appointed to high positions owing to the dearth of capable Burmans. Capacity is to a very large extent a question of opportunity. Without giving the Burmans the opportunity to demonstrate their capacity, it is downright insult to say that they are incapable of holding high positions. Among the few Burmans, who have had the rare privilege of holding high positions, we have never seen any remarks made against them questioning their ability, efficiency and integrity. In fact, given an opportunity, the Burman can be equal to any person of whatever nationality. We hope the Government would no longer persist in its grudging spirit but would whole-heartedly lay down and follow a clear policy of rapidly Burmanising the Services in Burma.

To-Day

To-Day will be a red-letter day in the annals of Burma. It marks the formal opening of the western moat of the Shwe-Dagon Pagoda after being closed for nearly 80 years by the military occupation of the area. A reflection on the circumstances that led to the closing and opening of the western moat of the Pagoda will be of interest not only to the Buddhist population but to all the people of Burma, inasmuch as the incidents relating to the western moat are in the nature of historical importance. It was in the year 1824 in May that General Campbell, after occupying Rangoon, built a fort on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda Hill. This was the first closing of the western moat of the Pagoda. After about a year later, when peace was restored between the English and the Burmese, the Shwe Dagon Pagoda Hill was free from the British military control in 1826 in the month of December and the western slope of the Pagoda was reopened.

However, as a result of the second Burmese war, General Godwin in March 1852 again occupied Rangoon and built a fort on the Pagoda, necessitating the second closing of the western moat. From that time, the western slope of the Shwedagon Pagoda remained under military control and occupation, till the removal of the fort recently. During the period, the western moat was opened only for 7 days, and that too under strong a military guard, when King Mindon put the golden umbrellas at the top of Pagoda in the year 1233, B. E. It will, therefore, be seen that the Buddhist people had to be content with seeing only three moats, instead of the traditional four moats, at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda for nearly 80 years. We do not in the least desire to mention here what unbearable feelings the people had had during all these years. We would only console ourselves with the thought that all's well that ends well. The opening day to-day will be marked by universal jubilation among the people and we join with them in their rejoicings. To-day is a day of historical importance, and we thank ourselves that we live to participate in the celebration of this unique opening of the western slope of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda which will be remembered by generations yet unborn as the day when the Burman Buddhists, after years of patient agitation, got back their sacred land.

TAXI KNOCK DOWN BOY.

A Sikh boy, son of the head constable of the Mingala guard, was knocked down by a taxi while playing in front of the Y. W. B. A., Brooking-street, at about 7 o'clock on Friday evening. The driver, it is stated, picked the boy up, took him to a dispensary to have the injury on his head dressed, brought him back to the head of Brooking-street and then drove off after telling the boy to go home.

Man Burnt by Petrol Lamp.

Maung Hla Pe (36), of the Kalaukcheik village, was admitted on Thursday night into hospital with extensive burns on his chest, abdomen and legs, which he received through a petrol lamp bursting into flames.

Amanullah's Bid for Throne.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

Rome Feb. 27: Circles personally connected with Amanullah deny that he intends to become a candidate for the Throne of Afghanistan. It is stated that he proposes definitely to settle down in his villa in Rome. His visit to Mustapha Kemal Pasha it is said, is of a purely friendly nature.

Burman Stabbed in Bahan.

Alleged to have been stabbed in a quarrel with another Burman, on Thursday night Maung Myo Bake (38), of Bahan, was taken by the Bahan police to hospital. The injured man had two wounds in his chest,

Party Leaders Meet

INFORMAL CONFERENCE CONVENED BY SIR T. B. SAPRU

New Delhi, February 26.

The informal conference of leaders convened by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to discuss the communal question in its relation to the constitutional problem, as a step preliminary to the holding of an All-Parties Conference next month, met to-day at Birla House. Sir A. P. Patro, Chairman, Provincial Committee, which co-operated with the Simon Commission, was voted to the chair. Fifty-five prominent persons were present. The Press was excluded and the conference has decided to issue a summary of the proceedings. Those present were: Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Jinnah, Maharaja Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Sultan Ahmed Mahomed Ali, Sir Shafi, Sikandar Hayat Khan, Yakub Hassau, Sir Muzmullah Khan, Pandit Malaviya, Sir T. B. Sapru, Sir Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Jayakar, Moonje, Mr. Kelker, Mr. Gokulchand Narang, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sardar Shivdev Singh, Col. Gidney, Rai Bahadur Ralliaram, Raja Sir Daljit Singh, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Ghazafar Ali, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Mr. G.A. Natesan, Sir Abdol Qayum, Pandit Kunzru, Pandit Nanakchand (Punjab) Raja Kollengode, Kumar Raja Venkatagiri, Raja Sahib Tervi, Rev. Chatterjee, M. L.A., Yakub Hatsan Sriram (Madras), Jagatnarainlal (Patna), Deveratna Sharma (Secretary, Hindu Sabha), Mr. Liaqat Ali Mahomed Jamal (Madras), Muhammad Hussain (Jaunpur), Ujjal Singh, Abdul Matin Choudhry, Fazal Rahimtullah, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Gulab Singh, Sha Daudi, and a few others. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was present on special invitation as she had taken throughout a leading part in the solution of the communal question.

The Conference, it is said, was marked by an atmosphere of cordiality and goodwill. Sir T. B. Sapru, in his preliminary remarks, is reported to have explained that the conference did not owe its origin to the Liberal Party's invitation or any other party's envitation, but to the generally felt idea among the leaders that they were faced with the reality of the situation, namely, the definite summoning of the round table conference, and they must therefore attempt to define their view-point to reconcile the conflicting interests of their ranks. If informal talks showed a general desire to proceed on these lines, a formal conference could be summoned.

Pandit Malaviya followed with conciliatory reference to the Muslim proposals, while Maulana Muhamed Ali created an equally good effect by stating the broad basis of this community's view-point and acknowledging that in both matters of cow killing and music before mosques the tolerance of either community was the best safeguard

Mrs. Besant is reported to have pleaded that, politically, the fewer the safeguards the better for Indian nationalism.

This theme was the subject of Dr. Moonje's remarks who advocated nationalism in place of communalism.

Mr. Jayakar was the advocate of the view that the reality of the situation had not yet arisen and would be faced only at the Round Table Conference and that any attempt at negotations beforehand in India would be unwise.

The conference adjourned till 3 this afternoon.

MANY VIEWPOINTS URGED

New Delhi, February 26.

After lunch there were nuherous speakers who, it is understood, pleaded their respective viewpoints. Munshi Iswar Saran was not prepared to share Mr. Jayakar's views.

With considerable force Sir Ramaswamy Iyer gave the Liberal point of view. Col. Gidney urged the Anglo Indian claim. Mr. Shafi Daudi spoke for the Moslem parties conference. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty stood for the South India non-Brahmin Federation and while favouring joint electorates was for reservation.

Mr. Narang spoke of the Punjab Hindu Sabha feelings against the proposed conference and wanted to know the basis of agreement.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru summed up the position in a brilliant speech and replied to the critics. It was eventually decided to prolong the discussion to-morrow till 2-30 in the afternoon, when Mr. Jinnah's 14 points will be discussed individually and the sense of the house taken on each point, though there will be no vote. In case enough common ground is not covered by these means the question of referring the controversial points to a select committee will be explored.

Nanking Govt. And Silver Imports

NO DUTY TO BE LAID

Nanking, Feb. 26: The Government has decided not to impose a duty and other import restrictions on silver,

THE PRINCES' CHAMBER

NIZAM'S MUNIFICENCE

New Delhi, Feb. 27: At the Princes' Chamber to-day the Maharaja of Patiala made a welcome announcement that the Nizam of Hyderabad has telegraphed to him announcing one lakh of rupees for the Chamber funds towards preparation of cases relating to economic and fiscal relations between British India and Indian States, one lakh towards the Chamber deputation attending the round table conference in London and an annual contribution for five years beginning from 1930 of Rs. 50,000 towards the general budget of the Chamber. The Maharaja of Patiala expressed gratefulness to their senior brother for this generous help which showed that the Nizam was in sympathy with the Chamber's efforts to secure recognition of the rights and interests of States. (Applause.) It is also learnt that the Gaekwar of Baroda has withdrawn his resignation from the Chamber.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA RE-ELECTED CHANCELLOR.

The Chamber proceeded to elections and re-elected the Maharaja of Patiala as Chancellor for the fifth year by 25 votes against Kashmir 14 and Alwar 2 votes. Thereafter Kashmir was re-elected pro-Chancellor by an overwhelming majority. The Chamber then elected the following standing committee for the coming year:—The Nawab of Bhopal, Maharajas Jamnsheb of Navanagar, Alwar, Bikaner and Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S RESOLUTION

The Chamber of Princes held an interesting discussion on the resolution moved by the Maharaja of Patiala welcoming the Viceroy's announcement of 31st October which gave them an opportunity to participate in the round table conference. The resolution also requested the Viceroy to recommend that necessary opportunities be given for consultation between His Majesty's Government the and Prince's representative in regard to such practical proposals directly or indirectly affecting Indian States as may emerge from the round table conference or from the Butler Committee's report. The Chancellor said this London conference would deal with the whole field of political supremacy exercised either as direct sovereignity or as paramouncy by Great Britain in India. The Proposals of the conference might be acceptable to the conference but there might also be some proposals to which the Princes might have valid objections. Moreover, when British India's people were to appear at the joint parliamentary committee stage the Princes only wanted the same consideration to be shown to them as any change in relationship between Indian States and the Crown could only be by consent of both parties.

After the resolution moved by the Chancellor was unanimously passed the Chamber rose for lunch. The Chamber discusses the Butler Committee's report at the afternoon sittings.

VICEROY'S REPLY

Speaking in the Chamber of Princes at the end of the debate on the Maharaja of Patiala's resolution welcoming the Viceroy's announcement, the Viceroy speaking extempore said "It is naturally gratifying to me to find that this Chamber is prepared to set the seal of its approval upon the announcement on behalf of His Majesty's Government which it was my duty recently to make. I have no doubt that Your Highnesses share the view that has always been mine that the logic of events is gradually bringing us all very close to the consideration of very large problems and that in regard to some of these problems at least it is possible that differences in point of view may reveal themselves, not I hope fundamental differences but differences perhaps of method of approach and so on. My own view has always been that as and when we reach that stage there was no need to feel unduly disturbed about the prospects of the successful issue, provided that all those concerned were willing with reasonable spirit to sit down and discuss the real difficulties with a view to reaching a solution with regard to all interests which have to be met, and it was from that point of view that I for a long time have thought that the right solution of some of the difficulties with which you and I are immediately confronted was by this way of conference. It is also quite clear to any one who has given the briefest or most superficial study to the All India side character of our present problems that no one of them can ultimately be satisfactorily solved unless it is solved in harmony and in conjunction with those by which the States are more particularly affected. It is not necessary for me to develop that to Your Highnesses but it well that the public should appreciate that there are very few problems to-day with which British India is interested that can be treated as it were in a vacuum without having reactions and impacts upon problems of the States, and it is for that reason—the widest possible reason—that I am sure that the policy of associating Your Highnesses at the outset in these deliberations is not only wise but necessary.

Your Highnesses have voiced the opinion of your order which has been generally supported, that the views of States' representatives at the forthcoming conference should be accorded equal consideration with the views of those who represent British India. I need hardly give you on behalf of His Majesty's Government an assurance that it will be so. (Hear hear.) I have already on another occasion defined on behalf of His Majesty's Government what I anticipate will be the general purpose of the conference and and I have no doubt that the opinions of representatives of States will there receive the consideration that they deserve and that will be commensurate with the importance of the place that the States hold and will hold in the general fabric of the body politic in India.

With regard to the last the third part of the resolution moved by His Highness the Chancellor, I would remind Your Highnesses that in the orginal communications from Sir John Simon to the Prime Minister, though I have not got it now before me, the terms are in my recollection I think he suggested and it was accepted by the Prime Minister that the conference should include representatives from States to meet His Majesty's Government separately or together as necessities might suggest and therefore I anticipate that His Majesty's Government in accepting that proposal must no doubt have had present in their mind the possible desirability of from time to time separate consultation of the kind adumbrated in the third para of your resolution. So far as I am concerned it is not possible for me to add anything to that statement but I shall transmit to His Majesty's Government the expression of views that is if it finds acceptance this morning and place them in possession of the reasons that have led Your Highness to favour it." Applause.

The resolution moved by the Maharaja of Patiala was then passed unanimously.

HOURS OF WORK ON RAILWAYS

Bill Discussed in Assembly

AMENDMENTS FOR REDUCTION REJECTED

New Delhi, Feb. 27: Over 100 members were present in the Chamber when the Legislative Assembly met this morning. 3 members sworn being Sir Cowasji Jehangir (junior) in place of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Rao Bahadur Patil in place of Mr. Belvi (Belgaum) and Mr. Chowdhury Qalikuz Zaman.

At question time Sir Frank Noyce told Mr. Gayaprasad forced labour (begar) in return almost invariably forcash remuneration was permissible in British India in certain cases principally of grave emergencies and danger to life and property from irrigation works and embankments.

Mr. B. Dass asked was it not a fact that the Government of India's representative told at Geneva there was no forced labour in India?

Sir Frank Noyce said "I have no information".

LOAD LINE OF MERCHANT SHIPS

Sir George Rainy informed Mr. Haji that Government had received a copy of the report of the committee on loadline of merchant ships. The opinion of shipping interests of India would be invited on receipt of further copies. The Board of Trade proposed to summon an international conference to consider the report and to get an international agreement on the subject. India had been invited to participate in the deliberations. The question of representation of India at the conference was under consideration.

Mr. Haji asked for representation of Indian steamship companies.

Sir George Rainy promised to consider the suggestion.

The House proceed to elect 11 members to the Standing Finance Committee, Railways and two members on the governing body of the Research Fund Association.

BILLS PASSED.

After some more formal business the House agreed on the motion of the Army Secretary to the passage of the Contonment House Accommodation Bill but without clause 6, which by the casting vote of the President had been deleted. The Assembly passed on the Finance Member's motion the Bill amending income-tax permitting deduction of payments like bonus, commission etc., from employers' income as business expense. The Insolvency Bill was also passed. The Companies Act Amendment Bill providing for the appointment of local accountancy boards was referred to select committee.

THE RAILWAYS BILL

Discussion centered round Sir George Rainy's motion for consideration of the Railways Bill as amended by the select committee. The Bill applies the Washington and Geneva conventions about hours of labour on railway. A 60 hours week was fixed in the Bill but the select committee pointed out that Government, had under investigation the question of reducing the hours of work at lower than 56 for those railway servants whose duties were specially ardous and involved continuous concentration. Sir George Rainy emphasised Government did not consider that the maximum hours of work were reasonable hours of work. He alluded to the appointment of supervisore whose work would be useful for they would report to the Government of India, not only cases which involved a breach of the law but those in which the condition of things required improvement.

Mr. Kelkar, Member, select committee, who had signed the report in view of the promises made by Government of special investigation to reduce hours of work to 56, repeatedly asked why the Government of India took 10 years to give effect to the conventions. He wanted a definite assurance that Government were definitely working in a direction to give effect to the promise.

Dewan Chamanlal thought Mr. Kelkar should have demanded such an assurance in the select committee itself instead of having signed the report rather blindly. It was wrong for India to have been exempted from the 8 hours day decided by the Washington convention.

Mr. Chetty :—No exemption was given.

Dewan Chamanlal said under article 10 India was placed on differential basis of a 60-hour week. He joined Mr. Kelkar in asking why it took 10 years for the Government of India to bring legislation applying the Geneva and Washington conventions.

Mr. Kelkar remarked "Because the Convention is to come up for review next year and Government want to appear before the Convention with a record."

Dewan Chamanlal:—"Exactly so, Government want to look like angles before the Convention and want to make the world believe that Indian representatives in the Assembly have agreed to a 60 hours week This is a dangerous principle and we must protest against it."

Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty quoted article 427 of the Treaty of Versailles recognising differences in climate, habits, customs and economic opportunities and industrial condition which make uniformity in conditions of labour difficult of attainment. That was why a 10-hour day was made part of the Washington Convention not as matter of favour to Indian employers but as a matter of right. The United Textile Factory Workers Association of Great Britain after conducting an independent enquiry in 1928 said workers did not work continuously for 8 hours. Mr. Chetty warned of the repercussions of reducing hours of work in industrial factories etc., and remarked it was premature to plead for 8 hours instead of 10 hours.

Mr. Hayman contended Government started applying the Washington and Geneva Conventions in the workshops of state managed railways almost immediately after it was passed and this was followed on company managed railways. Now Government alloted 50 lakhs of rupees for applying reduced hours of labour and 70 lakhs of rupees for more quarters. Thus Government were moving as fast as they could. At the same time they should do nothing which would have a great repercussion in private factories.

Mr. K. C. Roy, Member, select committee, supported immediate consideration of the Bill with a 60-hour week from the point of view of taxpayers' representative, one interested in private labour and railway efficiency. He was informed if 48 hours labour were introduced then the railway surplus would be swallowed up. He thought railway employees in India were the best looked after lot, at any rate better looked after than labourers in private factories. He feared the standard of efficiency of railway labour had gone down recently. No wonder rail way grievances formed a large part of question time. He incidentally suggested the appointment of a railway grievances committee as was done in England. The present Bill was the result of careful enquiries in which the committee was assisted by Sir George Rainy and Mr. Hayman.

Mr. Ramakrishna Ready was sworn in soon after the lunch interval. The House accepted the motion for consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry moving an amendment for 48 hours in clause 2 described at the barest act of social justice. He did not see any reason why railwaymen should be treated differently from postal employees, who at present had 42 hours a week.

Pandit Kunzru wanted to know how much extra expenditure would be incurred if the amendment were accepted. He urged in their dealings with railwaymen Government should not forget the human factor.

Dr. Hyder looking at the problem from an entirely detached viewpoint argued in favour of an 8-hour day. He said shorter hours would increase efficiency and thus compensate for the extra expenditure.

Mr. Gaya Prasad objected to piecemeal tampering with the Railway Act when the Committee recommended wholesale revision. He regarded overworking in railways as a public danger as it might result in accident.

Mr. Sardas also supported the amendment.

Dewan Chamanlal pleaded for 48 hours in order to improve the physical moral and intellectual well being of the workers. He met the argument of exyenditure by suggesting a raid on the railway reserve which stood at 35 crores of rupees.

Sir George Rainy said Government could not give effect to the conventions earlier because the necessary machinery was not available until the appointment of Mr. Hayman as Labour Member. They not agree to the amendment because it would involve very heavy expenditure and they would not be able to give effect to the 48 hours principle for several years because the preliminary work had still to be done

The amendment for 48 hours was rejected by 48 votes against 15.

Other amendments were also rejected and the Bill was passed without a change.

The House meets to-morrow at 4-30 p. m. when the Finance Member presents the budget.

Priest Shot at in Cathedral

PANIC AMONG CONGREGATION. ASSAILANT ARRESTED

Toledo, February 26.

Priests were celebrating mass at the cathedral in Morocco when suddenly a man, who is believed to be insane, levelled a revolver at the celebrants and fired at one of the priests and wounded him.

Wild panic broke out among the congregation who rushed to the exits.

The police arrested the man who narrowly escaped lynching by the furious crowd.

VIPER IN KETTLE.

DEAD SNAKE KILLS FOUR PEOPLE.

How a dead poisonous viper caused the death of four people was relate I at an inquest held at Marmugao, in Portuguese territory in the Deccan. It was stated that three young Moslems, after having a cup of tea at a restaurant in the town, hired a taxi for a drive. About five minutes afterwards, when the driver happened to look back at the passengers he found them dead.

He drove them back to the police station and inquiries were made at the restaurant.

The owner of the restaurant vehemently protested against allegations of having given anything poisonous to his customers and offered to take a cupful of the tea himself. He did so, and a few minutes afterwards he fainted and died.

The kettle in which the water for the tea was being boiled was then searched, and a dead poisonous viper was found in it.

ရန်ကုန်ဖြို့ရေခန်ဂူး ကြောင်ဖြာစာ။

အများပြီးရေခန့်ကြောင်ဖြာခိုက်သည်။ ကိုဖိသင်းဆိပ်ကမ်းနှင့် တစ်ဘင်ဆင်းတန်းဆိပ်ကမ်းနှစ်ခု ပိုင်ရှင်များမသိသာ၊ သောင်ကြီး နေသောသန့်၂ ပင်းကိုးကွက်ပါသဖြင့်အထက်ပါဌာနခုမှ၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို ရွှေ့ပြောင်းခဲ့ကြသည်နှင့်၊ (ထုလင်ကမ်း ဆိပ်)နှစ်ဆိပ်ကမ်းသည်း ထွက်သားပါသည်ကိုဖိသင်း ဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိ သောသန့်ဖွားနဲပါသ်မရှိ၊ တတိယဆင်ဆင်း ဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိသန့်ဖွား နဲပါသ်-၂၄၀၂ ဖြစ်သောသည်၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို တားဆေးထိုး လာရောက်ဖြေဆိုရှိမယူသူ၊ ကျဲကျသော ပိုင်ရှင်များထွက်ရန်အကြာကြီးလောသဘင်ရောင်း ချဖို့မှာသည်။

ပိုင်ရှင်၊ သို့မဟုတ် ပိုင်ရှင်သူများ သည် အောက်ဖို့ ထက်ဝက်ရေးထိုးသူ အာဂုတိထိုး၊ ပိုင်ဆိုင်သူ ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ကို ထုံးဟောက်ရှာသာသေဖြင့်ယူး၊ ဖွဲ့ပြောင်းသောပိုင်ရှင် ကြောင်ဖြာနှုန်းအကွ အဆေးထောက်ကျသော စိတ်များကိုပေးချေးသူနှင့်ပေးကြောင်း။

အိတ်ချ-အင်-ဂဝ်သာ။
(Deputy Conservator.)

Continued from page 5

of the Department of Agricultural Burma, which are placed in the Library of the Legislative Council,

District Board in the Pegu District

U Kya Gaing Pegu South: Is it a fact that some of the roads are being returned to the Government by the Pegu District Council? If so, what action is being taken by the Government?

The Minister for Forests: Government has seen a resolution of the Pegu District Council asking Government to take back certain roads which the Council is unable to keep in proper order. The roads were classified as district roads, and in the present state of provincial finances it is impossible to consider the question of re-classifying them as main roads.

U Kya Gaing Pegu South: Is it a fact that those roads were made over to the District Council in the state of disrepair?

The Minister for Forests: The roads were in a moderate state of repair.

U Kya Gaing Pegu South: Were the bridges in order and safe for traffic, when they where made over to the District Council, especially those on Kawa-Onhne and Pegu Htandawgyi roads?

The Minister for Forest: The reply is in the affirmative.

Co-Operative Credit Societies,

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Will Government please state the total number of Co-operative Credit Societies in Burma in 1928 and 1929?

The Minister for Forests: The attention of the hon. member is invited to the answer given to a question by the member Mandalay Town.

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Will Government please state how many Co-operative Societies in Burma were opened and how many liquidated in 1928 and 1929?

The Minister for Forests: 1928, 57 Societies were registered and 644 ordered to be wound up. In 1929, 15 Societies were registered and 471 ordered to be wound up.

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Will Government please state the present financial position of different Co-operative Societies in Burma?

The Minister for Forests: There are so many Societies that it is quite impossible to answer a question in such general terms.

U Saw Tharrawaddy South: Will Government please state how many Co-operative Societies in Burma are going to be liquidated in 1930?

The Minister for Forests: It is estimated that some 500 Societies will be put into liquidation in 1930. It will be possible to make a closed estimate in April when the results of the present repayment season are known.

TRUNK ROAD FROM KOZU TO ATHOK VIA DAGA,

Mr. B. N. Das Bassein, Indian: Is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of building a trunk road from Kozu to Athok via Daga, and putting the construction of this road on their earliest road-construction programme?

The Minister for Forests: Government is constructing a portion of this road and has provided for the construction of the remaining portion in the 1931-36 programme of road construction.

TEMPORARY OVERSEERS IN SUBDIVISIONAL CHARGES

U Ba Myin Henzada South: Will the Government be pleased to say why temporary Overseers are placed in charge of Sub-division in preference to permanent Overseers?

The Minister for Forests: Temporary Overseers are not placed in Subdivisional charge in preference to permanent Overseers. Such a necessary has arisen on rare occasions for very short periods when it has been in Government interests to make such an arrangement.

U Ba Myin (Henzada South): Is the Government aware that by such preference, those of the permanent service are much disheartened and discouraged as thereby they have lost chance of promotion?

The Minister for Forests: In view of the reply to the above question, this question does not arise.

U Ba Myin Henzada South: Is the Government aware that the temporary Overseers having no lien in the service, will not be as careful as those of the permanent service men in the matter of the accounts for new works done and thus there are more likely waste of money?

The Minister for Forests: Government is aware that permanent Overseers are more likely to be more experienced in Government accounts, and, as stated in their in the answer to the above question temporary Overseers are not preferred to permanent Overseers for Sub-divisional charges.

U Ba Myin Henzada South: Is the Government aware that whenever there are Indian Sub-divisional Officers in the Public Works Department, no Burmese Subordinate overseers or supervisors are kept?

The Minister for Forests: The answer to this question is the negative.

MAUNGDAW-BUTHIDAUNG ROAD

Mr. R. K. Ghose Akyab, Indian: Will Government please state if the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road in the Akyab District has been completed and metalled so as to enable motor cars to run? If not, when is it expected to be metalled?

The Minister for Forests: The hon'ble member is referred to my reply to a question of the present Session.

Conservative Alarm

Mr. Baldwin appears to fear that the coming of the United Empire Political Party constitutes the heaviest broadside ever fired at the Conservative Party. He has solid grounds for that fear. His views are shared by Mr. Amery, late Colonial Secretary, who foresees the dissipation of the Conservative Party; by Mr. Davidson, who predicts a long reign for the Labour; by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who considers the new venture to be a mistake; and, seemly by the Conservative Party generally, who realise that the new Party headed by Lords Rothermere and Beavers brook, can do Conservatism no manner of good. The real point at issue is this: We have the greatest Empire the world has ever known—one, on which we proudly say the sun never sets. It is all very well to be proud on occasion, but it makes not a scrap of difference whether the sun ever sets on our Empire or not. The question is whether our Empire is united, or whether its several parts are pulling against each other, and even against the Motherland? If the latter, can a divided house stand?

The view of the United Empire Party is that, like the Empire of Greece and Rome and old, the British Empire is slowly but surely falling to pieces. This is said to be due either to studied neglect on the part of England, or to the utter incompetence on the part of her politicians of the sort which lost us the all-important American Colonies, and which lost Spain the whole of her rich Colonies. It is the confirmed opinion of Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook that, unless this dry not can be stayed, England must drop into her place as a small islatid in the North Sea and take rank as a fourth or fifth place Power, as other once great nations have had to do before her. Their Lordships have the power to press home this idea theirs. Their influence in the newspaper world is considerably greater than anything the Conservatives can command. Indeed, some to the Conservative newspapers appear to sympathise with this new political movement, which has already gained so much public approval that about half of the required "fighting fund" has been subscribed. The balance will be forthcoming all right, as a vigorous political party never lacks financial support. There are reasons for that, but it is not always tactful to dig down into them too deeply.

Now, it is generally agreed that England is not the flourishing country she once was. Various excuses have been trotted out to account for that, but they are not satisfactory. Practically all of them apply with about equal force to other industrial countries which are marching with colour flying and bands playing along the high road of prosperity. There is something wrong somewhere—has been wrong for years and is going from bad to worse. What is it? The opinion of the Empire Party is that the canker is to be found in our failure to take a leaf out of America's book and weld the Empire together as America has welded her States together. The Federal Government of that country protects her States against outside competition, and the States themselves work hand and glove with each other. Between them they produce practically all the raw material American industry requires. This means that America is a self-supporting country. Her large population, all highly paid, enables her to find a ready market for the bulk of her products; the surplus can be "dumped" in foreign markets. Is it beyond the bounds of possibility for England to do likewise? If it is, are the United Empire people right in supposing that England must continue to go down hill? They stoutly maintain that they are perfectly right, and they are out to convince the people of England of the alleged danger ahead, and of the safeguards needed to circumvent it. That they will gain a large following may be taken for granted. The arguments advanced by Mr. Baldwin appear to be too flimsy to prevent that. But the Empire Party are not mere preachers of rocks ahead. They suggest ways and means of steering clear of those rocks. So long as British goods are shut out of the world's markets by ever-increasing tariff walls, they see no hope, because England has nothing with which to bargain. Had England a tariff wall, they say, she would be able to command attention by hitting back. In the British Empire there is a far bigger population than in America and there is also a far larger supply of raw materials for every industry. All that is necessary for success, they maintain is Free Trade within the Empire and a high tariff wall against foreign competition. It remains for the Empire Party to convince England and the Colonies of this open sesame.

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Colonial Development

BIG SCHEMES SECOND CONFERENCE IN JUNE

Rugby, Feb. 26: Following the success of the first Colonial Office Conference held in May 1927, the Colonial Secretary has decided to summon a second conference with similar objects and constituted on similar lines. The Conference will meet on 23rd June and sit for about three weeks. It will be attended by one representative each from as many of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories as is practicable. It is hoped in a large number of cases the Governor will be able to act representative of his territory, while in other cases some senior officer of the territory will be deputed. The work of the Conference will fall under three main headings, namely colonial development under which is included the very important question of working- and application of Colonial Development Fund, administration of scientific and technical services and problems of colonial administration in general.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Dr. Shiels, Under Secretary for Colonies said the Conference will consider the question of unofficial representation at future colonial conferences.

Answering a question regarding colonial development schemes Dr. Shiels said preliminary application for assistance from Colonial Development Fund had been made by the High Commissioner for transport for Kenya and Uganda in connection with the proposal to extend Kenya and Uganda railway westward Kenya Uganda-Congo border. Arrangements would be made in the usual way to ensure that plant, machinery and materials imported into East Africa in connection with any such projects would, save in exceptional circumstances, be of British manufacture and origin. In regard to Nigeria no services had yet been arranged as objects for assistance from Colonial Development Fund as that colony had just floated a new loan to be devoted to works of public utility.

Second Colonial Conference

TO MEET ON JUNE 23

Rugby, February 26

Following the success of the first Colonial Office Conference held in May, 1927, the Colonial Secretary has decided to summon a second conference with similer objects and constituted on similar lines. The Conference will meet on June 23, and sit for about three weeks. It will be attended by one representative each from as many of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories as is practicable. It is hoped that in a large number of cases the Governor will be able to act as the representative of his territory, while in other cases, some senior officer of the territory will be deputed.

The work of the Conference will fall under three main headings, namely, colonial development, under which is included the very important question of the working and application of the Colonial Development Fund, the administration of scientific and technical services and the problems of colonial administration in general.—British Wireless.

Thathameda Tax

NON-PAYMENT AT MAYMYO

There is a village called "Baw" which is about 12 miles away from Maymyo town. It possesses about 70 houses. When the Government officers made demand of the villagers the thathameda tax, the villagers collectively refused to pay. As the situation became somewhat ugly, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and D. S. P. of Mandalay came up and visited the village and made enquiry. As the information goes, the villagers refused to pay the said tax for the reason that they considered it to be an unlawful tax in Burma. The wife of the headman is said to be the Presiden of the local women association. So the Headman could not manage to induce his villages to pay the tax. The subdivisional Township Officers of Maymyo are trying their best to persuade the villagers to come to the right understanding of the consequences.

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Applications are invited for the appointment of a Sub-Overseer under the Pyapon District Council on a pay scale of Rs. 80-4-100.

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The post, at present, is a temporary one, but likely to be made permanent. Preference will be given to those who have thorough knowledge of Burmese and previous experience in P.W.D., Municipalities or District Councils.

Applications, in applicants own hand writing, stating age, race and qualifications, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any will be received by the undersigned on or before 30th March 1930. The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from members or persons of influence will disqualify him for the post.

Sd/- BA THAW,
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District Council,
Pyapon.

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Burma Educational Services Association.

The Prize Distribution of the B. E. S. Association Vernacular Handwriting Competition will be held at the A. B. M. Union Hall, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon on Saturday 1st. March 1930 at 5-p. m. All the prize winners are requested to be present to receive their awards which will be given away by Mrs. Snow. C. A. Snow Esq M. A., M. L. C., I. E. S., Director of Public Instruction, Burma has kindly promised to preside. An interesting programme of musical items etc has been arranged.

Mr. J. K. Munshi

The rumour current in political circles that Mr. J. K. Munshi, M.L.A. has resigned from the Legislative Assembly in obedience to the Congress mandate is unfounded. Mr. Munshi does not belong to the Congress and he is, moreover, not in agreement with the policy laid down by the Congress at Lahore.

Mr. Munshi, who has been detained in Rangoon owing to unavoidable professional engagements, will leave on Thurdays for Delhi to join the Sessions of the Assembly.

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NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for purchase, demolition and removal of (old salt) godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw above the existing floor, level only, the floor and portions of the godown below same not being disturbed.

Tenderers must quote a lump sum for both the godowns and state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs. 10 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for purchase and removal of [old salt] godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners. not later than noon on 28th of Febuary 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 300 deposited with the Chief Accountant Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the work.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselve to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars, tender forms and permits to inspect the building may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. C. NIVEN
M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Rangoon:
13th February 1930.

Wanted

Wanted immediately, a permanent fully qualified Municipal Secretary for the Shwegyin Municipality on a salary of Rs. 125-5 Rs. 150 per mensem, plus house allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonial and service books, if any, will be received the undersigned on or before the 15th March 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or Local Bodies, the application must be submitted through the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese in their High School Final Examinations, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or [3] Those who have passed the Secretaryship examination. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Burmans with decent moral characters.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months. He will be required to furnish cash security to the extent as fixed by the Committee. The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government Officials, Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him from the post.

Sd- U PO CHIT.
President,
Shwegyin Municipality.
Shwegyin, 15th February 1930.
23 26 and 5 March

Wanted

Wanted a clerk for the Myitkyina Town Fund Office in place of permanent incumbant proceeding on leave for two months on Rs. 60 per month plus compensatory local allowance 20 o/o.

Candidate must possess a sound knowledge of Local Fund Accounts, office routine and typewriting.

Application in applicant's own handwriting, stating age, educational qualification, present employment, together with true copies of testimonials and service-book if any, will be received by the undersigned up to 25th February 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Municipal Committee Members or from other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

Sd/- C. SUTHERLAND.
President,
Town Committe, Myitkyina,
Dated Myitkyina,
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NOTICE.

The District Agricultural Conference combined with Agricultural and Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Myaungmya on the 3rd, 4th and 5th April 1930.

Suitable awards will be made to exhibitors in the Agricultural and Cattle Show, which is meant for the residence of the Myaungmya District only. All dealers in Agricultural Implements, Manures, etc., and those who are interested in joining are at fully liberty to participate in the exhibition.

Intending exhibitors may intimate to the undersigned as regards the space required for their exhibits at an early date. Arrangements are being made with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. to grant concessions in fares and freights to Bonafide exhibiters and delegates.

Sd. KO KO GYI,
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Pyapon.

Dated Pyapon,
the 15th February 1930

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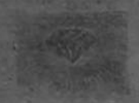

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ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဈေးဆိုင် အုပ်ထူးကြီး၊ ထောင်ထက်ဆောင်းထင်နိုင်ခဲ့ပေါ် ၆၂၈ဘာသာ ထုံးသည် ထုံးကြီး၊ ဓေါ် ဘောင်ခြစ်နိုင်အား။ ကွန်ပဲတ်ထုတ်ဒု ငွေးရုတ်ရုက်ဒွိသောစာ အုပ်ဆိုအယ်ဒီးထုံးထုံး ဆုံးစွဲ ထုံးထဲစားထုထုပ် အခြေခြင်း ငွေးရဲနွံဒွိရန် ခန့်ထားထုံးဒီး ဖြစ်၊ သောကြောင့်၊ အထုဒွိကြသောရုထုံး၊ ဒွိဆုံးအဓေးထုံးသည်း၊ ထုံးဆုံးထွဲ ကိုယ်ထုံးဖြစ်ဓေး၊ စာထုံးဂါးကြစ်ဓေး အထွယ်ထုထွာထား၀ထဲယုနွံဝ၊ကြောင်း။

ဒွိယဒ ထုံးဓေးထိုက် ရုတ်ဒွိဆို

မောင်စံသူဆိုဒွန်းကြီးတွင်၊ ကြိုးရေးဖြည့်ထားနှင့် ဝင်ထွဲဘဲသည့် ဥပဒေသဝဲ များနှင့် ဇောင်ကာလအသုံးဂိုက်အသုံးကြိုအများသုံး၊ ဥပဒေအတွက်ထက်ခုံးသူသည်၊ ဆစ်အထုံးအနွန်းအ ထွဲအခွဲ့ အဖြောင်း ဆကောင်း ဟူသာဒွန်းသာ ထီးသုံးနှံးဂူဘွဲ့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါဒိုသည့်ဖြင့်၊ ကဆာသုံးနှံးဘွဲ့ဖြင့် သူဒွိ-အဒွိဘွဲ့ ထေ ကွင့်ခဆီးထည်း မည်ဘိုက်သော စာ ရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူဘွဲ့ ထက်ဂိုပြု ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ဒွေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ သေးဒွေး ၀၂ပဲ၊

ဝဲကူးဆုဓ၀င် နှံးတွင်းဓောတ်တော်ကြီး၊ ၎ငင်းဓောတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဒွတာသဆုဒွါင်းကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သောသုဆုဓ၀ဘွဲ့ နှင့်ဘွိနိုင်ဂြိုဖြင့်၍ ဆီးဘွဲ့-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထေဒက်၊ ထက်၀ ကဆုများနှင့် ရေးသာ၊ ထားသောဓစုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဓ၀ဘွဲ့နှင့် ကဆု ထက်၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ဂ၀ဲ၊

ဃထိုခက်နှံးထွင်းဓောတ်တော်ကြီး။

မဒွတာဓမောင်နှံ့ဒီးဖြင်ဆင်မိုက်ဒွိပ်အင် သော၊ အထက်ပါဓာဆုပ်ဒုဓ၊ ဖြန်မာဆုရုဒ်မင်း ဖြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှံးတော်တွင်းနွိက၊ ဖြရသေါ ဓောတ်ဓာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဒွင်ဆုရင်ဒွင့် ဒွးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသာဓမင်းဘိုး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဒွဓ၍၊ ဆိုင်ဂုဆိုင်ဆု တင်ဆျောက်ခံနှံးဘွိုဒုဓ၊ ထေး နှက်သာဓက်ဒွးဖြင့်ဆ၊ ထက်၀ စီထု ထားသဖြင့်၊ ဒွးဘာသာဓဂုဒွင်ဆ၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဒွဓ၍၊ ဒွဓ်ဆုရင်ဒွင့် ဒွးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသာဓမင်းဘိုး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဒွဓ၍၊ ဆိုင်ဂုဆိုင်ဆု တင်ဆျောက်ခံနှံးဘွိုဒုဓ၊ ထေး နှက်သာဓက်ဒွးဖြင့်ဆ၊ ထက်၀ စီထု ထားသဖြင့်၊ ဒွးဘာသာဓဂုဒွင်ဆ

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BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Demands for Grants

The Burma Legislative Council re-assembled at 11 a. m. on Wednesday in the Council Chamber, the hon. U Pu presiding.

The debate was resumed on Tharrawaddy U Pu's motion that the demand for Rs. 64,12,960 under 22 General Administration in Part B be reduced by Rs. 100. The object of the motion was to release Rev. U Arthapa immediately and unconditionally, who was now a political prisoner on hunger strike.

The Home Member, replying to the whole discussion, said that the facts had already been stated by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Couper, but there was a good deal to be said on the law relating to the Vinnaya. He contended that hpoongyis, like laymen, were subject to the laws of the State, so long as those laws were not in conflict with the laws of the Vinnaya. U Arthapa had been convicted under section 121 (a) of the I.P.C.

The Mover, the speaker said, had not advanced any reasons for the release of U Arthapa. His hon. friend the Mover was a member of the legal profession and he (speaker) had once led him in a case in the Tharrawaddy Court. The Mover must know that he must call evidence in a legal court in support of what he wanted proved. As a legal gentleman, the Mover would, therefore, give the Council proof to make them believe the statements he had put forward.

He had read in the papers and also at the meetings held by Sangas that U Wizaya himself had stated that he did no wrong in hunger-striking and seeking his death. Even from the Vinnaya texts which he cited in extenso the speaker said he had shown that no consideration could be shown to a man like U Arthapa.

Mr. M. I. Khan, in the course of his maiden speech, supporting the motion, said that in the present circumstances he sympathised with the Government but his heart was with U Arthapa. The Government spoke about U Arthapa adopting unconstitutional methods. But in the speaker's opinion there was no constitution for a subject race. The present constitution was forced on them by the British Government. In the olden days the hpoongyis were punished by the Burmese Kings for murder, dacoity and other offences involving moral turpitude, but otherwise. The Government might fear that the release of U Arthapa might be a reflection on their prestige. He assured them that the release far from reflecting on their prestige would enhance their prestige and raise them in the estimation of the people.

The Finance Member pointed out that the adoption of every vote in the House on this motion meant the adoption of the Congress programme in Burma. (Cries of "no," "no".) He challenged any member to say anything to the contrary. He asked the hon. members of the House whether they were prepared to accept the congress programme.

U Tun Win : That has nothing to do with the motion, Why introduce Congress matters here ?

The Finance Member said that the desire to release U Arthapa rested on a false plea of humanity and religion. [Cries of "No" "No"). He was willing to prove it to any sensible person. He condemned the tactics adopted by the Opposition. The Government had enacted the law and they must enforce it. The speaker was interrupted on several occasions in the course of his speech). The hpoongyi, he said, was responsible for his own action. He had preached sedition and rebellion and had not only broken the law of the land but also the precepts of his own religion.

U Tun Win [Amherst] said the question was a simple one. It was a simple request to the Government. The question was whether the hpoongyi ought to be released or not, and not whether he was guilty or innocent. By releasing this political prisoner unconditionally he wished the Government to consider whether they would lose their prestige, or whether they would get the sympathy of the Burmese Buddhists and the people.

The speaker appealed to the Government to seriously consider the question of the release of U Arthapa. It was the duty of the responsible members of the Council to view the question with the utmost sympathy and consideration. The most responsible member of the House was the Home Member, who was himself a Burman Buddhist and so he should consider the question more seriously than the others.

U Tun Win submitted that hpoongyis could help to a great extent the administration of the country. Mr. Patterson in his report on the prevention of crime and treatment of criminals in Burma pointed out that the greatest moral force in Burma was the Buddhist religion, and that if at the present moment the hpoongyis by concerted action preached against crime, violent crime would decrease substantially in a single year. So far no Government official had attempted to enlist such sympathy.

Regarding U Arthapa, the speaker said that the Opposition were not concerned with whether his action was right or wrong. They only asked for his release.

By releasing him Government would not lose their prestige but would earn the sympathy of all hpoongyis.

Mr. J. E. Du Bern, in opposing the motion, said that this was an electioneering campaign and the hpoongyis were being used as a pawn in the political campaign. He congratulated the hon. More on having successfully launched his election campaign. (opposition cries of "no", "no"). He congratulated the Mover on his conversation from Mahomedanism to Buddhism, for that was what his speech amounted to.

U Ba U, in supporting the motion, said that the Burmese nation were anxious about the health of U Arthapa. He might have gained a little in weight lately. But he would not be as heavy as when he first went to jail. Then again it could not be denied that U Arthapa's health was failing and that he was likely to die in the near future. If he were to die the responsibility would fall on the Government themselves for another hpoongyi's death.

U Ba Shin asked the Government to see their way sympathetically to remit the unexpired portion of U Arthapa's sentence.

U So Nyun, also supporting the motion, said he was unhappy that a great deal of acrimony had crept into the debate. But he was happy to see that none of it had been introduced by his side of the House. He protested against the unwarranted attack made by Mr. J. E. Du Bern against the Buddhist priesthood. He reminded Mr. Du Bern that the independence of Ireland was attained as a result of the work of the Irish priesthood.

In regard to the Home Member's speech, the speaker said that he arrived only just in time to hear him expound the interpretations of the Vinnaya by the Thathanabaing. He did not think that the Thathanabaing could claim infallibility. He [speaker was glad that a Government official had admitted that there were no insperable barriers to the setting up of a thein in the jail precincts. Why would not the Government do that at once and thereby save the life of U Arthapa? The Opposition did not want the Home Member to bring into the Council an army of Buddhist books and use them. But they wanted the Home Member to exercise a big mind in regard to the question at issue. He pointed out that any one sacrificing his life for a national purpose was not committing suicide. Did not the founder of one of the greatest religions of the world court a violen death so that Christians might be saved from eternal damnation ?

Concluding, the speaker said that U Arthapa did not desire his release. If the Government, released him now unconditional they would be at liberty to re-arrest and re-comit him to jail if he committed an offence, He warned the Government that the feeling of the people on the subject was great and that if they did not release U Arthapa unconditionally this spark would be fanned into a huge conflagration throughout the country. (Applause.)

U Sein Ba also supported the motion in Burmese.

Mr. C. H. Campagnac said that he did not intend to take any part in the discussion. But after the remarks of the Hon. Mr. J. E. Du Bern the speaker felt that it was necessary for him to dissociate himself entirely with Mr. Du Bern's remarks to the effect that the hon. members who had spoken in favour of the motion had done so from base motives. He was not only speaking on behalf of himself, but on behalf of the majority of the members of the House. they agreed that the members who had spoken in favour of the motion had done so in all sincerity. They had done so out of feelings of pity and sympathy and also believing that they had the highest duty to perform, He also asked the hon. members on the other side of the House not to impute any base motives to the Government or to the Hon. Home Member. (Applause). The Home Member also had a duty to perform. The speaker asked the members to put themselves if they could, for a moment, in the Home Member's shoes. He was responsible for law and order in the Province. Here they had the case of a monk, who admittealy had great influence, who had been previously convicted of sedition. The monk was released before on his apologising and on his undertaking not to make seditious speeches in future. The monk broke the pledge, which he gave to the Government and was again convicted, and the monk himself had, the speakee had heard from the Home Member, admitted that he was rightly convicted.

The monk had gone on hunger strike and he wanted to obtain privileges, which were not given to other prisoners. If the Hon. House Member were to accede to the request and release him unconditionally, would he not have to release any other or every prisoner, who might hereafter go on hunger strike, when his life was in danger ? [Applause]. If they followed that to its logical conclusion, it would mean that their jails would have to be closed. He did not think, that any person who was responsible for law and order in this Province could contemplate a situation of that kind. The Government wanted the monk to give an apology. They did not mean by that that he was to apologise to any particular person. If the monk were to say that the future he would not make seditious speeches the Government would be satisfied.

While the speaker had every sympathy with the hon. members of the other side of the House in their endeavour to release the monk, he also sympathised with the Member in the attitude he had taken in this matter.

U Ni said the condition imposed by the Government on the monk not to make seditious speeches was a very difficult one indeed, and the Burmese members were aware of that. It was difficult to follow and would not be followed by any member. The condition was, in his opinion, a very serious one. He did not know whether the monk would be able to comply with that condition.

The Home Member asked the hon. speaker if he considered the condition not to make seditious speeches a difficult one.

U Ni: I am very sorry. I think it is a very difficult condition, unless we can get our freedom, The real issue, however, before the House was that the monk be provided with a thein. The hon. Mover had to move this motion because the monk was not provided with a thein. There is no insuperable difficulty for the Government to do that. In the jails in other countries they are provided with cinemas.

The Home Member : In America ?

U Ni: Yes, we are not asking for any cinemas. We want a thein, and that is not an object which was unlawful, illegal, or contrary to public morality. He wants to say his prayers in it and that is a good thing. So long as they have theins Buddhist monks will be prepared to finish their unexpired terms of imprisonment.

U Tun Aung said that it was wrong to say that hpoongyis had no right to dabble in politics. Lord Buddha himself had enjoyed on the priesthood to look after both the temporal and the spiritual welfare of the people. If the hpoongyi himself had tendered an apology it would be derogatory to his prestige.

Mr. B. N. Das said that the Government by releasing U Arthapa, would be creating calm and peaceful atmosphere for the Round-Table Conference, and would also be clearing the cloud that had been cast over the sky of Burma after the death of the late U Wizaya. It was, he said, the duty of the mighty and strong to be generous and asked the Government to show their magnanimity in this respect.

Tharrawaddy U Pu, in replying, said that the whole question was whether the Government should provide U Arthapa with a thein ro not. What was the use of the Home Member's bringing a basket, ful of books on the Vinnaya ? It reminded the speaker of the time when, as a young pleader, he brought a number of law books in order to frighten his oppomeut in court. [Laughter.) He did not do that now that he was older and knew more than before. (Laughter).

He would not impute any base motive to the Home Member, who, he knew, was responsible for law and order. He might be fit to be the Home Member and to hold the portfolio of law and order. But he was not fit to discuss the Vinnaya rules, and in attempting to contradict the opinions expressed by the Sayadaws he had attempted the impossible.

In conclusion the Mover asked the Government to accede to the request of the monk by providing him in jail with a thein. They were not asking the Government too much in asking for the monk's unconditional and immediate release.

At this stage the sitting was suspended for lunch.

NEW MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. H. Holman-Hunt took the oath of allegiance, when the Council reassembled after lunch.

The Home Member, replying to the various speakers, said that it had been pointed out that U Arthapa had the remedy in his own hands. The monk had admitted his guilt and had admitted that the conviction was justified and had promised not to take part in politics in future. When he made that apology it was rather early in the day. The Government had since then made an offer, which was now open to him, to make the apology and obtain his release. So far he had not done so. If he refused them the speaker did not see why the Government should release him simply because the hon. members desire him to be released.

It was said that the condition that he should not take part in politics was a very heavy one. For a layman, perhaps, the speaker said, it was a very hard condition, because it was the right and privilege of every layman to take part in politics. The condition was not however, onerous and there was no hardship for a monk because the rules of his order prevent him from taking part in politics. He believed that the majority of their monks were good men, and 20 per cent took part in politics. Those who really observe the Vinnaya laws would not discuss politics and would not discuss politics and would rather be open to insult and attacks than break the laws of the Vinnaya. The speaker deprecated the attacks made on the Thathanabaing, who was between 80 and 90 years of age, and was recognised to be learned in the laws of the Buddhist religion.

Tharrawaddy U Pu denied that any personal attacks were directed against the Thathanabaing.

The Home Member, concluding, said that if the request made on U Arthapa's behalf was acceded to then every Mahomedan Moulvi or the minister of any other religion, who might go to jail, would also make a similar demand that a religious place of worship should be built for them in jail. He strongly opposed the motion, which the Government regretted they could not accept.

The motion was then put to the vote, and on its being pressed to a division resulted as follows:

Ayes, 37.
Noes, 44.
The motion was lost.

ANTI-BOYCOTT ACT

Oo Kyaw Khine Akyab East moved that the demand for Rs. 64,12,960 under 22 General Administration in Part B, be reduced by ten rupees.

The mover said that his reason for the motion was to enable them to discuss the desirability of repealing the Burma Anti-Boycott Act of 1922. The mover pointed out that the atmosphere for repealing the Act had been created and there was no need for the Act at present.

Mr. I. G. Lloyd said that it was true that during the last few months there might not have been occasion to make use of the Act. But it was not correct to say that the Act had never been used. It was found necessary to sanction several prosecutions towards the end of last year in the Kyaukse district. That in itself showed the need for the Act to continue. Even if there were no such prosecutions it could not be shown that the need for the Act had ceased. The value of an Act of that kind lay not in the prosecutions which were sanctioned under it, but in the fact that it had rendered such prosecutions unnecessary. (Applause.).

The object of the Act did not aim at saying the Government, nor did it aim at protecting any member of the Government or any official. He could say that no official had any great fear of being put to suffering by the Anti-Boycott Act. The practice of boycott, as had been used in the province, was capable of inflicting great amount of suffering on villagers themselves, and it was to protect the villagers from that suffering that the Act was passed. [Applause]. So long as the circumstances showed that the continuance of the Act was necessary, the Act would remain on the statute book.

U Ni wished to know how long the Government intended to keep the Act in force.

The Home Member replied that the report of the Simon Commission would be presented before long and, when that was done, they would have a change in the form of subjects in his charge. He, therefore, asked the hon. member to wait until that report had been received.

U Sein Ba, speaking in Burmese, supported the motion.

The mover replied.

The Home Member regretted to say that it was still necessary to keep the Act on the statute book.

The motion was then put.

It was pressed to a division and resulted as follows :—

Ayes, 28.
Noes, 38.
The motion was lost.

H. O. R. ACT.

U Ba Than [Prome] moved that the demand for Rs. 64, 12,960 under 22, General Administration Act in Part B, be reduced by Rs. 10.

The reason for bringing up this motion, the mover said, was to discuss the desirability of appointing a committee to inquire into the working of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act with a view to amend or repeal the Act. He suggested that the composition of the committee be half of non-official members and the other half of official members with an official member as its Chairman.

The Home Member accepted the suggestion of the mover, who accordingly withdrew his motion.

EX-SAPPERS AND MINERS.

U Ba U Maudalay Town moved that the demand for Rs. 64,12,950 under 22, General Administration in Part B, be reduced by Rs. 10 He brought forward this motion in order to discuss the unemployment of ex-Sappers and Miners, which company was recently disbanded. He pointed out that only three of these men had succeeded in obtaining employment under the Government. He had, at their request, approached the Local Government for help, and the Chief Secretary had replied most sympathetically that all the assistance possible would be given. He was aware of the heads of departments having been circularised to employ the men. That was, however, all that had been done in

the matter. The men had memorialised the Governor, asking that a lump sum pension of twenty years' salary, to enable them to acquire and develop waste land in Upper Burma, be given to them. No reply had so far been received.

The mover asked on behalf of those ex-servicemen that they be given preference when candidates were selected for appointements suitable to their qualifications bearing in mind that most of them were beyond the age limit.

The Home Member said that, as long as the Company was in existence, there was work for them. What stood in the way of the men was their lack of qualifications for the posts the applied for. The heads of departments had been circularised to give preference to those men in the posts they were qualified. The Government were still willing to assist them, but they could not compel heads of departments to take on men who were not qualified for the posts they applied for in their charge. He assured the mover they would do all in their power to continue to assist the men whenever it was possible. With that assurance, he hoped the mover would withdraw his cut.

The mover withdrew his motion.

RENEWAL OF REVOLVER LICENCES

Mr. M. A. Jan Mandalay Indian moved that the demand for Rs. 43,49,360 under 22 General Administration Revenue, Part B. be reduced by Re 1 only. He referred to the renewal of revolver licences in the Mandalay district. He drew the attention of the House to the new rule by which holders of revolver licences were called upon to exhibit their efficiency with the revolver before the licences were renewed. He asked under what authority that new rule had been made.

The Home Member said that he did not see any objection to the Commissioner forcing a licensee to learn to shoot. In that case then, the licence would not be a source of danger either to himself or to the community.

U Ba Thi in opposing the cut, saw no objection to the new rule, as result of which, he said, he had been able to quality himself as marksman at the expense of ammunition. [Laughter.]

U Ba U was opinion that the new rule was justified.

U Ba Yin informed the mover that the new rule was not peculiar to the Mandalay district.

The mover withdrew his motion.

BURMAN HIGH COURT JUDGES

U Ba Yin Meikhla moved that the demand for Rs. 5,39,780 under Administration of Justice, High Court, be reduced by Re. 1. His object in asking for this cut was to raise a discussion on the appointment of judges of the High Court, with special reference to the claims of the Burmese Bar.

The mover admitted that he had very little knowledge of the subject, but there were members of the legal fraternity who were versed in the subject and would follow him. The question was one aspect of the general question of the Burmanisation of the services. There were, out of the eleven judges in the High Court, only two Burmans. The first Burman to be raised to the Bench of the High Court was the late Sir U Kin. That was before the announcement of 1917. In the twelve years that had elapsed, the number of Burman judges had been increased from one to two only. As a result of that announcement of 1917, they had a right to expect more Burmans to be appointed to the higher services of Government and to be associated in a greater degree with the general administration of the country. By Burmans, he meant all non-Europeans, Mahomedans, Hindus, Chinese and Anglo-Indians domiciled in Burma. If it was any criterion that out of four members of Government, three were non-Europeans, then 75 per cent of the highest appointments should be filled by Burmans. He did not think it could be said that they were unfit. Burmans had pre-eminently proved themselves fitted for the highest appointments. His main contention was that the revenues of the province were derived from the people who were resident in this country and therefore, it would not be just to the tax payer to import high officials from outside the country. (Applause.) He did not see any reason which the Government could advance against this proposal.

The Council at this stage adjourned until 11 a.m.

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GOVERNOR AND COMMERCE

Speech At Chamber Of Commerce Meeting

The following is the text of His Excellency's speech at the Annual Meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, on the 28th February 1930:—

Mr. Henry and Gentlemen of the Burma Chamber of Commerce,—This is a meeting of business men, and I propose to follow Mr. Henry's business-like example and to cut my preliminary remarks as short as possible But I must thank Mr. Henry for his kindly words of welcome, and I expect that I can speak in this matter for my fellow-guests as well as myself, that I value greatly the privilege of being present here this evening and of listening to Mr. Henry's very interesting and informing speech.

OIL AND MINING LEASES

That speech opens up so many subjects that I have had some difficulty in selecting those on which I should remark this evening. For I know that you have met here to transact certain business, and I do not wish to keep you too long. There is one matter which I can conveniently clear away at the outset. Mr. Henry has referred to the question of security of tenure in respect of oil and other mining leases. That is a matter which my Government has under consideration for the greater part of the year. You know the views of the Government of Burma, for I told them to you last year. In our reply to the Government of India's letter on the subject of the disposal of time-expired leases by auction or tender we expressed the opinion that continuity of title was the most essential factor for promoting the flow of capital necessary for mineral development, and we signified our adherence to the principle that the holder of a mining lease even though contains no renewal claush should be entitled on the expiry of that lease to receive a fresh lease in such form, on such condition and subject to the payment of such dead rent and royalty as might be prescribed by the Mining Rules in force at the time of the expiry of the old lease. Our letter to the Government of India was written in July 1928, and before taking further action we thought it necessary to wait to see whether our views were accepted by the Government of India. In the course of the year 1929 however the question became urgent, owing to the fact that a number of leases were ripe for issue, and when it was brought to our notice that the Government of India had announced in the Indian Legislative Assembly that they proposed to defer dealing with the general question until the report of the Indian Statutory Commission had been received, we realised that we could no longer wait for the settlement of that general question. The Government of India had previously expressed themselves in favour of renewal clauses in leases, and we ascertained that they had no objection to our acting upon their previous pronouncements of policy. Accordingly we have now decided to include a renewal clause in the lease I have referred to. The exact form of the clause is now being drafted in consultation with our legal advisers, and I hope that before long we shall have arrived at a settlement which I think will be satisfactory to the important interests concerned.

POLITICAL SITUATION

I propose next, Gentlemen, to say a few words on one or two aspects of the political situation. Mr. Henry has told us what the attitude of this Chamber is towards political advance. As long as peace and good government are secured, as long as there is no unfair discrimination against yourselves, you are prepared to look with a benevolent eye on any measure of political advance which may be thought to be desirable. If I may say so, that seems to be a perfectly reasonable and intelligible attitude, and I have no doubt that the representations you made in this sense to the Indian Statutory Commission will carry great weight with that body. Nevertheless. Gentlemen, I adhere to what I said last year. You may have taken up a perfectly reasonable position, yet you will not be able merely to take your stand on that position in benevolent aloofness. Whether you like it or not, I am sure that you will have to come into the market place and take part in politics. There are few subjects discussed in the Indian Legislature and even in the Burman Legislative Council on which the sane and practical view of the business man is not of value, and many of those subjects touch closely your own special interests.

EXTREMIST PLAN

Moreover, Gentlemen, there is another aspect of the matter at which you have to look. It is the only aspect I propose to refer to this evening. You have to remember that it is part of the plan of the political extremist in India to identify the British business man with the British Government and to attack the latter through the former. Continuous propaganda is going on to prove the fitness of India for independence by contrasting conditions in India now with those prevailing in a mythical golden age in pre-British days, and by decrying all that England has done for India since India became part of the British Empire. It cannot be denied of course that there has been some development, and that that development, has been largely due to British enterprise and British capital, but British capital and British enterprise are written off as mere exploitation. It seems amazing that in this year 1930 one should have to take statements of this kind seriously, but you have to bear in mind that conditions in India are favourable for propaganda, however wide of the truth it may be, if only it is directed against the Government.

MR. GANDHI'S BELIEF.

One reason of course is that for a hundred years or more the people of India have been a sheltered people, and that they have not been brought up against some of the sterner realities of life. That is the only way one can explain Mr. Gandhi's belief that if there were self-government in India and if the British troops were removed, there would be nothing to fear from the fierce intractable, fanatical tribes on the North-West Frontier. He himself would go to them personally and appeal to their better feelings.

OLD SUPERSTITIONS AND FALLACIES

Then again old superstitions linger even among men of moderate views. I was astonished to find in one of the memoranda attached to the Report of the Indian Central Committee traces of the old fallacy that the Indian railways are based on the ports not because railways naturally follow the main arteries of trade, but in order to help British trade against Indian industries.

Another reason of course is that the British Government in India was so long a purely official Government. Practically all governmental activities were long retained in official hands, and the belief gradually grew up that the Government was all powerful. Traces of that belief still exist. Even now many Burmans believe that if only we would put our minds to the problem, we could raise the price of Burma rice in the world's markets. And since the belief does exist, it is easy to turn it against the Government. We are given no credit for the fact that famine is now a thing of a past in India, but if anything untoward happens in India, it is imputed to the Government. I have heard myself in the Indian Legislative Assembly the responsibility for the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 laid at the door of the Government. There are other factors such as the country, the many different languages spoken, and the fact that the vernacular press is mostly anti-Government, but I propose to refer to one of them, namely the ignorance of the people. That ignorance is not altogether confined to the peasantry.

REPLY TO MR. SEN GUPTA.

If the reports of his speeches in the Press are to be believed, we had a striking example of it only last week when a prominent Indian politician. Mr. Sen Gupta made it plain, to an audience of students of all people in the world, that he had never heard of the first and second Burmese wars, and that he was under the belief that the British administration even of Lower Burma dated only from the downfall of King Theebaw! But the ignorance and credulity of the great bulk of the population are the real danger, and we may be sure that Congress politicians will exploit that ignorance to the utmost. We are too apt. I think both officials and business men, to treat the statements that are made with the contempt they no doubt deserve, but it seems to me that we ought as opportunity serves plainly to set forth the facts.

BORROWING OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Take this question of foreign capital. I believe myself that the essential thing nowadays is to develop India. I can see no other way of solving the problem of poverty in that country, and for development capital is necessary. If not, or if it can be borrowed at a reasonable cost from savings in India mobilised by proper banking arrangements so much the better. If not, or if it can be borrowed at cheaper rates in England or elsewhere, then I can see no reason why it should not be raised abroad. There is no disgrace in borrowing abroad. Every day some 60 foreign securities are quoted in the Stock Exchange lists in "The Times" of London. It is true that the interest on the capital borrowed in England has to be remitted to England, but that is a small price to pay for the benefits. we receive from the productive use of that capital in India.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

Let me give you a concrete example taken from Burma. The company I am referring to by the way is registered in Burma but much of its capital was raised in England. In the year 1926 it paid just over a crore in Dividends. On the other hand, it spent in Burma in wages, in payment of income tax and other dues more than 2½ crores. The real ground of complaint, I suspect, is that in respect of British Companies registered at home and operating in India, control is exercised from home, and it is believed that that control is directed rather to the interests of the shareholders than of India. The answer of course is that prudent and conservative management such as we are accustomed to associate with British Companies, is just as beneficial to India as to the shareholders. Nevertheless coupanies registered in India whose shares are quoted on the Indian Stock Exchange undoubtedly have great advantages. Why is it that there is so little political attack on the Jute Mills in Calcutta? The reason is that most of the companies are registered and managed in India, and that now between 60 and 70 per cent of the shares are held in Indian hands. What the shareholders want is that their interests should be safeguarded by prudent, efficient management, and if they are satisfied that the management is efficient, they have no quarrel with its being British.

COASTAL SHIPPING TRADE

I have often wondered whether the solution of the controversy regarding the Indian Coastal Shipping trade does not lie in this direction. If the registry of the ships belonging the British Companies now engaged in that trade were transferred to India, and if arrangements could be made whereby the shares of these Companies could be bought and sold on the Indian Stock-Exchanges, I believe myself that the question would settle itself. For gradually the bulk of the shares would pass into Indian hands. However this may be, I believe that it would help if at the annual meetings of Public Companies registered at home and operating in India definite efforts were made to clear away the misconceptions that exist in regard to the use of foreign capital, and if figures were given to show the amount spent in India by the company whether on wages or in other ways.

THE BULLINGER POOL

I think that you business men are too apt to let such misconceptions linger on unchallenged. Most of the suspicion which attaches to that institution which rejoices in the euphonious name of the Büllinger pool arises out of the belief that the Big Millers of Rangoon while making fo ordinate profits themselves have combined to depress prices for the cultivator. That of course is a wholly in correct statement of the case, and I am sure that if the true facts were published, as I hope will be done in the Report of Mr. Couper's Committee, much of the existing suspicion would be dissipated.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Government I think is equally open to criticism, for we are too apt take for granted the progress made by India under the aegis of the British, and we do not set out the facts often enough. As remarks India, Sir Basil Blacket gave some striking figures in his recent address to the Royal Society of Arts on "The Economic Progress of India", and I have been at some pains to work out similar figures for Burma. I have taken as the basis of comparison the years 1901 and 1928. In that period the population has increased by some 30 per cent., the area sown with crops from 11½ million acres the area cultiated with paddy from 8,400,000 acres to 11,800,000 acres, and the irrigated area from less than 800,000 acres to more than 1¾ million acres. In 1901 there were 119 civil hospital and dispensaries which treated during the year 900,000 patients. In 1928 there were 305 hospitals and dispensaries and the attendance had risen to 2,400,000. In the same period owing to increased vaccination, the death rate from small pox was exactly halved. In 1901 there were 18,284 scholastic institutions with 316,250 pupils. In 1928 the number had increased to 25,572 institutions with 705,000 scholars. Factories increased from 179 to 1,073, and the number of employees from 25,000 to 104,000. In 1901 there were only 25 Joint Stock Companies with a paid up capital in the neighbourhood of 60 lakhs. In 1928 there were 295 Companies registered and working with a paid up capital of nearly 30 crores. The value of our Seaborne Trade increased from less than 40 crores to nearly 110 crores. Our road mileage grew from 6,344 miles to 9,288 miles, on 1901 the length of Railway line open to traffic was 1,124 miles, the total number of passengers carried was 11,651,000 and the quantity of goods conveyed was 1,474,000 tons. In 1928 there were 1,908 miles of line open to traffic, 37,126,000 passengers were carried and 5,725,000 tons of goods. In 1901 the Post Office dealt with less than 20 million letters packets and other postal articles. By 1929, this number had increased to nearly 62 million. In the same period the number of telegrams sent and received grew from 170,000 to nearly 7 1/2 million and the value of money orders issued increased from less than 3 crores to nearly 11 crores. These, Gentlemen, are just a selection from the figures I have collected, They express incontrovertible facts, and they constitute a record of progress of which neither Burman nor British have any reason to be ashamed.

UNSATISFACTORY YEAR

I have left myself evry little time to deal with the rest of Mr. Henry's speech, It was mainly a business review of the year 1929, and I am afraid that no one will challenge his conclusion that it was an unsatisfactory year and a year of difficult trading conditions. The immediate cause of this unfortunate state of affairs is of course not very far to seek. Rice accounts for more than 50 per cent of our total exports. It is not surprising therefore that a depression in the rice trade should affect the spending power of Burma and should cast a blight on business generally. But there are other causes also at work—causes which lie deeper and are more universal in their effect. Mr. Henry has suggested that the cultivators of Burma may derive consolation from the fact that they are not the only farmers who are suffering from low prices and that farmers in England and most other countries are in similar plight. In the same way, Gentlemen, I may remind you that trade depression is not confined to Rangoon. It is world wide. Sir George Schuster told us the other day, in his speech to the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce, that owing to operation of world causes in dustry was depressed and commodity prices were falling all the world over. And I think, Gentlemen, that there is comfort to be derived from this fact. At any rate I am clear that there is no reason for pessimism. There is first the general consideration that the final position of India is fundamentally sound. Our public debt is small in comparison with the wealth of the country and moreover an extra-ordinarily large proportion of the debt is invested in productive assets. Indeed Sir Basil Blackett has told us that on March 31st last the unproductive debt of India was less than 200 crores. I doubt whether any other country in the world can show such figures, and in themselves they afford solid ground for optimism. Secondly, in so far as the present depression in the rice trade is due to falling prices, I think its is fair to conclude that the depression is merely a phase. The tide whill turn, prices will again start on the up grade and trading conditions will become easier. I do not mean to suggest however that all we have to do is to sit down with folded hands and wait for that happy event.

SEVERE COMPETITION

It may be that the present depression is mainly a temporary phase, but there is a permanent factor affecting the position which we cannot afford to lose sight of. Burma rice is already meeting with severe competition in the markets of the world and we must expect that that competition will increase rather than diminish. We cannot afford therefore to sit down and do nothing. Concerted action is necessary if in respect of rice we wish to maintain our place in the sun, and there are many lines which that action can follow. The Empire Marketing Boar is helping us to popularize Burma rice in England. This Chamber maintains the closest liaison with the Agricultural Department; it is frequently consulted, and its advice is of the greatest value. And I have no doubt that the millers are seeing to it that milling charges are kept down to the minimum, But we shall all agree that the real battle ground lies in the paddy fields, and that the really important thing is that we should grow, as I put it the other day, more and better paddy. We want to improve the quality of our paddy, and we want also to cheapen the cost production by securing a higher yield per acre though the application of approved fertilisers, through the use of approved implements, and generally by better and more intensive cultivation Also we want to obviate the loss of capital caused annually to the cultivators by the ravages of epidemic cattle disease. Those in brief are the principl objects of the Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments, and nothing in Mr. Henry's speech pleased me more than his tribute to the work of these two Departments. Under Mr. M. Kerrall's able guidance, the Agricultural Department has established its reputation in Burma, and I have no doubt Mr. Mitchell will soon put the Civil Veterinary Department in the same enviable position. Only this morning I received a very encouraging report on the result of his researches into anthrax. The question of course is how we can expand the beneficent activities of these two Departments and that brings me to the last thing I want to say this evening.

BURMA GOVT'S FINANCIAL POSITION

You know the financial circumstances of the Government of Burma. You know how impossible it is with our present resources to finance any new large expenditure however desirable it may be That is why you suggest that the Government of India should be approached to earmark a proion of the proceeds of the export duty on rice for the development of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

EXPORT DUTY ON RICE REDUCED

Well, Gentlemen, I have been in informal communication with the Government of India in regard to this suggestion and as I suspected, the constitutional and other objections are held by the Government of India to be insuperable. But I have been authorized to inform you that in the Budget, which Sir George Schuster introduced this afternoon, the Government of India proposes that the export duty on rice should be reduced by 25 per cent, that is from annas 3 per maund to annas 2, plus 3 per maund. That represent no small sacrifice of revenue on the part of the Government of India, and the object, I take it, is to remove the small advantage which rice from Siam now enjoys in comparison with Burma rice in the matter of export duty. In that matter we are off than Saigon and no worse of than Siam. And now, Gentlemen, I want to make a suggestion. You will understand that it is merely a tentative suggestion, and that I do not wish to commit either my Government or the Government of India to it is a possibility which seems to me to be worth ventilation and discussion. A reduction of 9 pies per maund in the export duty is equivalent to a reduction of Rs. 1-4 per ton. Would it be advisable to suggest to the Government of India that in addition to the reduced export duty of annas 2 1/3 per maund a small cess, say of annas 3 or 4 per ton should be imposed on rice exported from Burma on the understanding that the proceeds would be solely devoted to research and other work benefiting the paddy cultivator? If we take our normal foreign exports to be in the neighbourhood of 1,750,000 tons a year a cess of annas 3 per ton would yield rather more than three lakhs of rupees a year. The cess would be so small, and would be spread over such a large volume of trade that its incidence would not be felt at all. On the other hand, the money that we would derive from it, which of course would be supplementary to, and not in replacement of our ordinary expenditure on the Agricultural Department, would be of great value in enabling us to finance the Plant-Breeding work referred to by Mr. Henry and many other useful developments in the Agricultural Department. You will please remember that this is purely personal suggestion of mine. I have not consulted it with my Government, and merely put it forward as an item which is worthy of the consideration of this Chamber and of others interested in the rice industry of Burma.

And now, Gentlemen, I am sure I have delayed you a disgracefully long time. I apologise and I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me.

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Governor and Commerce

WE have often been wondering as to what could be the link between the Governor of a Province and British trades and commerce. Our anxiety in this respect has not been altogether baseless, in as much as it is a common affair to see a Governor identifying himself in the functions of British commercial bodies. It was only some time ago that our Governor, Sir Charles Innes, was a principal guest at the annual Trades Association Dinner. We have already had our say in these columns regarding the Governor's speech at the Dinner. Then, last Friday, Sir Charles Innes was present at the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce and made a lengthy speech, in the preparation of which His Excellency must have taken enormous pains and trouble. There are in Burma commercial bodies of other communities, such as Burmese, Indian and Chinese Chambers of Commerce. We have never heard of the Head of the province being present at any functions of these non-British commercial bodies. Strange though this may seem, it is true and significant.

However, leaving aside this aspect of the question, we notice that the speech of the Governor at the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce covers such subjects as are of vital concern to the people. In fact, the speech of the head of the Government at a meeting of business men is worthy of careful consideration. Referring to the political situation, Sir Charles Innes advised the British business men to take part in politics instead of adopting an attitude of benevolent aloofness. This invitation to take part in politics was made by the Governor, in spite of the remark made by the Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, who, in the course of his speech, stated: "Your Excellency warned us last year of the increasing difficulty of keeping business separate from politics, but we still prefer the atmosphere of business, and like to keep out of the political arena, except when we are driven in by the necessity of defending our own and the country's best interest." In spite of all these clear commitments, which make British commercial interests and British Government indistinguishable, Sir Charles Innes cannot tolerate the allegation that the British business men are identifying themselves with the British Government, or vice versa. Yet, the Governor would not hesitate to defend the case of the British commercial men in these words :—

"Most of the suspicion which attaches to that institution which rejoices in the euphonious name of the Bullinger pool aries out of the belief that the Big Millers of Rangoon while making inordinate profits themselves have combined to depress prices for the cultivator. That of course is a wholly incorrect statement of the case, and I am sure that if the true facts were published, as I hope will be done in the Report of Mr. Couper's Committee, much of the existing suspicion would be dissipated."

It is rather strange that the presence of the Bullinger pool is denied by the Governor, instead of of by those against whom the allegations are being made. This spirited defence put up by the Governor in the interests of, and on behalf, of the British commercial men is sure to create all sorts of belief in the minds of the people.

How did the Governor come to know that the Big Millers of Rangoon have never combined to keep down paddy prices in Burma? This question would be asked by many. We on our part would say that it requires more than a mere denial to disprove the allegation. A mere denial of crime by a criminal would not entitle him to an acquittal. To deserve any exoneration, the strong charges made against the Big Millers must be disproved by hard facts. Are these big rice exporters losing or making profits during these years of depression which is creating horrible distress among the people? Do they suffer, as the cultivators, petty paddy traders and small rice millers are suffering, as a result of the trade depression? On the answer of these questions defends the correctness or otherwise of the Governor's vivacious versions. However, we are glad that His Excellency has realised the decrease in the buying power of the people which, we believe, is already showing some adverse effect on the import trade. There are other matters which Sir Charles Innes in the course of his speech drew the attention of all economic-minded people in the country. We hope to say something about them in one of our future issues.

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A PROBLEM IN ECONOMICS

To, The Editor, NEW BURMA.

Sir,

Kindly allow me to express my view in connection with "A Problem in Economics' by U Aungzeya which appeared in your paper on the 16th February last.

U Aungzeya is confronted with the problem of stabilization of Indian exchange at 1 shilling 6 pence, and he could not see the reason why the economic-minded people of India are clamouring for the reduction of exchange to 1 shilling 4 pence. It is a healthy sign that the Burmans with English education begin to think about the subject of Economics. Our training or mentality is such that we know only the value of the service, i.e., to become clerks and myooks and so forth, and our knowledge of economics is limited to the use of ready-made glittering articles of various kinds manufactured and sent from other countries.

As a solution to U Aungzeya's problems, I beg to submit my humble views which are open to criticism. In this work-a-day world we all are working with the sole object, of procuring wealth, which is the only means of satisfying our desire whether the desire may be for material or for intellectual culture. Wealth is goods, or materials, or commodities and the man who possesses more wealth can get, broadly speaking, anything he wants. The same law applies to nations and all the countries are working hard to get more wealth. In some countries people are even working day and night without stop.

Wealth is the result of production or supply which is the first law of the four principal economic laws. We, therefore, look upon the United States of America, England, Germany, Japan and other industrial countries as wealthy countries because they produce commodities not only for their own use but also for the backward people like ourselves and similar other people. Native ability or efficiency of different peoples living in different countries is not alike. One may be strong and the other weak, and if people are allowed to have their own way, the stronger will always strive to be the winner. In order to equalise this unfair competition, countries put up tariff barriers to protect and develop their industries. Recently developed countries, such as U.S.A., and Japan, brought about the increase of national wealth be imposing high duties on imported articles that can be made by them. The imposition of duties means the increase in the value of imported articles which gives the same effect as the reduction of exchange rate from 1 shilling 6 pence to 1 shilling 4 pence. It should, therefore, by clear that the rise in exchange rate has an adverse effect on the local production capacity. Secondly, no country is self-contained now a-days. All are interdependent, as one country which produces foodstuffs has to barter and exchange it with cloth produced by another. Hence modern commerce.

We have large surplus of rice and many other agricultural products, which are sold to other countries as we do not know what to do with them in our country. Our purchasing power or the surplus money to buy shoes, shirts, motor cars and other things which we are daily using depends upon the amount of money we get in selling our surplus goods to other countries. There are two economic forces acting on our rice export trade. The first is called the law of diminishing utility and the second is the rise in exchange rate. The first law applies to the excess of supply over demand. Many countries which in the past did not export rice are now producing more rice economically, competing with our rice in the market. Secondly, the rise in exchange makes the cost of rice higher in the country where the prices are based on English sterling.

TAWTHAGLAY.

INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTE.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that the Assessment Lists for House and land tax for the year 1930-31 for all properties within the Insein Municipal limit except the Railway are a and Rice Mills at the Strand site are now ready and opened for inspection at the Municipal Office, Insein, at any time during office hours.

Every objections to the Assessment must be in writing and shall be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 20th. March 1930, after which date the objection will be considered and due notice of the hearing will be given to objectors if any.

Sd/- MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B. (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein.
25th February 1930.
5 g 12 19

THE SEPARATION LEAGUE.

First Annual General Meeting.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The First Annual General Meeting of the Separation League will be held in the Vienna Cafe Restaurant, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on Sunday the 9th March 1930, at 11 a.m. All members and sympathisers are cordially invited.

The AGENDA

for the meeting is as follows :—

1. To consider the minutes of the previous General Meeting held on the 13th January 1929.

2. To consider the Annual Report submitted by the Hon. Joint Secretaries on ou behalf of the Executive Committee of the League.

3. Resolved that in view of the fact that the Draft Constitution for Burma, submitted to the Simon Commission by this League being modelled on paralell lines to the Irish Free State Constitution, and that the future activities of the League will be concentrated upon the attainment of a constitution for Burma as embodied in the proposed scheme, the present title or name of the League be dropped and the more appropriate style of :

"The Burma Free State League"
(မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတအသင်း)

be adopted.

4. To consider suggestions on the necessary amendments in the present constitution of the League.

5. To elect members to serve on the Executive Committee for the year 1930.

6. To consider whether the responsibility of considering and acting upon the suggestions inclosed in the report on the Economic condition of the country, submitted by the Forty Sub-Committee to the C.B.A. (before the split) at the 9th Annual General Conference held at Mandalay, be entrusted to the Economic Standing Committee of the League.

7. Resolved that, in view of the fact that this League has submitted to the Simon Commission a draft Constitution for Burma, the Local Government be urged to try and get a place for the representatives of this League in the proposed Round Table Conference in London.

8. Resolved that the resolution No. 4 passed at the previous General Meeting of the League, held on the 13th January 1929, be re-confirmed and that the Local Government be urged to open Military Colleges in Burma, to give training to Burmans to bear arms in the Naval, Land and Air Forces.

9. Resolved that, this Meeting strongly condemns those passages in the Report of the Indian Central (Simon) Committee, viz., opposition to the Separation of Burma from India ; continuation of the communal system of election to the Legislative Council, etc., as written in a spirit contrary to the aspirations of the Burmese people. and therefore, this League considers it to be detrimental and hutful to the political aspirations of Burma.

10. Resolved that, in view of the fact that the country is at present undergoing the stringent economic distress as the result of the great depression in the paddy trade, the Local Government be earnestly urged to postpone the date of the collection of Land Revenue, Capitation and Thathameda Taxes, till the month of June.

[N. B. The Draft Constitution of the League, complete with proposed amendments will be circulated in the meeting hall.]

(Sd.) BA THEIN—THEIN MAUNG,
Hon. Joint Secretaries,
Separation League.

The following are additional resolutions which have been accepted and which will be moved by Mr. George H. Munro at the Annual General Meeting of the League :—

(a) That this League emphatically protests against the recommendations of the Burma Provincial (Simon) Committee in their Final Report as contrary to the terms of reference embodied in the Resolution of the Burma Legislative Council of the 13th December, 1929, and as grossly inadequate to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people of Burma ;

(b) That this League also emphatically protests against the recommendations of the Burma Government embodied in their Memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission as grossly inadequate to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people of Burma; and

[c] This League demands the immediate Separation of Burma from India and simultaneous Dominion Home Rule Status for Burma.

Simon Commission's Report

TO BE PRESENTED SOON AFTER EASTER

London, March 3

Sir John Simon hopes to present the Simon Commission's report soon after Easter.

BURMESE ARCHITECTURE

The following is the full speech delivered by U Ba Pe (Burmese Chamber of Commerce) in the Burma Legislative Council on the 18th February 1930.

"I be to move :—

"That this council recommends that the policy of Government should be incorporate features of architecture in all important public building in in future.

Some time ago, Sir, I put two questions to the Hon'ble Minister for Forests asking whether the incorporation of features of Burmese architecture as ever taking into consideration in the construction of Government buildings especially important ones and if so, whether any building actually incorporated features of Burmese architecture. The answer was that, as far as buildings were concerned, the council Hall in the Federated Shan States contained features of Burmese architecture. Why I put those questions was that my attention was drown to the news paragraph that in China, where a New University was being erected by the section of the American Mission the Mission tried its level best to incorporate features of Chinese architecture. After reading that news, I was wondering whether Burma had her own architecture at all and if so what had Government been doing to encourage it. Everyone know what in every country which has architecture of its own, the Government of the country tries to preserve it and to improve it to its upmost ability. But here in Burma, looking round, take for instance, Rangoon Town itself, the Government House the Secretariat Building, the Port Commissioner Building, the Municipal Building, Law Courts, the High Court, in fact, every where you go, all the important buildings do not incorporate any feature of Burmese architecture. Then I come to the question, how was it that those experts who were responsible for the designs of these buildings did not take into consideration, the incorporation of Burmese architecture. was that due to the fact that there was no such thing as Burmese architecture at all, or was that due to the fact that they did not consider Burmese architecture important at all? Whatever be their feeling, the fact remains that we have no important buildings which incorporate features of Burmese architicture except the CONVOCATION Hall in the University Building where a very small attempt has been made I believe, to incorporate features of Burmese Architecture to a very limited extent.

Then I made an attempt in the Corporation of Rangoon to see whether the Corporation could give us a lead in the matter. Fortunately, there was a proposal to extend the offices of Rangoon Corporation, and for that purpose there was a programme for 20 lakhs. I took advantage of that, and move the Corporation to consider the incorporation of features of Burmese architecture. Of course, I met with opposition on various grounds. I suppose the reasons given by those who opposed to my motion there will practically be repeated here. So I propose, Sir enumerate here the reasons for opposing my motion there. The First reason against my motion was that Burmese architecture was either religious, monumental or royal. Religious, we know, in all the important pagodas and religious buildings there is a special type of architecture peculiar to Burma. Monumental that, also we have in Burma in Pagan in elsewhere. Royal, of course the existing specimenis the Mandalay Palace those who opposed me said there is no such thing as civic architecture, or rather Burmese civic architecture. Not being an engineer or an architect, Sir, I was rather puzzled over that objection. So I set about making enquires from experts. One leading architect a British architect and a Member of Royal Institute of British Architect in London, was kind enough to write me the following in reply to my question whether it would be possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in modern buildings and whether they could be incorporated to meet the scientific requirement of modern times. The answer is very encouraging. This is what he wrote to me:—

"My opinion is that it is possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture.

It may intrest you to have my reasons for saying this. The assertion that Burmese architectur exists only in temples, kyaungs, palaces, and the like has no bearing on the matter. To qualify my statement, we have example of modern architecture with the Greek Doric order applied. This Greek Doric order existed only in temples. The Column used so extensively as a decorative feature, the very symbol of Architecture for ages originated in temples and palaces.

There are many examples throughout the world of vernacular or "National" Architecture being used as applied decorations.

There is undoubted beauty in good examples of Burmese architecture, the Bawdi Paya, Pagan and Thappyinaya, Pagan, are buildings of extreme beauty and character."

This is what a leading architect in Rangoon wrote to me ; and from private conversations with other architects in Rangoon. I came to learn that really it is possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture, provided we have the opportunity to do so.

The next objection was that, even if it were possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture, it was not possible to find an expert in the matter. The experts or architects in Rangoon are not trained specially for this kind of work. There is a good deal of reason in that argument ; but if it is possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture, surely we must try our level best to make use of the opportunity, so that what is possible may not become impossible later on.

As regards the first objection that Burmese architecture exists only either in temples, Kyaungs and so on, I came to learn that no civic architecture in the world can be found that is not, founded on either ecclesiastical, monumental or other religious edifices. So if it so possible to develop civic architecture in other countries from religious, monumental or royal, why should did not be possible in Burma also? At the Wembley Exhibition, Burmese architecture was admired and commented on very favourably. That was the feeling I had when I moved the Rangoon Corporation to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in the new extension, The Corporation accepted my motion by a very substantial majority, and they had asked a Burman Engineer by name U Tin, to produce suitable designs to meet modern requirements, at the same time, incorporating features of Burmese architecture. It took him three months to produce a design; I don't say it is the best in the world, yet it shows that, given opportunity and encouragement, Burmese architecture can be adapted to modern requirements without, in the least, lessening the beautiful effect of Burmese architecture. This is the design [holds the design in his hand], the perspective view of the design produced by U Tin. At first sight, it looks as if we are following the classical style, but if hon'ble members will examine it carefully they will find that what are known as pylons are not the production of classical style, but are copied from Pagan architecture. Similarly, other features here in the design, at first sigh, resemble classical architecture but in effect it is pure and simple Burmese and found in architecture which is existence in Pagan Prome or Mandalay at present. Sir, here in effect a Burman Engineer has produced what is possible with Burmese architecture So the objection that it is not possible to adapt Burmese architecture to suit modern requirements is not well founded.

Architecture, as is well known, is a science which is found only with people when they have made certain advances in civilisation. The uncivemen and savages do not produce architecture at all. Only when a nation or a race has reached a certain stage that it produces the art of architecture. Burma has peculiar to herself, sepcial architecture ; and it would be a very sad thing to see that beautiful architecture disappear from this country. Like literature art and other things, its existance, improvement and development depend more on the Government than on anything else. Unfortunately for Burma, it is at present unde a foreign rule. Unless the Government can or will have to develop national architecture, whatever remains of the Burmese architecture will disappear. My motion before the House is an attempt to the Government's cooperation and encouragement not only to conserve whatever is left of Burmese architecture but to develope still further so that we can in the future say that Burma, like other civilised coutries, has a very refined and very high order of architecture. Difficulties there will be in following or pursuing that policy. Government not will say, how are we get an expert to go on with our buildings at the start. There is a good deal of force in that kind of argument. But, Sir, I was given a booklet from the Burma Society of architects. In it I find a very encouregeing statement. This is what they say. The Society of architects will be closed to assist without any remuneration in any attempt on the part of Government to develop Burmese architecture in many ways, one way being that when a building is to be erected by the Government—I mean an important building, I am not concerned with minor buildings—Government should issue an advertisement calling for competitive designs from architects either in Burma or outside Burma, stating very carefully and specifically that building should contain important features of Burmese architecture. That will couse a large number of architects all the world over to come or to send in their designs, and the Society of architecture in Burma will be very gald to cooperate with Government free of charge to secure that end. I think that it is very encouraging and commendable on the part of this society to come forward and make this offer. It is up to the Government now to formulate a policy that will admit of gradual development of Burmese architecture on lines suitable for modern requirements. As it will not cost Government a pie at present-it is merely an expression of sentiment I do not think Government will take the trouble of opposing such a motion. I hope the house also will give its hearty support to my attempt ont only to conserve Burmese architecture but to improve it to suit modern requirements.

REPLY ON THE DEBATE

U Ba Pe [Burma Chamber of Commerce]. Sir, without hearing the official views, I am now called on to reply to the ebated. This is decidedly unfair. However, as there are so many other things which are equally unfair, there is no use my grumbling.

As to the remarks made by my hon'ble friend U Ba Shin, I cannot follow him. If he will have the patience to read through carefully the wording of my resolution, he will see that I am not here to deliver a lecture on Pyathat, though he delivered a lecture of Pyathats. I am only, concerned here with the policy of Government in the matter of incorporating features of Burmese architecture. Now, pyathats alone do not compose all the features of Burmese architecture. It is left to Government whenever new building are under construction to incorporate in the such features of Burmese architecture as are found suitable. I do not say there should be pyathats everywhere and pyathats and nothing else.

The next point touched upon by U Ba Shin, as well as my friend Mr. deGlanville, is the question of cost. I do not know how that question comes in. I am just making a proposal to Government to lay down the policy. After laying down the policy, if any new buildings come up for construction then only the question of cost comes in. On the otherhand, my friends are anticipating that if will cost Government large sums of money over the present type of buildings. I am afriad they are wide of the mark. It may interest hon'ble members to know that the Corporation building [the plan of which has been shown round to the members] according to the original estimate cost just over 20 lakhs. Now it is found that after incorporation the features of Burmese architecture and retaining all the other requirements of the Corporation assembly hall, offices, etc. that cost did not go up beyond the original estimate. So, it show that the Corporation of features of Burmese architecture does not necessarily mean extra cost to us. Therefore I can assure hon'ble members again that the question of cost will not be in our way in considering the policy.

Now I do not want to waste the time of the Council. Sir, will simply touch on one point the proposed amendment by Mr. deGlanville, I cannot see the necessity for such a small verbal variation. Unless it is the definate policy of Government to incorporate, to adopt, or to encourage Burmese architecture, they won't endeavour to do anything in the matter. They will be bound to do other things which they are required to do. I want if to be the policy of Government to incorporate Burmese architecture in all important public buildings. Promise to endeavour does not amount too much, because they are so many other factors that would prevent their endeavouring. Where there is a will there is a way. Unless Government. can show the way nothing will be done, My proposal does not involve any extra cost to Government or does it in any way offesct the present position of Government I do not see why there should be any objection to it. They have the misem buildings in Bombay with features of Indian architecture, and the Great Indian Penisular Railway offices. There is also a School of Art with the department for architecture in Bombay. Then again, the great architect, Sir Edward Luteyns has incorporated feature of Indian architecture into the Viceregal Lodge and other buildings that are springing up in New Delhi. That is the accepted Policy of the Governments of Bombay and of India. I want the Government of Burma to have the same policy to incorporate Burmese architecture in all important Government buildings in the future. It does not cost Government anything more. Moreover such a policy will come into line with national sentiment. I hope Government will have the courage to accept my proposal.

THE RICE MARKET

1-3-30

The local Rice Market was better by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 than yesterday. Outside quotations were o Small mills March at 345 April 351 and May 357-8 big millers did no business to day Small millers sold white meedone before 10th March 150 tons at 365 and Ionzain Ngasein 50 tons at 292-8 Other nominal prices were Small Ngasein 345, 347-8 S. Q. Ngasein 357-8 S. Q. meedone 380 Lonzain meedone 315. In the godown rice market was little improvement than yesterday prices were mill Sugandi 344. 370 Long boil 350, 365 Boil milchar 345, 365 Rangoon mill milchar 342-8 345, River line 330 335. Pyu 340- 350- Boil yathalay 350 370, white yathalay 345- 360, Lonzain Ngasein 287-8 290 meedone 312-8 Big mill Special 320, Small mill Ngasein 335, white meedone 362-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 340-360, and New 400 to 430

The paddy market remained unchanged and prices were" 126- 128, Mandalay 128 129, Prome 129 131, Boat and 143- 145 meedone.

B. O. C PETROL.

DIFFERENCE OF RATE BETWEEN RANGOON AND DISTRICTS

A correspondent writes:—

The Agent of Burma Oil and Company at Henzada is selling petrol No: 2 at the rate of Rs. 2-7 per gallon; whereas the rate of selling in Rangoon is Rs. 2-1 per gallon. The expense for transhipment from Rangoon to Henzada amounts to annas two and 6 pices only. So the actual cost is Rs. 3-3-6 only. Out of this a commission of annas two is given to the agent. Besides we heard that the agent at Henzada takes 6 pics in excess from customer for chinese school. On the other hand, we do not see any advertisement of B.O.C. Company at his shop. So we want to know whether the rate of Rs. 2-7-is fixed by B.O.C. & Co. for Henzada. In our openion, it is not the rate fixed by the Head office in Rangoon. So we beg to infrom to the authorarity concerned through the medium of this paper to take an immediate action.

Mr. Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Campaign

FINAL DRAFT OF LETTER TO VICEROY READY

Ahmedabad, March 2.

The final draft of Mr, Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy is now ready. It will be sent to the Viceroy this evening through a messenger, It is believed that the first batch of volunteers from the Satyagraha Ashram will be led by Mr. Gandhi. He will go to some place in the Gujerat for the manufacture of salt. He will decide were to go after the letter to the Viceroy is despatched. It is understood that the letter will disclose the plan for civil disobedience after Mr. Gandhi is arrested.

It appears that Mr. Vallabhai Patel will take the lead in the Gujerat and will call upon village officers to resign in a body.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Secretary to Mr. Gandhi, has returned from his visit to places in the Gujerat where salt is manufactured.

Kyaukse Tax Payers Association

The monthly meeting of the Tax Payers Association was held at the Kaka's Shop south of the Municipal Market on the 28th February 1930 with U Po Thit in the chair. The Bazaar sellers of the Municipal Market have brought to notice the contravention of the byelaws of Kyaukse Municipality, 45, 50, 62, 64, 69, 70 and 91 (X). Lessee is not given dated receipts for daily fees.—Sale of goods without orderly distribution. Removal of petroleum from the market building between 6 p. m. and 6 a.m. Basket and tray sellers to sell in allotted places. Rates of fees to be advertised in conspicuous places. The byelaws in English and Burmese to be hung up in conspicuous places the Secretary to go round at the close of each day with night watchman and satisfy himself that boxes and almirahs have been securely closed and fastened.

The main grievance of the permanent stall holders is the novel procedure of the Municipal Committee authorising the vendors to erect their stalls at their own expense. By this innovation, the stalls in the main building suffer from want of customers. Vendors have left the permanent stalls and have built their own stalls. So confusion of the Bazaar has arisen for want of proper stalls. There is an annual income of Rs. 15,000 from the market and the shabby condition of Market without any improvement is a fact worth investigation. The erection of private stalls is an open violation of the Municipal Act.

No Confidence in M. L. C's

At a meeting of the Western City Council held on Thursday, the 27th February 1930, the following, among other resolutions, were passed:—

That this City Council has no-confidence in the following members of the Burma Legislative Council as they do not care for, and protect the interests of the race and religion:—1. U Ba Tin, 2. Mr. Chan Chor Khine. 3. Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, 4. Sir L. Ah Yain, 5. U Aung Thin [Mandalay], 6. U Po Tin, 7. Yo Po Yin, 8. U Po Hla, 9. Mr. Ho Kim Seng, 10. U Tun Pe (University). 11. U Po Yin [Mandalay], 12, U Ko Gyi Magwe, 13. U Ba Hanthawaddy, 14. U Ba Maung Myaungmya, 15, Sra Shwe Ba, 16. U Kyaw Din, 17. U Kun U. Sagaing. Of these to this City Council resolves to withdraw the vote and the support given to U Ba Tin and Mr. Chan Chor Khine Further this City Council resolves that the respective constituencies of the abovenamed members be urged to take simillar action.

Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.

Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
Minbu.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေခန်ဦး ကြော်ငြာစာ။

အများသိရှိရန်ကြော်ငြာအပ်သည်၊ ကိုလိလဒ်ဆပ်ကပ်နှင့် တီဘင်ဆင်ထင်းဆပ်ကဒ်းနှ ပိုင်ရှင်များမရှိဘဲ၊ သောင်တင်၍ နေသောသမ္မန့် ၂ ဝင်းကိုးတွဂ်ရှိပါဝတဖြင့်အထက်ပါဌာနဒ္ဒ၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို ဖွဲ့ပြောင်း၍၊ ကင်းဘန်ခေါ် (ထုရင်ကန်း ဆပ်)၌ဆိပ်းဆည်း ထွက်ထားပါသည်၊ ကိုလိလဒ် ဆပ်ကပ်နှင့် သောသမ္မန့်ဂုဒေးနံပါတ်မရှိ၊ တီဘင်ဆင်လဒ်း ဆပ်ကပ်ရှိသမ္မန့်ဂုဒ၊ နံပါတ်-၂၄၀၇ ဖြစ်ထေသည်၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို တလအတွင်း ထာရောက်ပြောဆို၍မယူဖျင်း ကုန်ကျသော စရိတ်များကေျရန်အတွက်၊ လေလံတင်ရောင်း ချတိပ်မည်၊

ပိုင်ရှင်၊ ဆိုမဟုတ် ပိုင်ရှင်သူများ သည်၊ အောက်၌ လက်ဂတ်ရေးထိုးသူ အာရှိထံဌ၊ ပိုင်ဆိုင်သူ ဖြစ် ကြောင်း ကို လုံလောက်စွာသက်သေပြပြီးဖျင်း ဖွဲ့ပြောင်းသောစရိတ်၊ ကြော်ငြာခနှင့်တကွ အထွေထွေကုန်ကျသော စရိတ်များကိုသပ်၍ရွေးယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

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Myingyan News.

A correspondent writes:—

The official residential quarters of Head of the Land Records Department presented, on Saturday the 8th February, a .....pleasing and attractive sight, it being..... the occasion of marriage between ..... U San Yin, B. A., Superintendent of Land Records and Brother of U Mg Gyi [ii], Subordinate Civil Service, Dedaye, and Ma. Yee Yee of St. Mary's High School Rangoon.

The spacious lawn in the front and east side of the main building was covered with white sand and enclosed with yazamats intercepted by the "mondaing" trees specially brought from the Popa Hills. Overhead there were paper streamers, buntings, and Chinese lanterns. At one end of the enclosure there was a stage for anyein.

The marriage proper was solemnized in the presence of a selected few early in the morning the ceremony being performed by U Kan Htoo, Honarary Magistrate and ...Jeweller, the well known Grand Old Man of the locality. The reception was held on the same day from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. when a large and representative gathering in fact all the elite of the town, met together and par took of light refreshment provided on a lavish scale. The guests were also entertained by the anyein troupe of Myanmanyun Kyin Sein specially brought down from . . . Mandalay for the occasion.

In the course of the reception the bridegroom introduced the bride to all the guests, among whom were. U Saw Hla Pru. A. T. M. Deputy Commissioner and his wife, Mr, Eford, D. S. P., and wife of U Chu Sein B. A., District and Sessions Judge, Myingyan and Pakokku and several other ladies. Aphotograph of the whole enclosure with all the guests was taken.

The couple were the recipients of many congratulatory telegrams and presents from friends and brother officers stationed in various parts of the Province. Judging from a wide range of useful and beautiful presents received, the bridegroom and bride appeared to have an extraordinarly large circle of friends.

All the guests, on their departure, were presented with beautiful button-holes and silk pawas. All present were agreed that the function was an unqualified success.

Australian Express Marooned

REMOVAL IMPRACTICABLE

Melbourne. Feb. 27: The mail train and 48 passengers remain marooned in the desert. Their removal is impracticable owing to floods, which are worse than they thought to be previously.

(A Melbourne message of the 24th instant stated:—Seventeen tons of mails brought to Australia on board the steamer Orford are held up in the floodbound trans-continental express between Loongama and Forest. They are expected to reach Ade laide on Saturday and Melbourne on Monday.)

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Cardinal Dead

Rome, Feb. 26: The death has occurred of the Cardinal Merry Del Val after an operation.

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Deposits	... Rs.	27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments	... Rs.	8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets	... Rs.	10,28,910	34,75,907
Advances	... Rs.	26,24,067	70,95,183
Dividends Paid	... Rs.	61,750	406,000
Net Profits	... Rs.	1,17,554	2,08,116
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E. A. HEATON, General Manager.

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၁။ ဂယ်ဒီအတွင်းရှိရှိ ဈေးများကို၊ ခွင့်ကျ သေသပ်စွာ ပြုပြင်နိုင်သော အလျား ၁၂ လက်မ၊အနံ ၈ လက်မကို၊ ဘကြိမ်တည်း လက်ဖြင့် (ပရူ) ရိုက်နှိပ်နိုင်သော (လက်နှိပ်ပရူ)စက်တလုံး။

၂။ ရှိုင်ရဟ်ဆိုက်လက်လှည့်စက်လှည့်စက်ကြိုးတလုံး။ အကိုးရွေ-၂၀၀

၃။ လက်သို-ကျောက်စက်တလုံး၊ကျောက်ပြား ၂ ချပါရှိပ၊သည်။ အကိုးရွေ ၂၅၀၊

၄။ အထက်ပါစက်များသည် မိုတိုနှင့်လည်း၊ သုံးနိုင်သဖြင့် မိုတိုနှင့် အသုံးပြုရန်ကွန်း(ဒ်)ခေါ် (Conz) မြင်း-၅-ကောင်အား၌ မိုတိုတလုံး။ အကိုးရွေ-၁၅၀။

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၆။ အဂ်လိပ်နှင့်မြန်မာ ၂ ဘာသာအထွက်စာလုံးများထည့်၍စီရန် စာခွက်များ ကိုလည်းအကိုးနှုန်းချိသာစွာနှင့်ရောင်းရန်ရှိပါသည်။

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTE.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that the Assessment Lists for House and land tax for the year 1930-31 for all properties within the Insein Municipal limit except the Railway are a and Rice Mills at the Strand are now ready and opened for inspection at the Municipal Office, Insein, at any time during office hours.

Every objections to the Assessment must be in writing and shall be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 20th. March 1930, after which date the objection will be considered and due notice of the hearing will be given to objectors if any.

Sd/- MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B. (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein.
25th February 1930.
5 Z 12 19

Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Chief Engineer's Office.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for purchase, demolition and removal of (old salt) godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw above the existing floor, level only, the floor and portions of the godown below same not being disturbed.

Tenderers must quote a lump sum for both the godowns and state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs. 10 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for purchase and removal of [old salt] godowns Nos 46 A and B at Lanmadaw" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 28th of Febuary 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 300 deposited with the Chief Accountant Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the work.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselve to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars, tender forms and permits to inspect the building may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. C. NIVEN
M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Rangoon:
13th February 1930.

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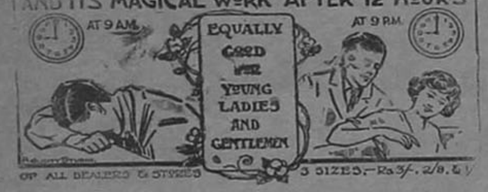
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၁၉၃၀-ပြည့်နှစ်မေလတွင်ဒီလ ရုပ်ရှင်နှုန်းနှံပါတ် မပါစပါတို့ကင်းထင်စီးက် ရွှင်ရာရုံ ဆိပ်ကမ်းဘေကြီး၊ ဘုံဖွဲ့ထက်မှီခိုခြည်း ၎င်းရုပ်ထက်ကို ၁၉၃၀-ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဇေးပီဝါဒီလ-၁၂၅၅ ရက်-၂၀-ဘက္ကုန်း တာ ဆောက်ခြင်းမိုးဝိုင်းခြင်းကြောင်းရေးရာပြုပြီးကျေးဇူးတော ထားများကြောင်းများအားဖြစ်၊ လျောက်ထားဆောင်းထူ ဖြစ်းပြထိုက်ကင်းပြီးရန်ကုသည်ကိစ္စအားလုံး ထပ်ဆောင်းဖွင့်ပြီးဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

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နံ့ထိ၊ တံတိုး၊ နှင့် ထုတ္ထုထွဲ၊

ကွေးရင်းအထိုးငွေတစ်ရာခံ ၁)

ထဲရလျှော့ကွေးထားရာဝိ)

၃-အုပ်ထဲတစ်ထပ်သည်းယူလျှင်၊ ၅ပဲ၊

စာအုပ်ရောင်းစားထိုးသူများ ၃၃ ၁၀၀

ထိုးကြိုတခါထည်းဝယ်ထုလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့

၅ပြေးစါလည်း ထူးထူးထက်၊

ရန်ကုန်ပြို၊ ဒဏ်ထိုင် ထူးထူးကြီး တောင်ထက်ခောင်းထန်းဆင်ပုံနှစ်ပါတ် ၅ ပြားစာရုပ်ထုံးသည် ထိုထံကြေး ခေါ် ဝေငြမြဲနှံ့အား။ ဆွဲနှိပ်တို့ထုံးကိုဒ္ဓ ရောင်းရသူထုက်ဒ္ဓိသော စာအုပ်အပျိုးမျိုးတို့ထုံး ဆိုင်ရှိ ထိုထိစာဖွဲ့ထံအခြမ်းခြင်း ရောင်းရသူနိုင်ရန် ခန်ထားထုံးကိုင်း၊ ခြစ်။ သောကြောင့်အထူးဒို့ကြသောရထန်း နှင်ထူအဖေါင်းတို့သည်၊ ၎င်းဆိုင်သူ ဟုပဲတိုင်ခြင်စေ၊ စာထိုးကိုတဖြင်စေ၊ အထွေထွေထွဏာထားဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

ဒိုးဝေ့ တင့်၊ ဒေးထိုင် ရန်ကုန်ပြို့ဆို

မောင်စံသူဆိုဒ္ဓနှုန်းဖွဲ့ဒုဘာကြီး၊

အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားပဲ့၊ စာဆိုတော်ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ စစ်အထုံးအနွန်းအဆွဲအခဲ့အဖြောင်း အကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထိုးသုံးနှုန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနှံသျှည်းနှင့် ထူးဖွို့-အယ်ဒီတို့၏ ထေ့ကန့်ခဏ်းထည်း မည်ထိုက်သော စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိပ်ထားသူတို့ ထက်ဂိုင်ပြီ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ထုံးရင်း ၁ထွေ့၊ ဈေးဈေး ၁၂၅၊

ပဲကူးရာဇဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

။ငင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ ရွေတသဆရာဒို့ငင်းကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်းဆောင်းသောရာဇဝင်တို့နှင့်ဖြိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချုံး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ဖွဲ့နှုန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဏ္ဍများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈၁၊

မထီစကားနှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်ဖိုင်းနှံ့ဖြင်ဆင်ရိုက်နှိပ်အင်္ဂလိပ်အထက်ပါစာအုပ်မှာ၊ ဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းထက်ထွင်းနှိက်၊ ဖြရသေစာတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဘုရင်နှင့် ရှာကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊ မင်းဘွား၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၅စဉ်၊ ဆိုင်ဂုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ထျာက်ခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေးနက်သောစကားဖြင့်သော၊ ထက်ဝ စိတ်ဝင်းစားဖွယ်အခြင်းခြင်း ရောင်းရနိုင်ရန် ခန်ထားထုံးကိုင်း၊ ဖြစ်။ သောကြောင့်အထူးဒို့ကြသောရထန်း နှင်ထူအဖေါင်းတို့သည်၊ ၎င်းဆိုင်သူ ဟုပဲတိုင်ခြင်စေ၊ စာထိုးကိုတဖြင်စေ၊ အထွေထွေထွဏာထားဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

ဒိုးဝေ့ တင့်၊ ဒေးထိုင် ရန်ကုန်ပြို့ဆို

ဥပဒေသောတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေသာဆုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာလျှင်ချယ်ပေါင်းရုံ၊ ၎င်းတို့ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတာ်ရှိသိမ်းမောင် ရေးသား သောစာဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ယခုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပ်မိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမခွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျွတ်ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆမြဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၀၆၊

ထွေ့ရင်း ၁ထွေ့၊ ဈေးဈေး ၁၂၅၊

ပဲကူးရာဇဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

။ငင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ ရွေတသဆရာဒို့ငင်းကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်းဆောင်းသောရာဇဝင်တို့နှင့်ဖြိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ သေးချုံး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ဖွဲ့နှုန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဏ္ဍများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈၁၊

မထီစကားနှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်ဖိုင်းနှံ့ဖြင်ဆင်ရိုက်နှိပ်အင်္ဂလိပ်အထက်ပါစာအုပ်မှာ၊ ဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းထက်ထွင်းနှိက်၊ ဖြရသေစာတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဘုရင်နှင့် ရှာကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊ မင်းဘွား၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၅စဉ်၊ ဆိုင်ဂုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ထျာက်ခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေးနက်သောစကားဖြင့်သော၊ ထက်ဝ စိတ်ဝင်းစားဖွယ်အခြင်းခြင်း ရောင်းရနိုင်ရန် ခန်ထားထုံးကိုင်း၊ ဖြစ်။ သောကြောင့်အထူးဒို့ကြသောရထန်း နှင်ထူအဖေါင်းတို့သည်၊ ၎င်းဆိုင်သူ ဟုပဲတိုင်ခြင်စေ၊ စာထိုးကိုတဖြင်စေ၊ အထွေထွေထွဏာထားဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

ဒိုးဝေ့ တင့်၊ ဒေးထိုင် ရန်ကုန်ပြို့ဆို

ကျောမနိုပြည်ဈေးပြည်၊

အနှင်ဦးဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည် ကျောမနိုပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းဆယ်ကျော်ကြာ ဖြစ်ရာ ကိုကျောမနိုတို့၏အကျင့်ဖြည်ရောဓဝင် ဆောင်းရာဒဋ္ဌိ၌၊ ဆယ်ဘားဘို့ ဗဟုဆုပ်များများရန်ကုန်၊ တို့၏ရောဓဝင် အဖြစ်ဆယ်ရွေဒေနေဆလုပ်ကိုင်နေကိုင်းရောကြေကြီးစုံဘင်ရွာနှင့်ဝင်းတို့၏ စကားများမါ ပုံမေါင်းခြောက်ခြားစွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံနှိပ်ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်မါကြောင်း။

ဆထိုး ၆-၀၆၊

ဓမ္မတာသပိတ်ဆုပ်ကြီး။

ဒွေးဟောင်းပညာရှိကြီးများရေးသားသောကဏ္ဍာထက်ကြီးများကို မောက်စီးမတ်မြေပြင်ရေရှိ၊ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သူဒိုထုတ်ကြ၊ ရပေါင်းမြဖြင့်ရှိကိန်ထားပြီးဖြစ်ကြောင်း။

အထိုးတဆုပ် ၅ထွေ့၊

ဈေးဈေး ၁ကျပ် ၄၀၊

ဝက်နှံ့ဝတ္ထု၊

ဝက်နှံ့ ဝတ္ထုကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဂုဏ်ထင်ရှားရာနာမည်ဝတ္ထု၊ ရဲထောက်မောင်စံရှားဝတ္ထု၊ ထိန်းထိုက်ဝတ္ထု ဝသော-နာမည်ကျော် ဝတ္ထုများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဒွေဥဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံ့ဝတ္ထုမှာ-ရတနာပုံဝတ္ထု၊ ရူပနှံ့ဝတ္ထု၊ တို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီးထွင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝတ္ထုဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝတ္ထုသွားမှာများစွာဒုတ်သားရန်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရွာသူတို့ဒို့အသူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝတ္ထုသွားမှာ၊ ထူများ၏စိတ်ကို၊ ဝတ္ထုဘတ်ရင်းပင်အိမ်ရှင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်ဖြင့်၊ အသွင်းအထွေးနှင့်သည်း ပြည်နှာက်ပွားပါရှိပါသည်။ ဆတ်ရွာသူတို့မှာ၊ သက်တများပွားများ၍၊ စိတ်ထားမြတ်ကြမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်လူပြည်ထွင်နေရဒို့က်၌၊ နှက်ကြိုက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊ ထိုက်ဖြိုက်ပွာ ကျွန်ုပ်နိုင်စေသော် အများအထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝတ္ထုဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတို့ ရပြီးထွင်၊ အသက်ရှင်စဉ်-အဋ္ဌသဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိဝေရုံး၊ စိပ် ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တရုပ်ထွင် ၀၀၅၊

ဈေးဈေး ၆၃၊

ကာသာသိပိုမင်းထွဋ်းနှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်စာတ်ကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာများကို၊ ထိသွတ်-ဒုတ်သွတ်-နည်းသိုးသွတ်-အတိမ္မာ ထိုးသွတ်-အသွတ်သွတ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် စိစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝတ္ထုကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထရုပ်ထွင်အထိုး ၁ကျပ်၄၅၊

သိပေါင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဍုဖြစ်၊

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်၊ နေ့ဂါဆုံး ပိုးရုပ်ချုပ်မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ သိမ်တို့၏အနှင်သခင် ဆုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာထူပျိုးတို့၊ ထိန်ထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြန်ဖွာကြပါ၊

တရုပ်အထိုး ၈၁၊

ဈေးဈေး ၄၅၊

ဗွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လွှဲလဲသွတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။

ဇီဇဝါအသားသုရဉ်။

တပုလင်း ၈-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း

အာဖခံညှင်းသတ်ဆေး။

တထုပ်မှ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယဉ်း။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခန်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။

စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။

တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ဘီးထင်းတန်းရပ်၊ ဒိုးထုတ်ကြီး၊
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မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ နှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့်၊ ဗြေ-ရေးသမိုင်ဘ အဝိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာမင်း ဘိုးဆပ်ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဟဝုဆုပ်ချုပ်ပုံများ၊ ထူဦးရေအရွွန့် ဘေဒ်ဒွေများ၊ ရပုံ၊ သုံးပုံ ဘို့ ဘုံ၊ စဘား ဘွက်နှင့်ဘာသာဘေဒ်ဘ ဘွက်၊ ဖွာဘိသားရန် အရေးကြီးသည့်အချက်ဘို့ ရပေါင်း၍၊ သင်္ဘောရေးအဆောင်ဘာဘင်း ဝတ်သုံးဆော်ရကြီး ဦးပုရေးသား ထားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှုဖွယ်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း။

ဆထိုး ၁ကျပ်၄၅၊

ဗီးပွားရေးထက်ပို့၊

၎င်းကျွန်းဖွာအသူးပြောခဲ့ရသမျှကိုင်းဆိုဆုံးဖြစ်၍ ထရုနောက်ဆုံး အကြောင်းခံနှစ်ပါ ထဝ်အနည်းငယ်သာ ကျွန်ုပ်၏ အသည်ဖြစ်၍ ရထွေးဈေးဖြ ၁၀ ဘွဲ့ဝိုဂဲ့ဂျင်းနေ့ပြီးအဖြဲ့၊ ဖွာပါ၊

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Burma Budget

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များဝမ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။

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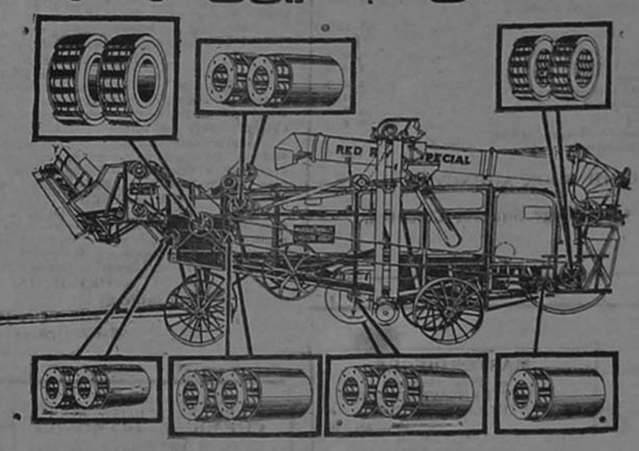

ပမူးဒီစကြိတ် အဖိုင်း၊ ဖြင်ပဲကြီး ရွာနေ-ဖြေဖိုင်ရှင်- ဦးဘထိ-ဓေါ်ဝေမှုံတို့၏လယ်တွင်း ကေးပေါင်း-၅၀၀-ကျော်ဝိုးယခုမှစ်ထွင်၊ ကလိုထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက်ဖြင့်-အစ၊ အဆုံးတိုင်၊ ကွဲ-နွား-အလွတ် ကော်နှင့်သော လုပ်ကိုင်ထာ၍၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထ ဖြောက်ပြီးလျှင်၊ နေ့ကဲ့ဆုံး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သော- ကောက်ပဲ့ိုင်း များကို၊ ဖိထုံ လေ့ရှိနှင့် သတ်ယူ၍၊ စေါ်းယဉ် လွှဲစက်ထွင်၊ ကောက်ပိုင်းကို ထည့်ပိုက် ရုံအနှင့်၊ စေါ်းများသည် လွှဲပြီးသား စင်ကျယ်စွာ ကူလဲစေပါကြောင်း။ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် တနှစ်လျှင် တခါသုတ် ဖြင်နိုင်ပါ၍၊ ယခုလေ ပေါ်ဝါရိုလ အထိသာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

မြန်မာပြည်တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။

မြန်မာပိုင်းမြန်မာပြည်ရှေ့ဆောင်စက်ခါတ်ဖီးတိုက်၊

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M. G. TUN THAN EDITOR

Burma Legislative Council.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

The Burma Legislative Council re-assembled on Thursday at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber, the Hon. U Pu presiding.

There was a good attendance of members.

BURMAN JUDGES FOR HIGH COURT

After replies to a few questions, which were left unanswered on a previous occasion, and some other fresh ones, the discussion was resumed on the motion of U Ba Yin (Meiktila East), that the demand for Rs. 5,39,780, under Administration of Justice, item 24 A, High Court, in Part B, be reduced by one rupee.

The Mover's object was to discuss the appointment of judges of the High Court with special reference to the claims of the Burmese Bar.

U Ni, in supporting the motion, emphasized the claims of the Burmese members of the legal community for more appointments at the High Court Bench and that the claims of the Burmese community should be carefully considered by the Local Government. He also referred to the present practice of appointing to the Bench those who had served the Government in one capacity or another. That must be discontinued.

U So Nyun also supported the cut. He pointed out at the outset that he was against communal representation on principle. But he could not ignore facts. He did not agree with the wide definition of Burman as given by the Mover. It was a definition which he could not accept. The Mover had included the Hindus, Mohamedans, and Anglo-Indians in the definition, which the speaker did not accept. Until communal representation was done away with, the claim of the Burmans for the Burmanization of the services must be carried on. He considered that as this was after all a Burmese country the interests of Burmans must be safe-guarded. The speaker asked the Government to convey to the proper quarters the general opinion in regard to this question.

Mr. E. P. Pillyy was in entire sympathy with the motion. But at the same time he felt that the claims of the Indian community should also be considered. There was much litigation in which the Indians were involved and on that account he thought it necessary that there should be an increased number of Indian judges on the High Court Bench.

U Saw pointed out that the Burman judges were out of all proportion to the European judges, bearing in mind that the Burmese population predominated.

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee, in supporting the motion, said that he was surprised to hear that a distinction was attempted to be made on racial grounds. There was no such thing as a Burmese Bar or any other Bar. All barristers were members of one Bar, the English Bar. The speaker was not against the increase in the number of Burman judges. But he objected to communalism. The test for the appointment to the High Court Bench was efficiency and not race. The two Indian judges, who had been appointed to the High Court Bench were not appointed on communal grounds, but because, they were best available persons to be made Hight Court judges. He disagreed with the suggestion, which had been made to shut out importations of judges into Burma. He thought that the view was one which ought not to be considered.

The Home Member said that personally his sympathies were with the Mover and those who supported the motion. But what the members forgot was that this Government had no power to appoint High Court judges. That appointment was made by His Majesty the King on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India.

U Ni: Is the Government not consulted?

The Home Member: No, the High Court judges make the recommendation of suitable local candidates to His Excellency the Governor, who, in turn, sends those recommendations to the Secretary of State.

U So Nyun: Have you never been consulted?

The Home Member: I am not in a position to answer you.

Proceeding speaker said that the two Indian judges on the High Court Bench had been selected owing to their experience at the Bar and fitness to hold the appointment. There were no racial considerations given to their selection. Since 1918 Burmanisation in the High Court had begun. The first Home Member Sir Maung Kin, was the first Burman to be raised to the High Court judgeship. There was one Burman in 1920, 1921, and 1922. Since the reforms were introduced in the year following the late U May Oung was appointed judge of the High Court. At present they had two Burman High Court Judges, Mr. Justice U Ba, now on leave, and Mr. Justice Mya Bu. Mr. Justice Ba U was officiating for Mr. Justice U Ba.

Although Burmanisation was desirable it should be gradual. He had no doubt whatever that as time went on more Burmans would be elevated to the High Court Bench.

The Speaker gave the Mover his assurance that he would take steps to report the discussion to the proper authorities for sympathetic consideration. He asked that the Mover withdraw his cut.

On this assurance, the Mover withdrew his motion.

EXCESSIVE JAIL POPULATION

Mr. O. de Glanville moved next that the demand for Rs. 35,49,270 under the head of jails and convict settlements be reduced by ten rupees.

The Mover drew the attention of the House to the excessive jail prisoner population and stressed on the Government the necessity for taking steps to reduce it. He explained to the Council the working of the Prison Advisory Board, pointing out that it had met with much success in the past. He considered that the time had come when the activities of the Board should be more liberally dealt with and that it should be empowered to deal with the case of every prisoner in jail after that prisoner had served a certain time of his imprisonment. He thought that would result in much good being done if the Government only agreed to that suggestion. If a prisoner knew that he would be able to get out of jail after a certain period, subject to his good behaviour, the discipline would certainly be better. The jails, he further thought, would be so greatly populated. Part experience had shown that when a prisoner was released following the recommendations of the Advisory Board, he seldom or ever broke the law again.

The Mover pointed out that the sentence now being imposed by the judiciary were unduly severe.

Mr. C. H. Campagnac associated himself with the cut and thought that there should be jails in the country for first offenders. The sentences should be short but sharp. The speaker characterised the punishment of flogging as demoralising both to the person receiving the flogging as well as the person who flogged. The Government, he considered, should place reformation above every other consideration.

The Home Member said that he was to a great extent in agreement with what the Mover and Mr. Campagnac had said. He was, however, in a very awkward position so that he was unable to give them an assurance that he could accept the motion. He could only give them the assurance that their suggestions would be fully considered and that effect would be given to their suggestions as far as recommendations were made by those who advised the Government in the matter.

Mr. de Glanville said that after hearing the Home Member he would ask leave to withdraw his motion.

Leave was granted by the House.

HPOONGYI PRISONERS IN JAIL

U Ba U Mandalay moved that the demand for Rs. 35,49,270 under 25, jails and convict settlements in Part B, be reduced by ten rupees.

The object of the motion was to stress the necessity for permitting hpoongyi prisoners to observe the Vinnaya under certain circumstances.

The Home Member was surprise that the Mover should have brought forward this motion. He thought that the question had been settled at the last session and also the day previous [Wednesday.] There was nothing to prevent hpoongs from wearing the yellow robes when they were outside the jail. The speaker was unable to accept the motion.

The sitting at this stage was suspended for three quarters of an hour.

After the lunch interval Tharrawaddy U Pu, speaking on the motion, asked the Government to amend the Burma jail rules as follows.—

[a] To abolish European class and retain only special and ordinary classes in jails and to include in the special class all Europeans, phoongyis or koyins convicted of any offence and also any persons convicted of any offence under any law with a political object in view and persons of some social standing (other than the labouring class); (b) to allow phoongyis to wear their yellow robes and Europeans to wear trousers, coats, shoes, etc., according to their custom; (c) to allow phoongyis to fast twice a month in a small them to be built for the purpose in a jail (say Rangoon) near or in the space reserved in a jail where a Buddha's image is provided for and where the Buddhist prisoners say their prayers daily; (d) to allow European prisoners to say their usual prayers on every Sunday in a Church nearest to the jail on parole; (e) to cease disrobing any phongyi prisoner by force and to stop doing anything to convert him to a layman by force; f to place a prisoner in the special class if any one of the following authorities is of opinion that he should be so placed: 1 the convicting Magistrate or Judge, 2 the Superintendent of Jail, 3 the District Magistrate, 4 the local Government.

The speaker also requested the Government to hold a conference of the leaders of all parties of the House and discuss the rules with them for the Province, with a view to obtaining their advice. The speaker brought up this matter as he had no time to make the next motion standing in his name on the subject of jails and convict settlements.

U Tun Wun asked if the Home Member would agree to the suggested conference, that would shorten the matter if he answered the question.

The Home Member, in reply to the speakers, said that the Hon. Tharrawaddy U Pu had introduced extraneous matters in the motion, as he said, there was no time to bring up his motion.

As time was up (3 p.m.) U Ba U's motion for the cut of Rs. 10 in the demand for Rs. 35,49,270 under Jail and Convict Settlements, lapsed.

The President then put to the vote the original motion that the demand under he head of the Home Member's department, amounting to Rs. 3,46,36,750, be passed. The motion was vehemently opposed, and on it being put to a division resulted as follows,

Ayes, 49.
Noes, 32.

The motion was carried amidst loud applause.

FOREST MINISTER'S DEMAND.

The Forest Minister moved at the instance of His Excellency the Governor that a sum of Rs. 2, 85,72, 630, (including Rs. 1,35,000 for refunds) be granted to meet the votable portion of the anticipated expenditure of the department under his charge during the twelve months commencing on April 1, 1930, as detailed in Part C of the Burma Provincial estimates.

ABOLISHING MYINWUN SES

U Hla Thein Maubin moved that the demand for Rs. 1,10,200 under 5 Land Revenue D. Charges, on account of fishery collections in Part C, be reduced by Rs. 10.

The reason why the mover had brought forwards this motion was in order to discuss the advisibility of abolishing the Myinwun Ses in Thongwa Island. He pointed out that though there would be a loss to the Government of a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year, yet, they would be more than compensated by the improvement of some 15,000 acres of agricultural land in the island.

Saw Toe Khut Maubin, Karen supported the motion.

The Forest Minister pointed out that the Myinwun Ses had been in existence in Thongwa Island for a number of years but nothing had been heard of it till last year. The Myinwun Ses did not cause any obstruction. Besides, the leases which had been given would not expire for five years. Though he desired to remove any friction between fishery lessees and agriculturalists, yet in the present instance his hands were tied. An official report on the matter had been asked for from the Fishery Settlement Officer. There was also a contour survey being made of Thongwa Island. At present he was unable to do anything more. He hoped that the explanation would satisfy the mover, who would withdraw his motion.

Mr. T. Lister considered that the mover had rather overstated his case when he said that the Myinwun Ses was the cause of all the floods in Thongwa Island. By his statement he did not mean that he did not want the contour survey to be completed so that the Irrigation Department might be able to reduce the floods in the centre of the island.

U Kya Gaing, in supporting the motion, advocated the abolition of the Myinwun Ses, If it meant a loss to the Government, then the Government could always obtain the revenue from some other source. He pointed out some of the hardships which were caused to the cultivators by the Ses.

U Ba Shin opposed the cut, remarking that according could be done in the matter at present. The mover asked the Government to make an experiment by abolishing the Myinwun Ses at a certain place in the island, and, if there was any loss in revenue incurred by the Government, he was prepared to bear half the loss.

The Forest Minister said that offer of the mover was both sporting and tempting, and he was more than half inclined to accept it. But the rules did not allow him. He had, however, a better suggestion to make. The Fishery Rules had recently been amended on the suggestion of U Kya Gaing, by which cultivators of land near the Ses, if their lands were affected by the floods from the Ses, could now apply for reduction of their land revenue.

The mover, thereupon, withdrew his "cut".

REGISTRATION OF OPIUM CONSUMERS.

U Tha Ban Akyab, West moved that the demand for Rs. 16,47,100 under 6 Excise C, District Executive Establishment in Part C, be reduced by Rs. 100.

The mover's reason for suggesting this cut was in order to enable the members to discuss the re-registration of the opium consumers in Akyab and Kyaukpyu district.

U Nyand U Tun Aung both supported the motion.

Mr. T. Couper said that the only way of preventing consumption of opium was by trying to restrain its use as much as possible. His submission was that it was only by registration of consumers of opium and by restricting the hawker that the solution of the problem could be found.

The Council, at this stage, adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday.

အိန္ဒိယနိုင်ငံ သုံးဦးပြီး ချည်းထည် ထက်ထုပ် ခြင်းသုတ်သုံးနှုံပဆိုသက်ရှိ အထူးဖွတ်သားတွေသည် ရာ ကောင်း သော အကြောင်း အရာ များ ကို ကောင်းစွာ ကောင်ြထင်သော သည့် အသည်းသက်သွင်ပြင်းနှိ ပါ ရုဂ္ဂ ဖြာကို ကျွန်းကျင် နားလည် သူ ဖြိုး ခင် မောင် ဝေး သား ဦးဘဝ ဦးပါးဝေးကို နှစ် သစ်ကူး အထူး - မဟုတ် တွင်သတိရွှေ့ ဖြေသင့် ကြောင်းပြော

INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.
NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that the Assessment Lists for House and land tax for the year 1930-31 for all properties within the Insein Municipal limit except the Railway are a and Rice Mills at the Strand site are now ready and opened for inspection at the Municipal Office, Insein, at any time during office hours.

Every objections to the Assessment must be in writing and shall be submitted to the un-fersigned not later than the 20th. March 1930, after which date the objection will be considered and due notice of the hearing will be given to objectors if any.

Sd/- MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B. (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein.
25th February 1930.
5 2 12 19

"INSPECTION OF FACTORIES IN BURMA"

LECTURE BY MR. W. H. C. PRIDEAUX, I.C.S.

The following lecture was delivered by Mr. W. H. C. Prideaux, I.C.S., Chief Inspector of Factories, at a public meeting of the Burma Economic Society.—

Although the first Factory Inspectors were appointed in England about one hundred years ago many people have still very vague ideas as to what Factory Inspection really means. The term "factory" is defined in the Indian Factories Act, and may briefly be said to mean a place where goods are made by the aid of power driven machinery and in which at least twenty persons are employed. The local governments have power (of which they have not very generally availed themselves) of extending the Act to places in which at least ten persons are employed and whether power driven machinery is used or not.

We encounter here the first great distinction from the English Act under which any manufactory in which power is used is, independently of the number of persons employed, a factory, while if no power is used it is know as a workshop. Probably the chief other distinction between a factory and a workshop in England is that in factories sanitary matters are entirely in the hands of the Inspectors while in workshops the local authorities are primarily responsible and the Inspectors only take action in case of default. Certain other premises [i.e. buildings, railway sidings, etc.] are also factories for certain purposes. They do not at present come under the Factory Act in India but as the question of safety in docks in being considered at Geneva it is quite likely that docks and wharves will be brought under the scope of the Act in the near future. Personally I should like to see all places to which the Workmen's Compensation Act applies, except railways and mines, which are already provided for, brought under the Factories Act at least for purposes of reporting accidents and safety provisions.

Having decided what a factory is we may consider what special provisions apply in it. The primary provisions of the Act fall under the three headings of Health, Safety and Employment, while the secondary provisions detail the manner in which the primary pro-

visions are to be enforced.

Taking the health section first we have the general requirement that the Factory must be kept clean. In a factory of course, "clean" is a relative term only and where dirty trades are carried on it is impossible to maintain the standard of cleanliness that one would except in a drawing room. Handed down from the old days when the Act in England applied mainly to cotton mills, great stress has usually been laid in factory legislation on the annual lime washing but this is of less importance in this country than elsewhere. In the first place the great majority of factories are built of corrugated iron which takes lime wash badly and which can be more easily kept clean when left bare, and secondly because the main industry of the country, rice milling, produces such quantities of dust that regular and frequent brushing down is essential and the annual white-washing serves very little useful purpose as the continual brushing would soon knock it off. In printing presses which are usually masonry buildings the annual lime wash is a valuable provision.

Overcrowding is also prohibited but there are not many trades where this is likely to give trouble. Match making and book binding are the only trades in which cases of overcrowding have come to my attention in Burma.

As to ventilation there are two requirements. First the general ventilation must be adequate and secondly where dust is generated local exhaust ventilation may be required if injury to health can be proved. As I have indicated before the rice trade is a very dusty business but although I have consulted many doctors I have never been able to obtain any satisfactory evidence that the dust is really injurious. Dusts do of course vary enormously in the damage that they can do. Silica dust for example has no immediate action on the lungs put settles in them and gives rise to a disease known as Silicosis which frequently leads to consumption and an immediate action on the lungs and death. Coal dust on the other hand has an immediate action on the lungs and death. Coal dust on the other hand has an immediate action on the lungs and causes a discharge which washes the coal dust away and so prevents any permanent damage. In fact coal dust is sometimes intentionally mixed with 'dangerous dusts so that the secretions caused by the coal dust may wash away all the dusts.

Of the dusts that are actually toxic in their action the commonest is lead, which therefore requires careful removal wherever it is generated and is liable to be inhaled. Dusts are sometimes dangerous from the bacteria they contain. Thus the dust from horse hair is liable to contain anthrax spores, and requires extreme care in treatment. Rather fortunately horse hair is not an industry met with in Burma, A section of the Act which is of importance in Bombay but not of great importance here is that which deals with the humidification of the atmosphere. This is a difficulty met with in the cotton industry which is only beginning in Burma.

The foregoing provisions are founded on the English Act, but we now come to two which are original. The first requires good lighting and the second a supply of drinking water. Lighting has not presented great difficulties but drinking water has. All over Burma good potable water is scarce an inspector generally has to be satisfied if the drinking water supplied to the mill is as good as that used by the surrounding villagers. If it is known that good water can be got by putting down a tube well the manager can be urged to sink one but if there is no well in the neighbourhood it is not fair to expect a mill owner to spend considerable money in putting down a well on the bare chance of getting a good water supply. Even in Rangoon the water supply presents great difficulties and all the water for the mills on Kanoungto Creek has to be taken across from this side in sampans or cargo boats.

Factories have to be provided with latrines. A good deal of pressure has to be exerted to have them kept in good order and if it were not for the danger of hookworm disease I should be inclined to dispense with these frequently insanitary places more often than I do. The worst latrines are probably found in the smaller communities where ideas of sanitation are crude.

We next come to the provisions relating to safety. The most appalling catastrophies that can occur in factories are probably due to fires, so the provisions relating to means of escape in case of fire naturally have first place. The requirements naturally vary with the type of building and the number of persons employed in it, but two exits are normally required from every building of more than one storey, in a small rice mill the second exit might be an easy way of escape over the godown roof, while in a large three or four storey masonry building with many persons employed two masonry staircases should be provided. Unfortunately the plans for new factories do not come to us before the factories are built and we sometimes have to put the owner to further expense in providing fresh exits after the plans are approved and the buildings finished. The use of naked lights or smoking in the neighbourhood of inflammable materials is prohibited, but the Factory department does not have anything to do with the Petroleum Act although I think it would advantageous if it did.

We next come to the question of the fencing of machinery. This a highly technical subject which occupies a very large proportion of the inspector's time but I cannot go into it in detail now. Briefly speaking dangerous machinery is divided into three classes. In the first the dangerous machinery has to be securely fenced, while in the second other methods may be adopted for making it safe if fencing is objected to, while in the third nothing need be done unless ordered by an Inspector. In addition to the requirements as to fencing there are also rules relating to the provision of gangways and ladders, the wearing of proper clothing and so on. and obedience to these rules is of the utmost importance for the prevention of accidents.

It is sometimes supposed that most factory accidents are due to machinery. This is not the case, the great majority of accidents being due to causes that have nothing to do with machinery. By far the commonest accident is that due to men dropping things on their own or somebody else's toes. The pressing need in factories in Burma at the present day is not better fencing but what the Americans call 'better house-keeping"; that is to say a more orderly arrangement of the machines and the stacks of materials, the keeping clear of gangways and the better removal of the rubbish that always accumulates. As regards general tidiness the general run of factories in this country compares very badly with those in Europe and great carelessness is shown in allowing sharp splinters of wood and tin to lie about in the roadways. A safety first campaign is very badly wanted in this country.

There are a few other safety provisions in the Act. Thus an Inspector can close down a part of a factory or a machine if dangerous to human life. The employment of women and children in certain dangerous processes is prohibited.

We now come to what is generally considered the most important part of the Act, i. e. that relaing to employment. Here was find a very important difference from the English Act, since in India the working hours of adult males are controlled by law. No person may be Employed for more than 60 hours per week or 11 hours per day. In other words if there is no half holiday he cannot be employed for more than 10 hours per day while if there is a half holiday he can be employed 11 hours for five days a week with a corresponding reduction on the short day. He must have an interval during his period of work and a weekly holiday. The same regulations apply to women with the additional limitation that no woman may be employed at night between 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. The manager has to fix the hours of work of each person. This provision has given endless trouble in Bengal and a certain amount in the cotton ginning districts here since the managers have shown the most misguided ingenuity in devising complicated shifts, and the net result of this is that while a woman only works on paper for 11 hours she may have to stay about the factory from 6-30 in the morning ,to 7 at night with long intervals off. What actually does happen I don't think anybody knows. For the proper administration of the law the manager should have to fix a period of 12 hours (including an interval) and no person should be allowed to work outside those 12 hours except under special regulations. Thus if he wished to work a night shift he would have to give notice and overtime would be allowed as at present under supervision, The shift system has been so throughly abused that it ought to be abolished in India. The small up-country mills are almost impossible to deal with; if found working after 6 which is the usual time for stopping the manager says that on account of the tide the paddy came late and he did not begin milling until noon, so that at the worst his only offence is failling to put up the proper notice showing the change of hours. It is impossible to find out from the men when they did actually begin work and in any case it is possible that the manager's story is true and that there was no illegality except his failure to alter his notice. It is really almost impossible to tell what does go on. If the working hours were from 6 to 6 and could not be changed the small up country mills would soon reorganize their business so as to get the work done within those limits and illegal over time could be checked.

It is easier to prevent the illegal employment of women at night since if found working after 7 p.m. the manager is guilty of an offence but here again there has been trouble in proving tee exact time. Clocks in the Delta are never correct; there is no particular reason why they should be since there are no trains to catch, and magistrates are reluctant to convict if the manager swears that the mill clock only showed 6-45 when the Inspector visited, whatever the time might be by the Inspector's wateh. Another difficulty lies in the fact that it is generally known if an Inspector in the neighbourhood and illegal night work is then suspended. The women prefer, I think, working in the cool to spreading the paddy in the heat of the day and naturally give us no help. Until a few years ago this night work of women outside the factory building was legal, I am not sure that the alteration in the law was an improvement,

The number of children employed in Burma is small. They generally work as sawdust boys and instead of working in two shifts, one in the morning and one in the afternoon they come in for three hours in the morning and again in the afternoon to clear up, Children may not be employed if they are under 12 years of age and as evidence that they have to be examined before employment by a Civil Surgeon and the certificate based on this examination has to be kept in the factory. The most usual irregularity found in connection with the employment of children is the failure to have this certificate, but the actual employment of under age children is very rare.

I have now run through the principle provisions of the Act and may indicate what appear to me the most advantageous lines of advance, The housing of industrial labour is not dealt with by the Factory Inspectors and it is doubtful if it should be. It seems to me that at any rate in the large towns any scheme for housing should apply to all labour whether factory employed or not, but that except in certain excluded areas such as the ports or larger towns where special schemes ought to be in force the mill owner should have placed upon him the onus of housing his employees. At present he generally does house his workmen but as he cannot be compelled to observe certain standards his actual standard of housing is very low.

Legislation is also required to provide for the punctual payment of wages. I am not satisfied that weekly payments would benefit the workmen, particularly in this province where most of the workmen come from India and send a proportion of their wages home. They would, I think, be much more likely to fritter away their weekly wages and the total sent home and saved would be less than at present. If we assume the monthly system to continue the wages should be paid not more than 10 days after the end of the wage month. Some employers have complained that they could not complete their books in so short a period but there is really no reason why a large mill should not be divided up for wage purpose into three sections with the wage mouth ending on the 10th, 20th and last day of the calendar mouth. Something certainly ought to be done as I have found cases where the wages were six weeks over due.

Of course the outstanding difficulty in this province in connection with labour seems to be the coolie maistry system with its extraordinary system of fines and free labour but this occurs not only in factories but in docks and other places where unskilled labour is required and in any case it requires further investigation before any legislation can be proposed. I would put it forward as a very interesting subject of study for any member of this society.

A number of questions were raised by members of the interested audience, and were skillfully answered by the lecturer. In reply to the question whether it was likely that the staff of Inspectors would soon be increased so as to make inspection of every factory possible at least once per year, Mr. C. W. Dunn, President of the Society and chairman of the meeting, replied that Government had been considering the matter carefully and sympathetically, and had been prevented from strengthening the Inspector's staff only by the lack of available funds and by the general lack of public interest in this important subject. He asked for the co-operation of the society and visitors in interesting the people of Burma as a whole in labour conditions in the province. In particular he asked for interest in and co-operation with the Royal Commission on Labour when it visits Burma.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Local,	Mofussil.	U. K. & Foreign.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 Months	4 14 0	5 12 0	6 6 0
6 „	9 8 0	11 0 0	12 4 0
One year	18 8 0	21 0 0	23 8 0

Single copies As. 2 each ; back numbers 20 to 30 days from date of issue As 3 each ; over 30 days Re 1 each.

Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-150-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationlity, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
Minbu.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေခဲရုံး။

ကြော်ငြာ။

နံပါတ်မပါသော ပေါ်းတင် သမ္မန်တစင်း၊ ရှင်ကုန်ဖြစ်ဝတ္ထုရောနေသည်ကိုတွေ့ရှိသဖြင့် ရေခဲဘက်ခွဲခန့်က ဆယ်တင်ပြီးလျှင်၊ ကင်း ထင်းသမျှနှင့်၊ ထရုမတ်လ-၃-ရက်နေ့တစ်၌၊ ရက်ပေါင်း-၃၀-အတွင်း ပိုင်ရှင် ဖြစ်သူက လာရောက်ဘောင်းဆိုခြင်းမပြုခဲ့သော်၊ ကုန်ကျ ထားသောဈိတ်စကာများကို ကာဒိုးရေခြင်းငှာ၊ နေ့ချမ်းစိပ်ခံရမည်။

ပိုင်ရှင်ဖြစ်သူသည်၊ ဒီပိုး၏ သမ္မန်ပုံသဏ္ဌာန် အဖွတ်အသားများကို ကြည့်ပြု၍၊ ဆယ်တင်ရ သောဈိတ်၊ ကြော်ငြာ ရေသောဈိတ် စသည် များကို ပေးဆောင်ပြီးလျှင်၊ အောက်၌ ထက် ဖွတ်ရေးထိုးသူထံ လာရောက် တောင်းဆိုယူ ငင်ရှိင်ကြောင်း။

H. N. GILBERT,
Deputy Conservator.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊
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BURMA BUDGET

Speech by U Ba Pe

The following is the speech delivered by U Ba Pe, Leader of the People's Party, in the Legislative Council on the 14th February 1930, in connection with the Burma Budget for 1930-31:—

Sir, I rise to offer a few remarks on the Burma Provincial Estimates for the year 1930-1931; but before I touch the Budget itself I should like to bring to the notice of this house some difficulties which the hon'ble members of the house have to contend. The first I have in mind whilst studying the budget is this. In this Council we have a library and it is full of books too ; but I am sorry to say that important publications of the Government of Burma and other provinces and of the Government of India are conspicuous by their absence. The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Budgets of the Government of India and other Provincial Governments and similar publications are not at all available. As far as my experience goes some of the publications are not even available in the Secretariat Library. The result is that it is very difficult for the members to make a comparative study of the Burma Budget with those of other Provinces or to know exactly the amount of taxes taken by the Central Government and spent on Burma in return. I have with great difficulty managed to get some of these publications for reference whilst studying the Burma Budget. The references are so defective in the Council Library that even the proceedings of the Burma Council are not up to date. Proceedings up to the 11th volume are ready ; but the remaining volumes are not ready ; and it is very difficult if any point has to be consulted. I hope steps will be taken to remedy these defects.

Another is that we do not receive much help from the Council Office. This is due partly to want of the necessary reference books in the Library and to want of the adequate staff. During the Council sessions we get help from the Council staff, or so-called Council staff. But during the time when the Council is not sitting we cannot get much help as the staff is occupied with the work of the Deputy Government Advocate only. It is time that we overhaul the Council Library and appoint an adequate staff for the Legislative Council. I do not suggest that we should go to the length of erecting a separate Council staff. But I think we should have an additional Superintendent, a librarian and an adequate staff to help the members in connection with Council work.

Still another difficulty I would like to mention is this. Copies of the Budget Estimates have been circulated to the members some days ago and they have the opportunity of reading through it ; but unfortunately the Minute and Explanatory Memorandum of the Hon'ble Finance Member were not available till yesterday, and yesterday we were practically occupied the whole day. So the only time we had to study the memorandum was last night. I managed to do it up to 3 a.m. and it was not an easy matter [applause]. Under the Standing Orders I do not think it is necessary that the discussion should follow the day of presentation of the Budget and I would like to suggest that instead of the general discussion coming on the following day it should come at least a week later so that members will have time to think over the various points raised in the Budget. It is not fair to the members that they should thoroughly master the Budget and the Memorandum in one night. I think Government is expecting too much from the members.

I will now turn to the Budget itself. Sir, it is not necessary for me to say again that the Budget is a deficit budget ; but if hon'ble members will turn to page 17 of the Memorandum they will find there the financial position of the Province. On 31st March 1930 the Province will owe to the Provincial Loans Fund to the tune of 249.33 lakhs. On page 4 of the Budget Estimates hon'ble members will find that Government proposes to take another loan of 55 lakhs ; so by 31st March 1931 we shall be saddled with a debt of 304.33 lakhs.

Yesterday the Hon'ble the Finance Member gave briefly the stages by which Burma's present financial position was reached. I wish he went into greater details, so as to open the eyes of those of my friends who are still living in a fool's paradise and to show what it costs Burma as a result of our Indian connection. To do so we shall have to hark back to the years when Burma first came into the Indian Empire. In those days, that is, before 1871-72 the financial policy of the Government of India was, as far as I can make out from the various financial statements, that the local wants of the province should be met by local resources. This system continued up to 1871-1872. After that year the policy was changed to what was known as "Budget by Assignment" that is, the Government of India made certain assignments to certain Provinces to meet the yearly needs of the Province. But under this system Burma fared very badly, as those provices in India which were nearer the seat of headquarters received better treatment than Burma. This system continued up to 1877 and in that year there was another system known as "Budget by Assigned Revenue." That is, certain sums were assigned to Burma and certain sums to Indian Provinces. Burma again did not fare well at all although money was wanted for various improvements. The position became so bad for Burma in 1881-82 that another system known as "Budget by Shared Revenue" was introduced. Under this system some of the revenues were allotted to Burma, some to Government of India and some shared between India and Burma. That was the system when the new reforms were introduced. Since then we have the Meston Award on which the present system is based. Under the present system hon'ble members are aware that certain heads called the "Central Heads" were allocated to the Government of India and others were allocated to the Government of Burma. In thinking over the causes of the financial stringency in Burma, I am much impressed by one fact, and that is that the heads of revenue alloted to Burma do not expand or are not elastic, while the heads allotted to India expand very much more than is anticipated. I will read out a statement complied from the Financial Statement of the Government of India. It is as follows :

Heads	1922-23	1927-28
Income Tax	1,55,08,033	2,15,21,790
Salt	31,80,258	36,39,331
Customs	5,56,06,064	7,23,85,377
Total	7,42,94,355	9,75,49,498

It shows the actual increase from 1922-23 to 1927-1928 is practically 30 per cent. I could not get the figures for 1928-29 and 1929-30, but as far as I can make out the revenue of the Central Government in Burma amounts to somewhere over ten crores a year.

Now coming to Burma's own resources the actuals for 1922-23 was Rs. 8,67,43,753 and in 1927-1928 Rs. 10,72,09,122. This is the rise of only 23.5 o/o. The estimated revenue for 1930-1931 is given as Rs. 10,70,93,000. It shows a slight improvement on the previous figures. So unlike Central revenues, in Burma we are faced with a serious position. In this connection I have worked out a series of interesting figures showing the percentage of increases in other provinces for the same period :

Madras, the increase is 35 per. cent.
Bombay, the increase is 8.2 per. cent.
Bengal, the increase is 9. 8 per. cent
United Provinces, the increase is 27.9 o/o
Punjab, the increase 45. 7 per. cent
Behar & Orissa, the increase is 16 per cent
Central Provinces, the increase is 4. 7 o/o and Assam, the increase is 46. per. cent.

as against Burma's increase of 23. 5 o/o

The figures for 1928-29 or 1929-30 are not available and I cannot say what will be the present position.

Let us now examine our revenue receipts as far as Burma is concerned. Our main sources of revenue are Land Revenue, Excise and Forests. There is a fall under Forests but increases under Land Revenue and Excise. But I am afraid that the expected increase under Land Revenue has reached its practicable limit. We all are aware that this is due to various causes. The price of paddy has fallen lately to a very low level. The quantity of rice exported from Burma to the outside world does not show any serious shrinkage, but the prices have slumped away very much. The question is whether the present price of paddy will leave anything to the cultivators. If the cultivators cannot make anything out of paddy cultivation, the land will lie fallow and there will be no land revenue.

So far as I can find out from the figures available, the present prices will not leave anything to the cultivators. In a very interesting Settlement Report on Ma-u-bin by U Tin Gyi, I came across some very interesting and instructive figures. The average price in Rangoon of 100 standard baskets during the 13 weeks, i.e., during the harvest season for the 9 years ending 1928 was Rs. 178. In 1929 the price came down to Rs. 159 which is a big fall. At present the price is between Rs. 130 and Rs. 140 according to the kind of paddy. That is a further fall. In the same report I notice the cost of cultivation and the cost of living are shown as having risen while the yield and quality are not improving. Between 1925-26 and 1928, the price of paddy in Ma-u-bin rose by 82 per cent, but the cost of cultivation during the same period has risen by 229 per cent. At the present market rate the cultivators will have nothing left for them. Once it is found that paddy cultivation is not paying they will give up paddy cultivation and there will be a drop in Land Revenue. In fact, if paddy prices continue to fall, Government will be compelled to reduce the rate of Land Revenue. The prospects are not rosy at all. As there is no alternative crop to take the place of paddy there will be a reduction in land revenue. Yesterday, the Hon'ble the Finance Member said that there was no necessity for fresh taxation. He does not propose or contemplate to do so. But we must not forget that we are running into debt to the tune of nearly 2½ crores and every settlement increases the rate of land revenue. There may not be fresh taxation but there is increased taxation and there is the raising of loans which means deferred taxation. That raises the question whether Burma can shoulder any more burdens. In my opinion, as matters stand, she has reached the limit, unless we can find ways and means to increase her national wealth and her earning power. For the year 1922-23, Professors Shah and Kandapati of Bombay worked out very interesting figures showing the National wealth of India. On page 283 of their Book: Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India, there is a statement which is very instructive. The information relating to Burma in the statement for the year 1923-24 is as follows:

Revenue collected on account of Central Government	Rs. 7,98,64,000
Revenue collected on account of Provincial Government	Rs. 11,37,08,000
Total Revenue collection	19,35,72,000
Provincial Expenditure	11,90,64,000
Total wealth of province	47,936 Crores
Total Population	13,212,192
Incidence of taxation	Rs. per head 14.65

Proportion of the wealth of the province taken by the Central & Provincial tax collections put together 40.31 per cent.

This is very interesting and instructive. As the revenue increases so must also the percentage increase. I have shown that the revenue allotted to Burma does not show much of an increase while that allotted to the Government of India is going up by leaps and bounds. The Government of India's share must be close on 50 per cent now. But since 1923-24 the price of paddy has been falling steadily. So are the prices for other produce of Burma. The result will be that the national wealth of Burma will be reduced to below 40 crores. That in itself will reduce the capacity of the people to pay any more taxes. That is the present position.

The question arises how are we to meet the requirements of the present time. We cannot reduce our works on urgent improvements in Burma. We cannot go on borrowing from outside because that means deferred taxation which we shall have to pay back in one form or another. We must effect more economies. I notice that Government has actually attempted to do so (applause). But I am not in accord with Government in the way they have attempted to do so. Government's method is simply to cut down expenses under nation-building departments. The figures will speak for themselves. What is the expenditure as regards the educative departments, i. e., the Education, Medical, Public Health, Agricultural and Industries Departments ? The expenditure under these heads for 1922-23 works out to 11.9 of the total expenditure. Whereas in the case of other i.e., Police Administration, and so on, it is 89. 4.

I shall read out for recent years :

1927-28	Educative Depts.	18.3	Others 81.7
1928-29	Do	19.5	Do 80.5
There was a slight rise.			
1929-30	Do	19.5	Do 80.5
There was no increase			
1930-31	Do	18.5	Do 81.5

That is to say you are cutting down expenditure in educative departments but increasing the expenditure on others. I could not get the figures for the last two years, but from the figures for 1922-23 to 1927-28 I have tried to work on the same basis the figures for other provinces. The figures below will show how expenditure on educative departments went up in the provinces mentioned :—

Province	1922-23	1927-28	Total expenditure increased percentage in 1927-1928
Madras	21.1	24.1	19.0
Bombay	19.0	19.0	16.0
Bengal	23.9	23.5	13.0
U. P.	19.7	23.4	9.7
Punjab	19.5	22.0	34.0
Burma	11.6	18.3	10.8

So the method proposed by the Government is to reduce expenditure by cutting down expenditure under the educative departments.

The Next point to which I should like to draw the attention of the House is that the method proposed by the Government is not conducive to good results in the long run. It

Continued on page 8.

New Burma

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Postal Address : P. O. Box 355
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

FRIDAY MARCH 7 1930

Separation League

THE first annual general meeting of the Separation League which will be held on Sunday promises to be a momentous polit cal meeting. Apart from the usual formal resolutions of an annual meeting, the agenda contains other important resolutions which, if adopted, would have a direct bearing on the immediate future of Burma. First and foremost, a proposal will be made to change the name of the League. As it is known, the Separation League is limited in its name, though its objects are far from being confined to the attainment of separation of Burma from India. In view of the fact that the League submitted to the Simon Commission a Draft Constitution for Burma on the lines of the Irish Free State Constitution, it is clear that the fundamental aim of the League is to secure the establishment of a Free State in Burma. In these circumstances, it is only appropriate that the League should be known as the Burma Free State League. This name is comprehensive enough to suggest in full the purpose of its existence.

Then there are other resolutions which touch on the constitutional problems of the country. One of them condemns the spirit of inimical opposition made by the Central (Simon) Committee against the nation-wide demand for the separation of Burma from India. It is only in the fitness of things that the opposition of this Indian body should be thoroughly denounced. We hope that this selfish attitude of those on the other side of the Bay would be constantly exposed, so that their sinister influence may not pollute the fair thinking of the British Parliament. As for the Government Memorandum and the Final Report of the Burma (Simon) Committee, submitted to the Simon Commission, their reactionary proposals have often been condemned both in the press and on the platform, and the resolutions which relate to them and which will be moved at the meeting of the League on Sunday will be but additional voice in the universal chorus of condemnation. Taking into consideration the bitter feelings of the people arising out of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government and the Burma Simon Committee, we have every reason to believe that the League, standing as it does as the champion of the people's cause, would whole-heartedly adopt these resoultions. As for the other resolution, which demands immediate Separation of Burma from India and simultaneous Dominion Status for Burma, it is the reiteration of the people's demand and, we can never be tired of repeating it wherever and whenever occasion arises.

The proposal to urge the Government to open military colleges in Burma with a view to give adequate facilities to the Burmans for military training is sure to be far-reaching in importance. The absence of adequate facilities in Burma for military training is at once a source of reproach to the Government and humiliation to the Burmese people. The establishment of a Burmese Army, which would have to be an essential factor in a self-governing Burma, should have been started a generation ago in a whole-hearted and sympathetic manner. It may be remembered that the enemies of Burma's progress have never been slow to point out the absence of the Burmans' ability to defend their own country in case self government is granted to us. In fact, this has become the pet argument for delaying or deferring the grant of self-government to Burma. Because there is no Burmese army there can be no self-government in Burma, and because there is no self-government in Burma, there can be no Burmese army. It is after all a vicious circle, which is far from being creditable to the British administration. That the Burmese people, one of the most martial races in ancient times, are now incapable of defending their own country after being "civilised" under the benign British flag is an unfailing testimony of the utter uselessness of British administration in Burma.

More than once have we stated in these columns that self-government and self-defence go hand in hand. They are inseparable. The one without the other is a mere mirage. We have advanced so far in the struggle for self-government that we are now almost at the point of reaching the cherished goal. But, what progress have we seen in the direction of self-defence? The answer is quite obvious—the progress in this direction is nil. We wonder how the British Government could promise us self-government, and could be busy with sending out a roving Commission, while practically no attempt has yet been made to bring the progress of self-defence in line with that of the struggle for self-government. Self-government minus self-defence is a sham, and we are glad that this fact has come to be realised by some of our leaders. But we think it requires more than a mere paper resolution to force the Government to yield to the people's demand. The right for self-defence, like the right for self-government, has got to be wrung from unwilling hands. It is to be hoped that the Separation League, which in all likelihood will be known as the Burma Free State League, will strongly agitate for giving adequate facilities to the Burmese people for military training, so that the progress in this respect may be in conformity with the progress in the struggle for self-government.

Tamil Nadu Congress Commitee

SUPPORTS GANDHI'S CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN

Madras, Mar 3: The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, which met at Vellore on the 2nd March, has resolved interalia on welcoming the Working Committee's decision authorising Mr. Gandhi to initiate civil disbedience and asking the Tamil Nadu people to give every assistance and cooperation in this campaign, especially in preserving non-violence and discipline. The committee authorised Mr. Rajagopalachari to enlist volunteers and determine when and in what manner the campaign should be started in this province. The Committee endorsed Congress decisions regarding boycott of legislatures and non-participation in the Round Table Conference. It strongly disapproved the action of 9 members of the Congress Council party in the Madras legislature in not resigning their seats in accordance with the Congress mandate.

INDIA IN COMMONS

Mr. Benn's Questions

SIMON COMMISSION REPORT

Loudon, Mar. 3: In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Benn said that Sir John Simon had informed him that "The Simon Commission will be very glad to find themselves able to place their report in the Secretary of State's hands for submission to the King soon after Easter. No time to being wasted but the work is very laborious and the range of subjects is so large that it is hitherto impossible to make a definite statement."

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Benn said that the question of making some declaration with regard to the probable date of the London Conference was engaging Government's constant attention. He was unable to say more at the moment.

R. T. CONFERENCE

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton asked when the Round Table Conference would be held.

Mr. Benn said he could add nothing to the Viceroy's recent address to the Assembly.

Earl Winterton referred to the importance of simultaneous communication to Parliament when the announcement was made by the Viceroy.

Mr. Benn said he would try to observe that he was conscious of the necessity of keeping Parliament fully informed.

Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole that the Simon Commission Report would be published simultaneously in Britain and India.

RESISTANCE TO PAYMENT OF TAXES

In reply to questions in the House of Commons Mr. Benn said there had been attempts for some weeks in certain districts of Bengal to organise resistance to the payment of rural taxes with the assistance or instigation of the local Congress party. According to the latest information they had not been successful except at Bandabila where, however, tax was now being collected without any difficulty.

Mr. Benn said there had been recrudescence of resistance in respect of capitation tax in certain villages of Burma but it was now being collected.

MR. GANDHI'S MANIFESTO TO VICEROY

In the House of Commons during question-hour Mr. Ward law Milne asked for an opportunity of judging the "so called manifesto" sent by Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy and the reply.

Mr. Benn replied that if Mr. Wardlaw Milne wanted a debate the question should not be addressed to him.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY

Commander Kenworthy asked as to when it was proposed to commence training of Indians in India for commission in the Indian Army and Air Force.

Mr. Benn referred him to Sir. William Birdwood's sympathetic examination of the problem in the Legislative Assembly on 8th March 1928.

Commander Kenworthy said the matter was causing uneasiness to Britain's best friends in India and asked for an assurance of most sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Benn informed Commander Kenworthy that he was ready to consider the extension of the scheme of indianising eight units in the Army as soon as the Government of India felt justified in recommending it on the results achieved.

Commander Kenworthy urged speeding up of the late Government's policy in view of the Viceroy's declaration of 1st November.

Mr. Benn said the matter would always receive a sympathetic consideration.

COST OF INDIA HOUSE

Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole that the original estimated cost of India House was £33, 4220. The building had not been completed in contract-time but it was impossible at present to state whether this would involve additional expenditure from Indian revenues. The matter was primarily for the High Commissioner.

Mr. Gandhi's Letter to Viceroy

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN TWO WEEKS ?

New Delhi, Mar. 4: Mr. Reginalds, who was entrusted by Mr. Gandhi to deliver a letter to the Viceroy, arrived here last night by the Peshawar Express and is staying with Mr. Davidas, the younger son of Mr. Gandhi at Jama Millia. He saw Mr. Cunningham, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, this morning when he delivered his charge and was given a formal acknowledgment in return. He leaves for Ahmedabad tonight by the metre gauge.

When asked about the contents of the letter he said he knew nothing nor anybody outside the inner circle of the Mahatma. He could only say he expected civil disobedience to be started in a couple of weeks.

THE SEPARATION LEAGUE

First Annual General Meeting

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The First Annual General Meeting of the Separation League will be held in the Vienna Cafe Restaurant, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on Sunday the 9th March 1930, at 11 a.m. All members and sympathisers are cordially invited.

The AGENDA

for the meeting is as follows :—

1. To consider the minutes of the previous General Meeting held on the 13th January 1929.

2. To consider the Annual Report submitted by the Hon. Joint Secretaries on on behalf of the Executive Committee of the League.

3. Resolved that in view of the fact that the Draft Constitution for Burma, submitted to the Simon Commission by this League being modelled on paralell lines to the Irish Free State Constitution, and that the future activities of the League will be concentrated upon the attainment of a constitution for Burma as embodied in the proposed scheme, the present title or name of the League be dropped and the more appropriate style of :

"The Burma Free State League"
(မြန်မာနိုင်ငံလွတ်လပ်ရေးအသင်း)

be adopted.

4. To consider suggestions on the necessary amendments in the present constitution of the League.

5. To elect members to serve on the Executive Committee for the year 1930.

6. To consider whether the responsibility of considering and acting upon the suggestions inclosed in the report on the Economic condition of the country, submitted by the Forty Sub-Committee to the G.C.B.A. (before the split) at the 9th Annual General Conference held at Mandalay, be entrusted to the Economic Standing Committee of the League.

7. Resolved that, in view of the fact that this League has submitted to the Simon Commission a draft Constitution for Burma, the Local Government be urged to try and get a place for the representatives of this League in the proposed Round Table Conference in London.

8. Resolved that the resolution No. 4 passed at the previous General Meeting of the League, held on the 13th January 1929, be re-confirmed and that the Local Government be urged to open Military Colleges in Burma, to give training to Burmans to bear arms in the Naval, Land and Air Forces.

9. Resolved that, this Meeting strongly condemns those passages in the Report of the Indian Central (Simon) Committee, viz., opposition to the Separation of Burma from India ; continuation of the communal system of election to the Legislative Council, etc., as written in a spirit contrary to the aspirations of the Burmese people ; and therefore, this League considers it to be detrimental and hurtful to the political aspirations of Burma.

10. Resolved that, in view of the fact that the country is at present undergoing the stringent economic distress as the result of the great depression in the paddy trade, the Local Government be earnestly urged to postpone the date of the collection of Land Revenue, Capitation and Thathameda Taxes, till the month of June.

[N. B. The Draft Constitution of the League, complete with proposed amendments will be circulated in the meeting hall.]

(Sd.) BA THEIN—THEIN MAUNG,
Hon. Joint Secretaries,
Separation League.

The following are additional resolutions which have been accepted and which will be moved by Mr. George H. Munro at the Annual General Meeting of the League :—

(a) That this League emphatically protests against the recommendations of the Burma Provincial (Simon) Committee in their Final Report as contrary to the terms of reference embodied in the Resolution of the Burma Legislative Council of the 13th December, 1929, and as grossly inadequate to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people of Burma ;

(b) That this League also emphatically protests against the recommendations of the Burma Government embodied in their Memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission as grossly inadequate to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people of Burma; and

[c] This League demands the immediate Separation of Burma from India and simultaneous Dominion Home Rule Status for Burma.

Assam Council

COBBLER SEEKS ELECTION

Maulvi Bazar Mar. 3: The latest to seek election to the Assam Legislative Council is Babu Chiratan Muchi who is a cobbler by caste and profession. He wishes to represent south Sylhet rural constituents and his nomination paper has been accepted.

His opponent is a local pleader.

PRINCE DOWN WITH MALARIA

Attack Only Mild

A SECOND PIECE OF BAD LUCK

Nairobi, Mar. 2: It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of sub-tertian malaria and has returned here in consequence of it.

The fever is following a normal course. It is anticipated that His Royal Highness will be quite well in a few days.

SURPRISE IN ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

London, Mar. 2 : The news of the Prince of Wale's illness came as a complete surprise to members of the Prince's household in London.

NO CHANGE IN PLANS

Sir Aldo Castellani interviewed by Reuter to-night explained that subertian malaria need not cause anxiety, provided it was taken in hand promptly as doubtless had happened in the Prince's case. He expressed the opinion that the best course would be for His Royal Highness to remain in Nairobi for a fortnight after the temperature drops and then come home. "I should not advise him to stay in Africa", said Sir Aldo.

Sir Wallace Simpson interviewed by Reuter drew attention to the efficient medical service of Kenya and said that the Prince could be in better hands.

"THE PRINCE'S CAMERA"

London, Mar. 3: The "Daily Chronicle" an editorial headed "The Prince's Camera", shows sympathises with the Prince of Wales in his illness and draws attention to the fact that the Prince has recently been pursuing big game with a camera instead of with a rifle. The paper declares that the danger of utter extinction which is threatening the fauna would be removed if other sportsmen followed the Prince's example of hunting where hunting is legitimate and refraining where it is not.

Nairobi, Mar. 3 : While attacks of subtertian malaria usually pass off after forty-eight hours, in which the patient suffers high temperature and great discomfort, the Prince of Wales is bound to feel rather weak and run down after his illness. The question that is being eagerly debated here is as to whether the Prince's medical advisers may not urge him to change his present plans for the return journey to Europe, which will entail a long and exhausting journey through Uganda, Lake Albert and the Nile Valley to Cairo.

NO COMPLICATIONS

A bulletin issued at noon says that the condition of the Prince of Wales continues to improve. No complications have occurred. Complete recovery is expected at an early date.

BACK TO NAIROBI

Nairobi, Mar. 3: The Prince of Wales's fever developed on the night of 28th February while the party were travelling by train from Kin to Voi. On arrival at Voi the doctor was consulted and it was decided that the party should return forthwith to Nairobi which was reached at 12.30. On the morning of 2nd March, the Prince of Wales drove straight to Government House. It is reassuring that Malaria in Voi district is of a very mild form this year.

As far as it is known no change in the Prince of Wales's plans is intended. There is general regret in Kenya that the Prince of Wales was again thwarted from attempts to secure an elephant. It is considered that the Prince of Wales would have a good chance of securing an elephant as on the evening before his arrival at Voi a herd consisting of nearly 200 including at least two fine bulls was located and it is considered that the Prince of Wales would have almost certainly bagged one.

BAD LUCK DEPLORED.

Reuter learns authoritatively that the Prince of Wales in resting in most comfortable conditions at Government House and receiving the best medical attention and the most skilled nursing. His Royal Highness is very cheerful and making light of the trouble though he is deploring his second piece of bad luck, which has again robbed him of the chance of bagging an elephant.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

Nairobi, March 3 : It is learned that the Prince of Wales is progressing nicely and it is hoped that he will be able to get up soon possibly to-morrow. Competent medical opinion here declares that there is no foundation for anxiety which is apparently felt in some circles in London. It is pointed out that if he case is treated promptly as the Prince of Wales has been, the attack passes off quickly, the patient soon recovers and runs no risk in remaining in the country. With regard to the use of the aeroplane on the Princes, safari it is emphasised that this method is never used for actually spotting the game during the hunt for which aeroplanes are unsuitable owing to the noise of the engines scaring the animals. The aeroplane is merely used quickly to convey the news received at Nairobi that the elephant has been seen near. Voi to Prince's hunter at Kiu and transporting the hunter to Voi.

WITNESSES LION SPEARING DISPLAY

Nairobi, March 3 : The lion-spearing display witnessed by the Prince of Wales on Friday morning afforded thrilling experiences

A hundred fierce-looking Masa bedecked with warpaint and feathers and armed with spears and shields rounded up three lions which retreated behind a thick cover in a deep donga when they detected the advancing warriors. The latter surrounded them and rushed on their quarry from all sides shooting wildly and fiercely brandishing their shields and spears. Two lions were rans fixed with many spears but a third escaped up the donga. The Prince chiefly concentrated on taking a moving picture. At the conclusion of the hunt the Masai offered the lions skins to the Prince who however, delighted them by saying that they were entitled them, as the lions were their kill not his. The prince on other occasions during the safari obtained fine films of an elephant, a bull rhino, a cow rheno and her baby.

CHASING ELEPHANTS, THRILLING ADVENTURES.

Nairobi, Mar. 2: The Prince of Wales during past few days has added the joys of flying to the thrills of chasing elephants, piloted by Mr. Campbell Black.

The Prince has made a number of flights and viewed from the clouds the rugged beauty of the country with lions and rhinoceroses moving in the jungle far below.

Mr. Campbell Black yesterday flew with Captain Finch Hatton to the Voi district, where the hunter observed large heads of elephants, lions and buffaloes presenting a prospect of fine shooting. Consequently th Prince of Wales decided to move camp and left for Voi last evening to begin a new safari.

The Prince's sportsmanship is evoking comment. He is scrupulously observing the rules against shooting in the Masai Reserve, where he could have bagged game without much trouble. He is travelling far south outside the reserve for his sport.

According to Mr. Cambell Black, the Prince has shown amazing endurance on safari, taking photographs, often standing out far from his companions, in his zeal to obtain good pictures and showing complete fearlessness when filming big game which was often uncomfortably near.

All Parties Conference

DECIDES TO ADJOURN

New Delhi, Mar. 2 : The all parties committee held four hours sitting and discussed questions relating to safeguards in respect to personal laws, religion, culture and language. After considerable discussion, the view prevailed of those who pleaded that they wanted uninterrupted attention to be paid to the work in the Assembly as the budget required to be attacked in a concerted manner. The Committee therefore decided that after tomorrow it will adjourn till after the Assembly session.

MEETING OF MINORITIES

A Consultative meeting of minorities was held to-day at Western Hostel attended by Muslim, European, Parsee, Indian Christian, Depressed classes and other minority representatives. Sir Mahamed Shafi presided. The meeting welcomed the Viceroy's announcement, formed a committee to carry on propaganda for the protection of the interests of the minorities and decided to open and office in Bombay. The meeting also resolved to suspend for the present further action on communal matters in the hope that the committee appointed by the Sapru Conference recently would succeed in fromulating the agreed settlement of communal differences.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New Delhi March 1 : The Committee appointed by the leaders' conference transcated important business at today's sitting which lasted for three hours. Sir A. P. Patro was in the chair. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was absent as he left for Allahabad owing to his mother's illness. There were a large number of points placed before the Committee which Sir A. P. Patro lucidly summarised. He classified the proposals made by Mahomedans under three heads those relating to safeguards, and secondly, those relating to representation in the legislatures, in either words whether a separate or a joint electorate should from the basis of representation of Moslems and other minorities.

Sir A. P. Patro took up these questions in groups for the convenience of discussion as most of these were inter-dependent. Then thirdly, there were certain proposals which did not require much discussion, while there were others on which there would be a difference of opinion. The first group of safeguards placed before the committee for discussion relate to guarantees of full religious liberty and safeguarding of culture, education, language and legislative measures or resolutions affecting Moslems and other minorities The discussion was friendly.

Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Maulana Mahomedal, Sir C. P. Ramaswami, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Col. Gidney, Col. Crawford Dr. Moonje and Mr. Jawar Saran participated.

The principles underlying the two propositions were accepted, but the form in which they should be expressed was reserved, Pandit Malaviya supported the form that appeared in the report of the All parties conference of 1928 while the form which appeared in the German constitution and which was the form proposed by Mr. Jinnah was discussed. The final draft was made later. The committee re-assembles tomorrow afternoon and meanwhile it is expected that members will come prepared more definitely on other proposals placed before them.

ALL PARTIES COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

New Delhi, Mar. 3: The all Parties Committee concluded its Delhi sitting and adjourned for about fortnight after which it meets probably at Bombay, to continue its deliberations. At today's sitting the committee was entirely concerned with the question whether protection of personal laws should be provided in the constitution; if so, whether these should be applicable to all communities or to Muslims only. Attempts were made to draw up a formula but no conclusion has been reached yet

Chamber of Princes

SESSION CONCLUDES

New Delhi, March. 1. The Chamber of Princes concluded its session to-day. Resolutions, including one emphatically disapproving the policy of separation from the Empire, were passed. The resolution which cused some discussion was that expressing the opinion that matters affecting the personal and dynastic status of rulers should be the subject of decision by the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown in consultation with selected members of the order of Princes.

An amendment moved by he Ruler of Lahore wished this practice to be observed only after the prince concerned has consented but this amendment was lost on the Maharaja of Bikaner explaining that there was no intention of fettering the Viceroy's freedom of action and that the purpose was to lay down that in such cases it was the Viceroy who was to act as the Crown's representative and not either the present or the furture Government of India.

The Viceroy said he would accept the Maharaja of Bikaner's interpretation of the resolution, but not its literal text as it might imply the setting up of a quasi-commission implying that the Viceroy could share his power in this respect with the princes, which he was sure was not the intention of their Highnesses.

Reviewing the session before its close, the Viceroy commented on the excellent attendance of members and on the Nizam publicly identifying himself with the work of the Chamber and thereby strengthening the hands of those who were doing it. [Applause].

The Viceroy said their resolution regrding independence was specially important as it showed that if independence were to become a concrete political programme in British India, in so far as it did not secure sympathy among the Princes, it could not be come the programme of united India. [Applause.]

Whitley Commission In Madras

M. S. M. RY. POSITION EXAMINED

Madras, Mar. 3 : The Whitley Commission commenced taking evidence in Madras Presidency College this morning. For the sake of convenience the Commission divided into two panels, one for recording evidence relating railway matters, the other non-railway. The former was presided over by Sir Alexander Murray, while Mr. Srinivasa Sastri presided over the non-railway panel. Mr. Whitely is unable to attend Madras sitting wing to the indisposition of his wife at Calcutta.

Giving evidence before the railway panel Mr. F. B. Wavhen, Agent, M. S. M. Railway stated that his company followed the Railway Board suggestions as far as possible for improving labour conditions.

Questioned by Mr. Joshi whether there was racial discrimination on the M. S. M. Railway witness replied in the negative. He added that the relation between the railway administration and their employees were cordial.

In the afternoon representatives of M. S. M. Railway Employees Union examined complained of the non-recognition of their union by the railway administration and opined the staff committees were out to destroy the Trade Union movement. They suggested Rs. 30 as minimum living wage.

The non-railway panel examined first Dr. P. J. Thomas Professor of Economics at Madras University, who stressed the need for more organisation of small industries and the introduction of legislation to prevent "sweating."

Mr. Sesha Iyengar examined on behalf of the Madras panel of lawyers, complained that knowledge of the provisions Workmen's Compensation Act was not sufficiently spread among workers. He suggested that the Labour Commissioner should see the compensation was paid in every case of accident. He wanted the Act to be revised on the line of the English Act

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Disunion Among Party Leaders

New Delhi, Mar. 3: The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press says that the cotton duties proposals involving Imperial Preference have caused the utmost difficulty to Nationalist and Independent ranks in evolving a common line of action. Prolonged discussion to-day failed to yield result. Though Sir Purshotamdas is still awaiting instructions from the Indian Merchants Chamber of Bombay, other Bombay members hold the mill industry must not be allowed to die for the sake of political objections to Imperial Preference. Non-Bombay interests, on the other hand, hold that an endorsement of Imperial Preference at this stage might undo the 50 years' work of the National Congress, and they therefore oppose the plan to the last, even though the Government has a majority through the combination of the European and Central Muslim votes.

But, perhaps, what is causing the real trouble is that the tariff proposals are so interlocked as to make it difficult if not impossible to separate one from the other. Moreover, there is the handicap caused by the rule that taxation proposals can emanate from Government only, which means that any proposal to eliminate from the Tariff Bill an exception which favour the United Kingdom, might be ruled out of order as the additional taxation which this would involve can be moved by Government only. To-morrow's debate will be left to backbenchers as the leaders will try again to meet by noon to see if a common course of action can be agreed on. Thus attack will be directed more towards the Tariff Bill than the Finance Bill though the lucid statement of the Finance Member would otherwise come in for an interesting review. The present forecasts show that Sir George Schuster will have a fair majority with which to push through the entire programme as outlined in his Budget.

French Political Cris's Over

CABINET FORMED TARDIEU'S TRIUMPH

Paris, Mar. 2: A Havas Agency message says M. Tardieu has constituted the Cabinet.

THE PERSONAL

M. Tardieu completed the formation of his cabinet at one this morning with himself as Premier and Minister of Interior M. Briand Foreign Minister, M. Miginet Minister for War, M. Dumesnil Minister for Navy, M. Paul Reymaud Minister for Finance, M. Pietri Minister for Colonies, M. Flandiau Minister for Commerce and M. Lauteat Bynace Minister for Air.

DELEGATION TO NAVAL CONFERENCE

The French Delegation to the Naval Conference will consist of M. Tardieu M. Briand M. Dumesnil M. Petri, M. Dettleuriau [Ambassador in London] and M. De Kergueze (Pres Kergueze) (President of the Marine Committee of this Senate).

20 OLD MINISTERS RETAINED

Paris, Mar. 2 : M. Tardieu retains twenty Minister of his last Cabiuet, the most notable departures being M. Cheron, whose financial policy caused the downfall of the Ministry, M. Loucheur and M. Leygues, who is succeeded by a recognised naval expert, M. Domesnil. The new Minister have been chosen from the further Left in order to placate the opposition in that quarter

The Cabinet meets on Tuesday and goes to Parliment on Wednesday.

The delegation to the Naval Conference leaves for London on Thursday, with the exception of M. Tardieu, who will wait a few days.

Farewell to Sir K. V. Reddi

Madras, Mar. 3 : Sir K. V. Reddi, Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa, was entertained to a farewell tea-party at Hotel Boscotto by the public of Madras yesterday.

BURMA BUDGET

Continued from page 5

will have a very bad effect later on. The slump in the rice trade, the reduction in the earning power of the people, the increase in the cost of living as well as the standard of living, all combine to show that unless we are in a position to improve the economic position of the people it will be a very costly affair later on. The cost on Police, the cost on Jail and Criminal Justice and so on is bound to go up. The only remedy in my opinion is not to cut down expenditure on educative departments but to keep it on the same level if you cannot increase it. Where we should exercise our economies is not by cutting down expenditure in the educative departments but by effecting economies in for instance the waste of thirty lakhs on the Co-operative Bank or the running into debt over the Mokpalin quarry and the brickfields, and so on. We should cut down these costs so that the economics could be used in the urgent needs of the country for various improvements. As matters stand, we find we are practically helpless to impress our views on the executive. Turning to the Budget, the figures on this point are very instructive. The Finance Member and the Home Member between them control 53.6 per cent of the Budget—I mean expenditure, while the Forest Minister and the Education Minister have only 46.4 to meet their expenses. In this connection it is interesting to note that the non-votable expenditure is increasing every year as shown below:—

1928-29	Rs.	1,72,67,004
1929-30		1,74,01,280
1930-31		1,75,78,320

Our Control over the Budget also is not in any way real at all. That will be apparent by comparing our expenditure on Police with the expenditure on the same department in other provinces. The Police expenditure in Burma, so far as the total figures go, has risen from the little over a crore in 1922-1923 by nearly half a crore in 1927-28 whereas under education it has a jump from over 66 lakhs to over a crore. From this one would be inclined to think that Government is spending large sums on the educative departments but in fact it is not so. The increases shown in para. 10 page 14 of the minute are very misleading. For instance, if you spend on education one rupee in 1922-23 and if you spend two rupees on it now, you have increased the expenditure by 100 per cent. That is a big thing. But if you spend 100 in 1922-23 on Police and Rs. 110 now, the increase is ten per cent. So that so far as percentage goes there is a big jump in one and not so much in the other. But if you take the initial amount into consideration you will see the apparent increase in percentage is highly misleading. As I said before there has not been much time for me to study the Budget and these are the few remarks that occur to me as a result of my one night's random study of it. There is one thing, I must congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member for, viz., he has managed to the best of his ability to produce a Budget which though not entirely satisfactory is still commendable.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

New Delhi, Feb. 28: The most interesting part of the budget politically was when the Finance Member proceeded to deal with cotton duties. He said they had two sides, the first provision of revenue and the second assistance to the Indian cotton mills industry, and he had to announce the Government proposal on both. After describing the condition of the mill industry, specially in Bombay, he said "Where protection of an infant industry is not in question Government feel special responsibility and hold that emergency action should only be taken when it is clear that in actional might gravely injure the national welfare. The revenue position justified the general increase of revenue duty from 11 to 15 per cent. This increase will have protective effect but may have to be supplemented by special protective measures temporarily to meet Bombay's immediate needs."

BRITISH CABINET'S MESSAGE

The Finance Member then frankly referred to England's interest in this matter but emphatically declared that the fiscal autonomy convention was real and decisions in matter of this kind were left to the Government of India. He then referred to the message addressed to the Government of India, not by the Secretary of State but by His Majesty's Government in which the latter asked the former to consider the reaction of the Government of India's proposals in India and their serious effects in England—effects which they felt sure neither the Government nor the legislature would desire to create. To this the Government of India replied that they deplored the possibility of serious effects in England, but stated they were clearly bound to put India's interests first Government at the same time realised how important it was to India politically to avoid unnecessary injury to British interests. Government stated after careful consideration that they could not modify the general application of 15 per cent. revenue duty but that they would propose to the Assembly that additional and temporary protective measures be limited to non-British goods and that in these circumstances there be an additional 5 per cent protective duty with a minimum of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods against all cotton pricegoods from outside the united Kingdom, this protective duty to be in force for three years only and undertaking to be given that Government should have its effects examined by the Tariff Board before the end of this period.

SIGNIFICENT PRECEDENT

The Finance Member continued and explained that in placing this proposal before the Assembly we should point out that so far as we are aware this the first occasion on which the considered opinion of the Cabinet has been conveyed in this form to the Government of India and that we were impressed by the significance of the precedent so established. We informed His Majesty's Government that it would not be right for us to ask the the Assembly to commit themselves to imperial preference as a principle but merely to adopt a particular course which in our judgment was consistent with Indian interests at a critical juncture when much might depend on India's response to the British Government's appeal. We also stated that we should have to make it plain to the Assembly that while there were grounds for treating plain grey goods specially we could not in any circumstances agree for an emergency purpose which we had in view to an additional protective duty of 5 per cent on all classes of piecegoods irrespective of the country of origin, since the immediate benefit to the Indian producer would be wholly incommensurated with the burden imposed on the Indian consumer. Finally we made it clear that in a matter of this kind after frankly stating our conclusions we should desire to put our carefully considered views before the Legislative Assembly with whom the final decision must rest".

Sir George Schuster commanted on the special significance of this method of approae from the British Government as it afforded striking evidence that the fiscal autonomy convention had become an integral part of the constitution, He contiued "It appeared to us that subject to our paramount duty of considering Indian interests first no Government of India could ignore such appeal, for to any states manlike view it must be clear that India must be vitally interested in maintaining a sprit of cooperation with Great Britain. We felt moreover of any Government of India, whether he British or Indian would desire to introduce measures likely to inflict serious injury on British intercsts unless such measures were necessary for India's own development. It is obvious that any gesture of friendship which India can spontaneously and without compulsion make to the British Government in their own present grave industrial trouble is bound to strike a responsive note. Moreover, a study of statistics makes it abundantly clear that it is not competition from British goods which is now being severly felt nor has Bombay lost any business recently as a result of such competition. Our proposals thus combine a maximum benefit to the industry with a minimum burden on the consumer. The measures now proposed will be of real benefit to the handloom industry all over India. Revenue proposals will be included in the Finance Bill and protective proposals in a special bill to be introduced by the Commerce Member."

REVIEW OF TAXATION.

The Finance member next gave a general review of taxation proposals and said permanent addition to taxation justified because money was needed for beneficial new services and a surplus was urgently required to be devoted to desirable lines for remission of taxation which pressed on economic progress, and a country like India a margin of revenue was necessary and above all there was the consideration that the Central Government after constitutional revision would inevitably have to relinquish some sources of revenue to provincial Governments in whose hands real nation-building services lie.

WAYS AND MEANS

Touching the ways and means position, the Finance Member forecast a loan operation in India of 232 crores of which 7.4 crores only will be new money and the remainder will be utilized for redeeming outstanding loans, principally 1930 bonds. This provides for redeeming 4 crores out of 4 crores of treasury bills which would be outstanding at the end of the year. The Finance Member added "I feel justified in saying that provided only that political disturbances do not upset either the conditions in India or confidence in England our borrowing programme is of such a nature that we could confidently look forward to a general appreciation in Government securities.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS

Discussing the political situation, which was only an uncertain factor, Sir George Schuster showed that it depended on the action of leaders of public opinion inside and outside the Assembly. The evidence of a sense of responsibility of their part and determination to oppose revolution and repudiation of the debt would restore the world's confidence in India, but a contrary course would cause lack of confidence and a continued flight of capital from this country. The Government of India had demonstrably done all in their power to create a strong and health financial position. The Finance Member said "If insidious lack of confidence continues to sap our foundation we shall as a Government do our best to protect them and shall not hesitate to take strong financil measures for that purpose, but this will mean that our energies and resources will have to be devoted to deference rather than to constructive enterprise and that hopeful prospect of an all round recovery which would bring prosperity in so many directions and for which so far as lies in our power we have created all the necessary conditions will be unattainable."

Concluding the Finance Member struck a personal note and said that if his proposals were accepted his successor from whatever quarter he came would in future look back on Sir George with gratitude for having proposed these drastic measures at this stage. He ended "For the present it is my purpose as I hope it will also be of this Assembly, to make clear to all concerned that whatever political cloud may be hanging over us or whatever political charges may be in store it will ever be the determination of the Government of India to keep Indian Finance firmly secured on an unshakeable foundation. Prolonged applause.

Sir Arthur McWatter presented the budget statement to the Council of State. It should be added that increased taxes other than incometax and super tax take effect from 1st March so that a surplus of 30 lakhs is also estimate in the current year.

GALLERIES FULLY CROWDED

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to hear the tale of the finances of the country from Sir George Schuster who was cheered when he rose to deliver his first budget speech, as last year he had little hand in moulding it materially. The galleries were fully crowded and particularly croweded were the Presidents' gallery and the distinguished visitors' gallery. These included Sir Chamanlal Setalvad, Mr. Naidu, Maharaja Kapurthala, Sir A. B. Patro, and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

Sir George Schuster summarised earlier part of the statement and his voice was somewhat low but it warmed up when he reached the most interesting political and financial portions of his statement.

Sir George Schuster took about 2 hours to deliver his speech. He read textually those portions which reffered to cotton duties. There were prolonged cheers as he sat.

Sir George Schuster then introduced the Finance Bill and Sir George Rainy the Tariff Bill.

FIRST IMPRESSION.

As soon as the House rose the lobby correspondent of the "Associated Press" tried to ascertain the first impressions of the budget speech, The general opinion was that the case was very competently presented and the statement was courageous but that it raised so may important issues as would require careful consideration. Nationalist opinion was particularly critical of the out lines of the statement while some central Muslims considered that the situation left to alternative expect those advocated by Sir George Schuster and they particularly though that the appeal to create a favourable atmosphere in London must be responded to.

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ရန်ကုန်ဗြိုင်ရောန်ရုံး
ကြော်ငြာစာ။

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ဖျော်ဖြေရေး ၁ထွေ်၊

ပါရာဃနှဝ်ထွေး။

သက္ကရာဇ်၊ဂဝေ-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝဖြို ဗြန်းကြွက်ဆုရင်မင်းမြတ် ကိုးကွယ် ထော်သူ သော၊ရင်မောသီထီသဖွဲ့ထိုးကျော်သည်၊ ကျင်းဂန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ထောကျိုး မြန်းမဆိုထာရှင်ထောက်တို့၏အဆွေပြုတိုကို ဗိဝင့်ရေးထား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

ဖျော်ဖြေရေး ၁၆၂၂၂

ကေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

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အထိုး ၅ကျပ် လျှော့ရေး ၃ကျပ်၊ မဓူတာမောင်မြို့ဦးဘောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရင်းကြီးထွင်ဆောင်းပါးအမျိုးမျိုး ထြတာဇ၊ကဗျာ၊ထေးရိုး၊ဂွေးမျိုး၊ဝေဒိုး၊သံချိုးထံထောက်ခွန်းထော်၊မဏ္ဍန်ရာကန်၊ရတု၊ သဖြန့်၊ အိုင်ချင်း၊ထွန်းချင်း၊ပြိုချင်း၊တစ်ဖြင်း၊ တေးထပ်၊ထေးဆစ်နှင့်ဆို၊ ကြာဒိုကာ၊ ဗိုလ်ဒီကာတို့၌၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အမျိုးမျိုး ဆဲရွဲ ဆိုကျုံ၊ ရေးသားထားသော စာရင်းကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဈေးနှုန်း ဗိ-၁၂၅၊

စာရုပ်အနှစ်ထည်ထက်ဝန်းရှိ၍ ဗိ-၄၀ နှင့်ဈေးပါသည်၊

ကျောပန်းပြည်ယောကျ်ားများနှင့်ိ

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရုပ်၊

ကျောပန်းပြည်၌၊ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ကုန်သော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥက္ကမကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး ား အမျိုးဦးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ကျောပန်းပြည်သူတို့၏ အထ အကျင့်ဒုစ်သားနှစ်မြွေ့ယူသွယ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး တစ်၊

ရုံသမားဓိဿဂ်ဆုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ကြီး၌၊အိဿဂ်နိုင်ငံ၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံသော ယွတ်ထော်ကြီးများ ဝိရ ထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန့်ဝေနိုင်ငံ ဝိရထုံးအရင်းရပ်ဝှိပါဒိန်၊ပြည်သူအများတို့ အလွယ်တကူကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်္ဂဟေရေးဆက်၊ ဝတ်ထုတော်ရင်းဂု-ဟိ-အော-ရေးသား အင်္ဂလေ ဝေဒုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသင့်ခင်းပြဖြစ်သောဝေကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၄ထွေ်၊

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ထဲရလျှော့ရွေးထအရပ်)

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ထိုးကို တခါတည်းပေးယူလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့

ရှိပေးမျိုသည်၊ ထူပြထပ်ကိုး

ရန်ကုန်ရှိ၊ ဒုတိုင် ထူးထူးကြီး တောင်ထက်စောင်းထန်းဆင်ပန်မတ် ၉၂ စာအုပ်ကုံးသည် ထုတ်ကြေး ခေါ် ဝေငှေ့မြစ်အား၊ ဘုရိုင်ထုတ်ဂ ရောင်းချထွက်ရှိသော စာအုပ်အမျိုးမျိုးတို့ကုံး ဆင်ဖွ ထုထဲစားထွေးအမြဲခြင်း ရောင်းချင်ရန် ခန့်ထားထုတ်ပြီး ခြစ်စားသောကြောင့်းအထူးရှိတ်ထူအဖေါင်းတို့သည်၊ ထဲးဆုပ်ပူ ထုထဲ ဘုရိုင်ခြစ်စေးစာထုတ်ထားခြင်းစေးအထွေထဲတ ယ့ဂုထားဝယ်ထုနှိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

ရန်ကုန်ရှိ၊

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မစ္ဆာမောင်နှင်းမှုဖြင့်ဆင်ခြိုက်နှိမ်အပ် ထော၊ အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ဌာ၊ ဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း ခြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှန်းတော်ထွင်းခဲ့က၊ ဖြရသေ စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဘုရင်နှင့် ဂုဏ်းကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းဘွဲး၊ ထက်ဝဲတော်၅ စ၍၊ ဆိုင်းဘုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ထျောက်ခန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေး နာ်သေဘင်းဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နေ့ာက်သားနေ့ာင်ထာတို့ဘတ်ရှုနည်း ဂုရုန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄ပဲ၊
ဟရထေ့ွရွေး ၁၂၆၊

ဥပဒေသောတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

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ထွေ့ရွေး ၁ဂျပ် ၈ဝ၊

ဝက်နှံဝဏ္ဍ၊

ဝတ်နှံ ဝဏ္ဍတို့ စီရင် ရေးသားသော ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဒ္ဂ၁၊ ရာတနာပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရံထောက်မောင်စံ ဂုဏ်ဝဏ္ဍ၊ ထိုးထိုက်ဝဏ္ဍ စသော-နာမည် ကျော် ဝဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဩဇ္ဈဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံဝဏ္ဍဒ္ဂ၁-ရတနာပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရူပနှံဝဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ထျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍ သွား၌များစွာ၁တ်သား၊ ရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွား တို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

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ထွေ့ရွေး ၆ဝ၊

ကာသာဘိဓါမင်းဘွဲးနှုန်းဘွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ရွှေးဟောင်း ရှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကုံး ဆိသွယ် ဖွတ်သွယ်-နည်းသုံးသွယ်-အထိရွာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဍကြွင်းဖြစ် ပါသည်း

ထအုပ်ထျင်အကျိုး ၁ဂျပ်ဝဲ၄၊

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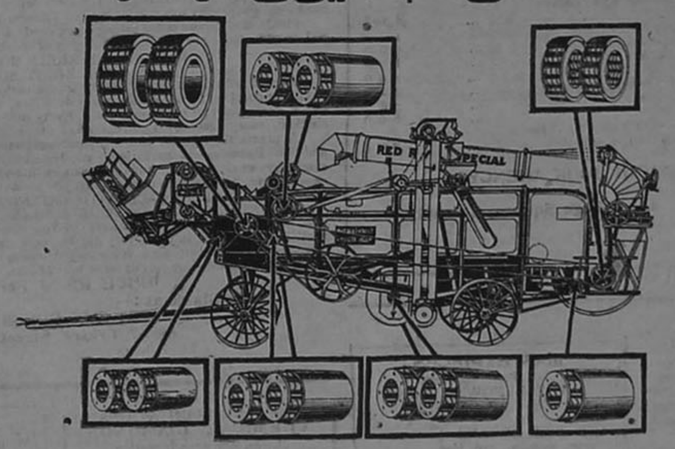
Burmese Architecture

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များဝမ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။
လယ်လုပ်ငန်းတွင်—ကျွဲနွားမပါဝဲနှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း
သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း။



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BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Question and Answers

NUMBER OF LISTED POSTS IN THE INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Deputy Superintendents of Police who were holding charge of districts before the introduction of the Lee Commission's recommendations ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The number of promoted Deputy Superintendents of Police holding charge of districts prior to the introduction of the Lee Commission's recommendations was 3.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: What was the percentage of the post of District Superintendents of Police and what was the full number of posts then filled by Deputy Superintendents of Police promoted ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The percentage of posts of District Superintendent of Police then reserved for Deputy Superintendents of Police, that, is, "listed posts", was 7 1/3 and the three posts constituting this percentage were all filled by promoted Deputy Superintendents of Police.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that under the Lee Commission's recommendations 20 per cent. of the posts of District Superintendent of Police are to be reserved for promoted Deputy Superintendents of Police? If so, in how many years will the percentage required be filled up by the Deputy Superintendents of Police?

The Hon'ble the Member: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. It is impossible to say in how many years the full percentage of listed posts will be made up because progress towards that end must depend largely on factors that cannot be accurately foreseen.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Does the Rule governing the filling of Superior posts by Deputy Superintendents of Police authorize the filling of permanent vacancies only or both temporary and permanent vacancies limited to 20 per cent of the sanctioned number of Superior posts?

The Hon'ble the Home Member:—Under the rules Deputy Superintendents of Police are entitled to fill both temporary and permanent vacancies in the listed posts only, that is, the three posts actually listed at present. But the Local Government is empowered, whenever the exigencies of the Public Service so require, to appoint for a period not exceeding 12 months any person not being a member of the Indian Police Service to a post borne on the cadre of that service and Deputy Superintendents of Police may be appointed to officiate in non-listed posts under this rule. Members of the Indian Police Service, however, if fit for promotion, necessarily have prior claim to fill, whether permanently or temporarily, all posts other than the listed posts.

No limit has been laid down for the temporary promotion of Deputy Superintendents of Police to non-listed posts.

U Thein Maung Prom Rural: Why has the promotion to the rank of District Superintendents of Police from the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police been so slow when the Lee Commission's Report recommended a substantial increase?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: With your permission, Sir, I will answer this question and the questions numbered 105 and 106 together. It was found impracticable to lay down a definite programme in advance for bringing up the number of listed posts to its ultimate maximum for the reason indicated in my answer to question 102. On the advice of the Public Service Commission and with approval of the Secretary of State, the following principles have been adopted to regulate the listing of additional posts:—

1. New posts involving additions to the cadre are listed as created.

(2) For the purpose of listing existing posts, the Local Government ascertain each year whether the recruits of the Indian Police who came out 8 years proeviously have already reached the stage of officiating continuously in superior appointments, and also whether, if additional posts are listed, the recruits who came out 7 years previously are likely to be continuously officiating in the following year. If the answer to these questions is in the affirmative, further posts are listed subject to the limit specified in clause (3) below; if not, no further posts are listed in the year in question.

3. As a general rule not more additional posts (exclusive of new posts added to the cadre) can be listed in any one year than one-fourth of the normal annual recruitment to the Indian Police for this province.

The application of these principles has so far necessitated slow progress towards the attainment of the maximum number of listed posts.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that the Secretary of State for India insists on the appointment of Assistant Superintendents of Police with seven years service, as District Superintendent of Police, before the Lee Commission's recommendations are acted up to and the delay in the promotion of Deputy Superintendents of Police is due to that order ?

U Thein Maung Prome Rural:— Will the Government be pleased to state the Rule prescribing the method for filling up the 20 per cent of the Superior appointments by promoted Deputy Superintendents os Police ?

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: What is the number of officiating District Superintendent of Policeship offered to Deputy Superintendent of Police in each of the last 5 years ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The number of officiating District Superintendent of Policeship given to Deputy Superintendents of Police in each of the last 6 years is as follows :—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
4	5	7	5	5

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Assistant Superintendent of Police who are appointed annually by competition in Europe and in India ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The normal annual rate of recruitment of Assistant Superintendent of Police is 3, that is, 2 by competitive examination in the United Kingdom and 1 by competitive examination in India.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is the Government aware that the slowness of promotion of Deputy Superintendents of Police to District Superintendents of Police is likely to cause a lot of dissatisfaction in the force as the chances of senior deserving Deputy Superintendents of Police to become District Superintendents of Police are very remote ? Will the Government be pleased to state what steps the propose to take for accelerating they promotion of Deputy Superintendents of Police to District Superintendents of Police ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: No representations have been received from Deputy Superintendents of Police in this connection; but it may be assumed that Deputy Superintendents of Police generally are disappointed at the lack of progress made in the listing of fresh posts.

Owing to the fact that the senior officers in the Indian Police Service are comparatively young and that there is a large number of post-war recruited Assistant Superintendents of Police nearing promotion the prospects of promotion of both Indian Police Service and Burma Police Service officers are necessarily limited and Government does not propose to take any steps at present to accelerate the promotion of Deputy Superintendents of Police to District Superintendent of Police.

TIME SCALE PAY OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is the Government aware that with the introduction of the time scale pay Deputy Superintendents of Police are the poorest paid amongst the Provincial Services as they become more senior?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Members as soon as possible.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that the pay of their selection grade is the lowest of all the Provincial Services in Burma ? Why has such distinction been made in this service ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that after drawing Rs. 550 their annual increment is reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 20 ? What are the reasons for these when those of the other services get a higher rate of increment as they become more senior ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that in the Imperial Police Service promotions are made in the leave vacancies of officers holding the selection grade ?

Why is it that the same privileges are not extended to the Provincial Police Service ? If so why is this distinction made between the Imperial and Provincial Police Service ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is the Government aware that the majority of officers in the selection grade of the Burma Police Service were last year on leave and that none of these vacancies was filled by promotion of senior deserving Deputy Superintendents of Police ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is the Government aware that because of these officers being on long leave preparatory to retirement some very deserving officers were kept back and thus were deprived of their higher emoluments?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is it a fact that because of these distinction worthy recurits are hard to get in the Burma Police Service ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Member as soon as possible.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Has the Government any intention to take early steps to remedy these anomalous distinctions?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The information is being collected and will be sent to the Hon'ble Member as possible.

IMPOSITION OF FINES ON VILLAGERS OF KINTHAN VILLAGE GROUP IN THE THEGON TOWNSHIP FOR FAILURE TO REPORT ARRINAL OF STRANGERS

U Thein Maung Prome, Rural: Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that by Executive Order 131A with reference to section 15 of the Burma Village (Amendment) Act, 1927, casual visitors who arrive and depart during the day time are not intended to report themselves under section 15 of the said Act ?

If so, how could the Government justify the action of Thugyis fining the villagers as per Government's answer to my Unstarred Questions numbered 34, (second part) and 35 of the December Session ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: A further enquiry is being made from the local officer and on receipt of his reply the necessary information will be furnished to the hon'ble member.

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Is the Government aware that the Thugyi of the Kinthan Village Group, near Inma, in the Thegon Towaship, Prome District, fined the villagers for not reporting the arrivals of nuns on begging round and visitors coming to attend "Paya Kosu" ceremony in a house?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The Local Government has no information, but enquiries will be made and the result communicated to the hon'ble member in due course.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE HEADMAN OF KINTHAN VILLAGE GROUP, IN THE THEGON TOWNSHIP.

U Thein Maung Prome, Rural: Further to Government's answer to my Unstarred Question No. 37 of the December Session, is the Government aware that the villagers had to plough and do harvesting of the Thugyi's fields up to 1928 ?

Will The Government please reply as a matter of general principle whether a Thugyi can make the villagers work his paddy fields free of charge ?

The Hon'ble the Home Member: The Local Government is making further enquiries into the matter and the result will be communicated to the hon'ble member in due course.

RIVER TRAINING WORKS IN THE PEGU DIVISION AND TOUNGOO DISTRICT

U Thein Maung Prome Rural: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a complete report with maps, plans, etc., of the River Training Works in the Pegu Division and in the Toungoo District, giving particulars of—

(i) cost of each training work :
(ii) area to be protected by the training works :
(iii) results obtained so far ?

The Hon'ble the Finance Member : The information will be collected; and when compiled, will be placed in the Library of the Council.

ADMISSION OF A CERTAIN CANDIDATE TO THE HIGH SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION

U Thein Maung Prome Rural : Is it a fact that the Director for Public Instruction wrote and asked the Brother Director of St. Paul's Institute to allow a student who was found unfit, to sit for the High School Final Examination and that he has now passed the examination? If so, is it permissible for the Director of Public Instruction to interfere ?

The Hon'ble the Minister for Education: Neither the Director of Public Instruction nor the Local Government knows anything about this matter.

NEW TARIFF PROPOSALS

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Views

OPPOSED TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Bombay, Mar. 3: The Committee of the Merchants' Chamber in a communication to the Government of India declare that while appreciating the desire of Government to come to the rescue of the premier industry of the country, the committee cannot help pointing out with regret that the principle of imperial preference, which has been opposed practically by all sections of Indian commercial opinion, has been incorporated in the new tariff proposals. Though Government have made it clear they regard this proposal merely as a special measure intended to meet an immediate emergency the committee feel the situation which has arisen consequent on such a proposal is a very serious one. They cannot ignore the implications of the proposal not the fact that the very idea of imperial preference has been always opposed by them. The committee cannot but note that taken with the steel protection this measure will make a second significant precedent of imperial preference which cannot but involve the country in unwelcome complication unless the strongest possible safeguards are provided to avoid them. In particular the present unavoidable acceptance of this proposal must never be construed as endorsing the principle of imperial preference and the preamble to the bill must make this clear. The committee urge that the operation of protective duty, excepting in its aspects of imperial preference should be effective for at least five years as they cannot expect any revival of the industry immediately.

FLYING MILLIONAIRE

Arrival at Karachi

Karachi, Mar. 2: Van Lear Black Dutch American millionaire flying to Far east in aeroplane "Maryland Free State" arrived at Karachi at 4-15 this afternoon from Jask after a rapid flight.

Karachi, Mar. 3: Van Lear Black, the flying millionaire and newspaper magnate, is remaining here till Wednesday morning. This is his fourth time to India by aeroplane. He is now en route to Java by the same route as he took last year when his machine came to grief at the Dum Dum Aerodrome during stormy weather Interviewed last night Van Lear Black said that the Dutch, French and German commercial flying companies all have designs on the East as a field for their operations. He prophesied a great increase in air lines operating from Europe to places beyond India and considers that all schemes for the building of hangars and landing grounds should be executed with great foresight. The building of small hangars would be an unwise policy for it would be necessary to build larger hangars in the near future to house the big air liners that will operate trans-continental routes. Van Lear Black eaves Karachi for Delhi, where he will lspend some time sightseeing in the new Capital.

Mr. Gandhi's Ultimaut

"DAILY TLEGRAPH'S" CRITICISM

London, Mar. 3. The "Daily Telegraph," commenting on Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum, says that Lord Irwin has repeatedly declared that the threatened attack on the foundations of ordered society will not be allowed to develop. All that is best in educated India is on his side. Taking the strong measures required is a tragic necessity for the Viceroy, who has won the regard of all Indians to an exceptional degree, but they should perceive not less clearly than himself what is now his duty to their real interest.

Pantanaw Reading Club.

The first annual meeting of the Club was held at 7 p. m. on Sunday, the 2nd March, 1930 at the Co-operative Bank and a large number of people were present. In the annual report, read by the Hony. Secretary, progress was mentioned and the committee hoped to extend the membership to non-English speaking people also in the coming year. The improvement of the Club was, says the report, greatly due to its energetic vice-president Dr. G. Lal who was about to leave Pantanaw in a few days, and his absence would be a loss to the Club. U Ba Tun, U Sein Pe, Mr. A. C. Ghoah, U No, U Ohn Maung and U Thant made short Speeches. Light refreshments were served and the meeting terminated at 9.30 p. m.

Britain's New Gaint Liner

Rugby, Mar. 1: On May 20 Britain's new gaint liner, Empress of Britain, built for the Canadian Pacific Company, will be launched on the Clyde.

It is stated she will prove to be a formidable rival of the liner Bremen. In any case she will set up a new Atlantic speed record. Southampton to Quebec will be made in five days or less. When she is put into service early next year Canada will be brought a day and a half nearer to this country.

With a tonnage of 45,000 the liner will be 20,000 tons large than any ship now making journey in the Lawrence River.

CROP FORECASTS

(All-India)

FINAL GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE RICE CROP OF 1929-30

This memorandum is based on reports received from the undermentioned provinces and states, which comprise 97 per cent of the total rice area in India. The statistics of acreage, outturn, etc., refer to both early and late crops in all the reporting provinces and states.

The total area reported is 79,906,000 acres, as compared with 83,020,000 acres in the previous year. The total yield is estimated at 30,849,000 tons of cleaned rice, as against 32,138,000 tons in 1928-29. The decrease is 4 per cent in each case.

The condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be good.

The table below shows the details for the provinces and states :—

FINAL ESTIMATE

Provinces and States	Area (Thousand Acres)		Yield (Thousand Tons)		Yield per Acre (Lbs)	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
Bengal—						
Autumn	5,031	5,649	1,589	2,119	707	840
Winter	14,794	15,357	6,453	7,404	977	1,080
Summer	395	397	153	161	868	908
Total Bengal	20,220	21,403	8,195	9,684	908	1,014
Bihar and Orissa—						
Autumn	3,922	4,186	1,335	1,066	762	570
Winter	10,266	10,127	4,661	4,509	1,017	997
Summer	40	39	13	13	728	747
Total Bihar and Orissa	14,228	14,352	6,009	5,588	946	872
Burma	12,703	12,709	4,943	4,894	872	863
Madras	11,033	11,019	5,105	5,197	1,036	1,056
United Provinces	6,846	7,096	1,523	1,110	498	350
Central Provinces and Berar	5,827	6,199	1,885	1,647	725	595
Assam—						
Autumn	775	874	186	253	538	648
Winter	3,266	3,645	1,150	1,349	789	820
Summer	192	191	85	77	992	903
Total Assam	4,233	4,710	1,421	1,679	752	799
Bombay—						
Autumn	3,346	3,532	1,314	1,632	880	1,035
Spring	17	19	7	9	922	1,061
Total Bombay	3,363	3,551	1,321	1,641	880	1,035
Coorg	83	83	53	40	1,430	10,80
Hyderabad	460	992	155	403	755	910
Mysore	718	705	206	195	643	620
Baroda	192	201	33	60	385	669
GRAND TOTAL	79,906	83,020	30,849	32,138	865	867

The average yield per acre works out at 865 lbs, as against 867 lbs in 1928-29, 808 lbs in 1927-28, 834 lbs in 1926-27 and 836 lbs in 1925-26.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, rice is also grown in other tracts* in India, and the average area so grown for the five years ending 1927-28 was estimated at 2,682,000 acres with a yield of 1,035,000 tons.

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province or state indicate the average percentage of the total are a under rice in India cultivated in that province or state during the five years ending 1927-28.

Bengal 24.2 per cent.—The area under winter (aman) rice is reported to be 14,794,000 acres, as against 15,357,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 6,453,000 tons, as compared with 7,404,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 13 per cent. The weather was favourable on the whole; and harvesting commenced favourably although wet weather for some time in December and January interfered with the operation in some district. The average outturn for the province, according to estimates of District Officers, works out at 90 per cent of the normal, as against 105 per cent last year. But the provincial Director of Agriculture is of opinion that the crop this year will not be less than 95 per cent of the normal, and on this basis, the gross yield of the crop given above has been estimated.

The area and yield of the summer (boro) crop, which is now being sown are conventionally estimated at 395,000 acres and 153,000 tons.

Adding to the above figures, the estimates for the autumn [aus] crop, given in the second forecast issued in December last and reproduced in the appended table, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice (autumn winter and summer) in Bengal amount to 20,220,000 acres and 8,195,000 tons, respectively, as against 21,403,000 acres and 9,684 000 tons last year.

Bihar and Orissa (16.9 per cent.)—The area under winter rice is estimated at 10,266,000 acres, as against 10,127,000 acres last year, showing and increase of one per cent attributed to more favourable weather for transplanting. The yield is estimated at 4,661,000 tons, as against 4,509,000 tons last year—an increase of 3 per cent. As reported in the second forecast issued in December last, the rainfall in October was above the normal and materially benefited the crop. The prospects of the crop have on the whole, been very good for the province as a whole, though some damage was caused by floods and excessive rain in parts of several districts. Harvesting went on smoothly. The condition figure for the crop is now estimated at 97 per cent of the normal, against a ten years' average of 94 per cent. This means that the probable yield per acre of the crop this year is estimated at 103 per cent of the past ten years' average.

The conventional estimates of area and yield of the summer (boro) crop, which is now being sown, are 40,000 acres and 13,000 tons.

If to the above figures, are added the estimates for the autumn crop given in the second forecast issued in December last and reproduced in the appended table, the total area and yield of all crops of rice [autumn, winter and summer] in Bihar and Orissa amount to 14,228,000 acres and 6,009,000 tons, respectively, as against 14,352,000 acres and 5,588,000 tons last year.

Burma 14.6 per cent.—The area sown is estimated at 12,703,000 acres, as compared with 12,709,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 4,943,000 tons of cleaned rice, as against 4,894,000 tons last year—an increase of one per cent. The season promised well everywhere in Lower Burma and the crop was above the average in the Upper Delta elsewhere in the division the failure of October rains which was serious in Arakan and Tenasserim, resulted in a somewhat poorer crop, than was anticipated. The crop is reported to have been attacked by insects in two districts. The crop in Upper Burma is reported to be fair. The surplus available for export from this year's crop is estimated at 4,120,000 tons of unhusked rice (equivalent approximately to 3,050,000 tons of rice and rice products or 2,747,000 tons of cleaned rice), as compared with 3,900,000 tons of unhusked rice (equivalent approximately to 2,880,000 tons of rice and rice products or 2,600,000 tons of cleaned rice) reported at this time last year.

Madras (13.1 per cent).—The area is estimated at 11,033,000 acres, against 11,019 000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 5,105,000 tons, which is 2 per cent below last year's yield. The main crop has been harvested in most districts. The yield is expected to be normal or slightly above normal in West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan excepting Cuddapah, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and the West Coast, but below normal in the other districts. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out at 98 per cent of the average, as against 100 per cent in the previous year.

[To be continued]

THE SEPARATION LEAGUE

First Annual General Meeting

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The First Annual General Meeting of the Separation League will be held in the Vienna Cafe Restaurant, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on Sunday the 9th March 1930, at 11 a.m. All members and sympathisers are cordially invited.

The AGENDA

for the meeting is as follows :—

1. To consider the minutes of the previous General Meeting held on the 13th January 1929.

2. To consider the Annual Report submitted by the Hon. Joint Secretaries on behalf of the Executive Committee of the League.

3. Resolved that in view of the fact that the Draft Constitution for Burma, submitted to the Simon Commission by this League being modelled on paratell lines to the Irish Free State Constitution, and that the future activities of the League will be concentrated upon the attainment of a constitution for Burma as embodied in the proposed scheme, the present title or name of the League be dropped and the more appropriate style of :

"The Burma Free State League"
(မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်တစ်ဝန်းလွတ်လပ်ရေးအသင်း)

be adopted.

4. To consider suggestions on the necessary amendments in the present constitution of the League.

5. To elect members to serve on the Executive Committee for the year 1930.

6. To consider whether the responsibility of considering and acting upon the suggestions inclosed in the report on the Economic condition of the country, submitted by the Forty Sub-Committee to the G.C.B.A. (before the split) at the 9th Annual General Conference held at Mandalay, be entrusted to the Economic Standing Committee of the League.

7. Resolved that, in view of the fact that this League has submitted to the Simon Commission a draft Constitution for Burma, the Local Government be urged to try and get a place for the representatives of this League in the proposed Round Table Conference in London.

8. Resolved that the resolution No. 4 passed at the previous General Meeting of the League, held on the 13th January 1929, be re-confirmed and that the Local Government be urged to open Military Colleges in Burma, to give training to Burmans to bear arms in the Naval, Land and Air Forces.

9. Resolved that, this Meeting strongly condemns those passages in the Report of the Indian Central (Simon) Committee, viz., opposition to the Separation of Burma from India ; continuation of the communal system of election to the Legislative Council, etc., as written in a spirit contrary to the aspirations of the Burmese people ; and therefore, this League considers it to be detrimental and hurtful to the political aspirations of Burma.

10. Resolved that, in view of the fact that the country is at present undergoing the stringent economic distress as the result of the great depression in the paddy trade, the Local Government be earnestly urged to postpone the date of the collection of Land Revenue, Capitation and Thathameda Taxes, till the month of June.

[N. B. The Draft Constitution of the League, complete with proposed amendments will be circulated in the meeting hall.]

(Sd.) BA THEIN—THEIN MAUNG,
Hon. Joint Secretaries,
Separation League.

The following are additional resolutions which have been accepted and which will be moved by Mr. George H. Munro at the Annual General Meeting of the League :—

(a) That this League emphatically protests against the recommendations of the Burma Provincial (Simon) Committee in their Final Report as contrary to the terms of reference embodied in the Resolution of the Burma Legislative Council of the 13th December, 1929, and as grossly inadequate to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people of Burma ;

(b) That this League also emphatically protests against the recommendations of the Burma Government embodied in their Memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission as grossly inadequate to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people of Burma; and

[c] This League demands the immediate Separation of Burma from India and simultaneous Dominion Home Rule Status for Burma.

Car Theft at Cinema.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER WHIPPED.

R. Manook, an Armenian cultivator of Yegu village, on the 21st February drove into Rangoon with a party to see some Burmese picture. Having chosen the "Star" bioscope, he drove thither and left his "Dodge" unattended by the side of the footpath. In the event, when he came out of the bioscope, he found this car gone Four days later, Nga Aye Maung was found in possession of the car at Tapun, Tharrawaddy District, in the following way. Four days later, Mg Hla Twe, a constable attched to Tapun Police station, notice the arrival of new car in the village. At first he look no more note of this, but, on further observation of the car, he found that some original numbers had been erased and new numbers painted in. On suspicions he took Nga Aye Maung and Chit Tun to the station, these persons being apparently in possession of it.

In examination before the Fourth Additional Magistrate, Rangoon, Aye Maung unreserredly admitted to theft of the said car. That he had changed the car number and begun to ply for hire were consistent with the offence of theft, observed the Magistrate; but the accused was still in his tens, and the clumsiness of his attempt to disguise the identity of the car indicated that his offence had been rather in the nature of a mad prank, than as an intentional crime.

Accordingly his Worship in convicting the accused under section 379 I.P.C. directed that he should suffer 20 lashes.

Chit Tun was discharged from the case. U Tun, C.P.O., appeared for the Crown, the accused being undefended.

The Rice Market

4-3-30

The local Rice Market reopened today after Ramzan Idd Holiday and was better by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs 5 than Saturday last. Kanoungtoe Big millers sold Small mill Ngasein March 500 tons at 345 April 1500 tons at 350 and May Bassein Small mill 1000 tons at 355 Small millers sold white meedone before 10th March 350 tons at 370. Other nominal prices were Small mill Ngasein 347-8 350 S. Q. Ngasein 360 S. Q. meedone 380 Lonzain Ngasein 295 meedone 347-8. In the godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 355 340 Long boil 355, 370 Boil milchar 355 367-8 Rangoon milchar 347-8, 354-8, River line 340, 345 Pyu 347-8, 357-8. Full boil Ngasein 357-8, 345 Lonzain Ngasein 290 Lonzain meedone 345, 317-8 Big mill Special 320 322-8 Small mill Ngasein 335 337-8 white meedone 364-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 440, 470 and New 400 to 430.

The paddy market was steady prices were 128, 129 Mandalay 129, 130 Prome 129 to 131 Boat and 143, 145 meedone.

5-3-30

The local Rice Market Reported weak and prices dropped by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 Outside quotations were 9 Small mills March at 344-8 April 346 and May 351 Kanoungtoe Big millers sold Small mill quality March 290 tons at 342-8 and May 400 tons at 350 while the Small millers sold Boil milchar before 10th and 15th March 150 tons at 345. Other nominal prices were Small mill Ngasein 342-8, 345, white meedone 365, 367.8 S. Q. Ngasein 357.8, S Q, meedone 380. Lonzain Ngasein 292.8 and meedone 315. In the godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 360, 380, Long boil 360-370. Boil milchar 355-370, Boil yathalay 365-380, white yathalay 350-370, River line milchar 340-345, Pyu 350-362-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 440-460, and New 400, to 430.

The paddy market was steady prices were 128-129, Mandalay 129-130 Prome 129-to 132, Boat and 143-145, meedone.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools,
Sinbyugyun.

" Earn Rs. 200. Learn Shorthand by Post in 6 Weeks. Alphabet in 15 Minutes. Calendar and Prospectus free from India College, Peddapuram, Godavari."

INDIA COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND
PEDDAPURAM.
East Godavari District (India.)

BURMESE ARCHITECTURE.

The following is the full speech delivered by U Ba Pe [Burmese Chamber of Commerce] in the Burma Legislative Council on the 18th February 1930.

Sir, I beg to move :—

"That this council recommends that the policy of Government should be to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in all important public buildings in future."

Some time ago, Sir, I put two questions to the Hon'ble Minister for Forests, asking whether the incorporation of features of Burmese architecture has ever been taken into consideration in the construction of Government buildings, especially important ones, and if so, whether any building has actually been incorporated with features of Burmese architecture. The answer was that, as far as buildings were concerned, the Council Hall in the Federated Shan States contained features of Burmese architecture. Why I put those questions was that my attention was drawn to the news paragraph that in China, where a New University was being erected by the section of the American Mission, the Mission tried its level best to incorporate features of Chinese architecture. After reading that news, I was wondering whether Burma had her own architecture at all and if so what had Government been doing to encourage it. Everyone knows that in every country which has an architecture of its own, the Government of the country tries to preserve it and to improve on it to its utmost ability. But here in Burma, on looking round, take for instance, Rangoon Town itself, the Government House, the Secretariat Buildings the Port Commissioner's Building the Municipal Building, Law Courts, the High Court, in fact, every where you go, all the important buildings do not incorporate any feature of Burmese architecture. Then I come to the question, how was it that those experts who were responsible for the designs of these buildings did not take into consideration the incorporation of Burmese architecture ? Was that due to the fact that there was no such thing as Burmese architecture at all, or, was that due to the fact that they did not consider Burmese architecture important at all ? Whatever be their feelings, the fact remains that we have no important buildings which incorporate features of Burmese architecture except the CONVOCATION Hall in the University Buildings where a very small attempt has been made, I believe, to incorporate features of Burmese Architecture to a very limited extent.

Then I made an attempt in the Corporation of Rangoon to see whether the Corporation could give us a lead in the matter. Fortunately, there was a proposal to extend the offices of the Rangoon Corporation, and for that purpose there was a programme for 20 lakhs. I took advantage of that, and moved the Corporation to consider the matter of the incorporation of features of Burmese architecture. Of course, I met with opposition on various grounds. I suppose the reasons given by those who opposed my motion there will, practically, be repeated here. So I propose, Sir, to enumerate here the reasons advanced for opposing my motion there. The first reason against my motion was that Burmese architecture was either religious, monumental or royal. Religious, we know. In all the important pagodas and religious buildings, there is a special type of architecture peculiar to Burma. Monumental, that also we have in Burma—in Pagan and elsewhere. Royal, of course, the existing specimen is the Mandalay Palace. Those who opposed me said there is no such thing as civic architecture, or rather Burmese civic architecture. Not being an engineer or an architect, Sir, I was rather puzzled over that objection. So I set about making enquiries from experts. One leading architect, a British architect and a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London, was kind enough to write me the following in reply to my question whether it would be possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in modern buildings and whether they could be incorporated to meet the scientific requirements of modern times. The answer is very encouraging. This is what he wrote to me :

"My opinion is that it is possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture.

"It may interest you to have my reasons for saying this. The assertion that Burmese architecture exists only in temples, kyaungs, palaces, and the like has no bearing on the matter. To qualify my statement, we have examples of modern architecture with the Greek Doric order applied. This Greek Doric order existed only in temples. The Column used so extensively as a decorative feature, the very symbol of Architecture for ages originated in temples and palaces.

"There are many examples throughout the world of vernacular or "National" architecture being used as "applied" decorations.

"There is undoubted beauty in good examples of Burmese architecture : the Bawdi Paya, Pagan and Thappyinnya, Pagan, are buildings of extreme beauty and character."

This is what a leading architect in Rangoon wrote to me ; and from private conversations with other architects in Rangoon, I came to learn that really it is possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture, provided we have the opportunity to do so.

The next objection was that, even if it were possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture, it was not possible to find an expert in the matter. The experts or architects in Rangoon are not trained specially for this kind of work. There is a good deal of reason in that argument ; but if it is possible to incorporate features of Burmese architecture, surely we must try our level best to make use of the opportunity, so that what is possible may not become impossible later on.

As regards the first objection that Burmese architecture extists only either in Temples, Kyaungs and so on, I came to learn that no civic architecture in the world can be found that is not founded on either ecclesiastical, monumental or other religious edifices. So, if it is possible to develop civic architecture in other countries from religious, monumental or royal edifices why should it not be possible in Burma also ? At the Wembley Exhibition, Burmese architecture was admired and commented on very favourably. That was the feeling I had when I moved the Rangoon Corporation to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in the new extension. The Corporation accepted my motion by a very substantial majority, and they have asked a Burman Engineer by name U Tin, to produce suitable designs to meet modern requirements, at the same time, incorporating features of Burmese architecture. It took him three months to produce a design ; I don't say it is the best in the world, yet it shows that, given the opportunity and encouragement, Burmese architecture can be adapted to modern requirements without, in the least, lessening the beautiful effect of Burmese architecture. This is the design (holds the design in his hand), the perspective view of the design produced by U Tin. At first sight, it looks as if we are following the classical style, but if hon'ble members will examine it carefully they will find that what are known as "pylons" are not the production of classical style, but are copied from Pagan architecture. Similarly, other features here in the design, at first sight, resemble classical architecture, but in effect it is pure and simple Burmese and found in architecture which is extant in Pagan, Prome or Mandalay at present. Sir, here in effect, a Burman Engineer has produced what is possible with Burmese architecture. So the objection that it is not possible to adapt Burmese architecture to suit modern requirements is not well founded.

Architecture, as is well known, is a science which is found only with people when they have made certain advances in civilisation. The cavemen and savages do not produce architecture at all. Only when a nation or a race has reached a certain stage, that it produces the art of architecture. Burma has peculiar to herself, special architecture ; and it would be a very sad thing to see that beautiful architecture disappear from this country. Like literature, art and other things, its existence, improvement and development depend more on the Government than on anything else.

Unfortunately for Burma, it is at present under a foreign rule. Unless the Government can or will have to develop national architecture, whatever remains of the Burmese architecture will disappear. My motion before the House is an attempt to get Government's co-operation and encouragement not only to conserve whatever is left of Burmese architecture but to develope still further so that we can in the future, say that Burma, like other civilised countries, has a very refined and very high order of architecture. Difficulties there will be in following or pursuing that policy. Government may say, how are we to get an expert to go on with our buildings at the start ? There is a good deal of force in that kind of argument. But, Sir, I was given a booklet from the Burma Society of Architects. In it I find a very encouraging statement. This is what they say : "The Society of Architects will be pleased to assist without any remuneration in any attempt on the part of Government to develop Burmese architecture in many ways : one way being that when a building is to be erected by the Government, I mean an important building—I am not concerned with minor buildings—Government should issue an advertisement calling for competitive designs from architects either in Burma or outside Burma, stating very carefully and specifically that buildings should contain important features of Burmese architecture. That will cause a large number of architects all the world over to come or to send in their designs, and the Society of Architects in Burma will be very gald to cooperate with Government, free of charge, to secure that end." I think that it is very encouragiig and commendable on the part of this Society to come forward and make this offer. It is up to the Government now to formulate a policy that will admit of gradual development of Burmese architecture on lines suitable for modern requirements. As it will not cost Government a pie at present—it is merely an expression of sentiment—I do not think Government will take the trouble of opposing such a motion. I hope the house also will give its hearty support to my attempt not only to conserve Burmese architecture but to improve it to suit modern requirements.

REPLY ON THE DEBATE.

U Ba Pe[Burmese Chamber of Commerce]: Sir, without hearing the official views, I am now called on to reply to the debate. This is decidedly unfair. However, as there are so many other things which are equally unfair, there is no use my grumbling.

As to the remarks made by my hon'ble friend U Ba Shin, I cannot follow him. If he will have the patience to read through carefully the wording of my resolution, he will see that I am not here to deliver a lecture on "pyathats," though he delivered a lecture of pyathats. I am only concerned here with the policy of Government in the matter of incorporating features of Burmese architecture. Now, pyathats alone do not compose all the features of Burmese architecture. It is left to Government whenever new buildings are under construction to incorporate in them such features of Burmese architecture as are found suitable. I do not say there should be pyathats everywhere and pyathats and nothing else.

The next point touched upon by U Ba Shin, as well as by my friend Mr. deGlanville is the question of cost. I do not know how that question comes in. I am just making a proposal to Government to lay down the policy. After laying down the policy, if any new buildings come up for construction then only the question of cost comes in. On the otherhand, my friends are anticipating that it will cost Government large sums of money over the present type of buildings. I am afraid, they are wide of the mark. It may interest hon'ble members to know that the Corporation building [the plan of which has been shown round to the members] according to the original estimate cost just over 20 lakhs. Now it is found that after incorporating the features of Burmese architecture and retaining all the other requirements of the Corporation Assembly Hall, offices, etc., that cost did not go up beyond the original estimate. So, it shows that the incorporation of features of Burmese architecture does not necessarily mean extra cost to us. Therefore, I can assure hon'ble members again that the question of cost will not be in our way in considering the policy.

Now I do not want to waste the time of the Council. Sir, I will simply touch on one point—the proposed amendment by Mr. deGlanville. I cannot see the necessity for such a small verbal variation. Unless it is the definite policy of Government to incorporate, to adopt, or to encourage Burmese architecture, they won't endeavour to do anything in the matter. They will be bound to do other things which they are required to do. I want it to be the policy of Government to incorporate Burmese architecture in all important public buildings. A promise to endeavour does not amount to much, because there are so many other factors that would prevent their endeavouring. Where there is a will there is a way. Unless Government can show the way nothing will be done. My proposal does not involve any extra cost to Government nor does it in any way affect the present position of Government. I do not see why there should be any objection to it. They have the Museum buildings in Bombay with features of Indian architecture, and the Great Indian Penisular Railway offices. There is also a School of Art with the department for architecture in Bombay. Then again, the great architect, Sir Edward Luteyns has incorporated features of Indian architecture into the Viceregal Lodge and other buildings that are springing up in New Delhi. That is the accepted policy of the Governments of Bombay and of India. I want the Government of Burma to have the same policy to incorporate Burmese architecture in all important Government buildings in the future. It does not cost Government anything more. Moreover such a policy will come into line with national sentiment. I hope Government will have the courage to accept my proposal.

Disastrous Fire at New Orleans

WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES GUTTED.

New Orleans Mar. 2 : A fire swept wharves and warehouses on the river front. The damage is estimated at £6000,000. About 30,000 bales of cotton have been totally lost and 100,000 bales of cotton have been damaged. One person has been killed and 13 have been removed to hospital.

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 259
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

SUNDAY MARCH 9 1930

Lack of Sympathy

A FIAT has been issued by tbe Government to negative the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council to postpone the collection of land revenue until June and to make substantial reduction of the same. The fact that the Executive could conveniently brush aside the verdict of the Legislature speaks volumes against the present system of government. Of course, the worthlessness of the existing system is now universally admitted and it is now about to be overhauled. But, what is rather provocating is the revelation of an utter lack of sympathy by the Government even on the eve of ushering changes in the system of government. It seems to us that the official brotherhood which in no small measure controls and directs the administration is reluctant to show any change of heart though the system of government has got to be changed before long. There is, therefore, much truth in the statement that a change of heart on the part of the officials is a condition for the success of any constitution that may be hoisted in our country. With genuine sympathy of the officials, we think we can make the best out of a bad system even. But when the bad system is augmented by the cruel heart lessnes of the officials, the position becomes utterly intolerable.

The step taken by the Government to vety the decision of the Legislative Council is the demonstration of the vast autocratic powers that lie concealed beneath the glittering appearances of the present constitution. Apart from the constitutional aspect of the question, the refusal of the Government to abide by the decision of the Legislative Council shows its utter lack of sympathy for the people. The resolutions for the reduction and postponement of land revenue are harmless ones. They were adopted by the Legislative Council, not with a view to embarass the Government in any way, but to help the people in their economic distress, which the Government itself has admitted more than once. It is rather irritating to note that the Government has nbt thought it fit even to postpone the collection of land reven e. There may be reasons which would prevent the Government to agree to any proposals touching its tight purse, but the refusal to hold over the collection of land revenue for only about two or three months savours much of a merciless heart. By postponing the collection of land revenue till June, the Government would not be driven to insolvency. But, it would be a great relief to the people. We fail to detect sufficient reason in the Government argument that the postporement of the collection of land revenue would result in creating a deficit of nearly 250 lakhs of rupees at the end of the year.

It is discouraging to note that even in small matters the Government has been truculent in its attitude. We distinctly remember the remark made by Sir Charles Innes in one of his recent speeches that the only help which the Government could give to the people would be of an indirect nature. This remark was made by the Governor as an excuse for the Government in its inability to directly intervene in economic matters. Granting that the Government is powerless to do anything direct to smash the European combination in the rice trade, one would at least expect that the Government would take every available opportunity to give indirect help to the people. Reduction and postponement of collecting land revenue would indirectly help the people to hold on to their rice-stocks for some months, during which favourable prices might be obtained. But, the Government tried to find excuses for its unsympathetic attitude by expressing doubts about the real benefit to the cultivators.

On the whole, by autocratically refusing the postponement and reduction of land revenue, the Government has proved itself to be wanting in sympathy for the people, who are groaning under the heavy load of acute economic distress. In spite of the Governor's assurance, the Government has shown its reluctance to give some indirect aid to the people. On one occasion, Sir Charles Innes held out the withdrawal of the military occupa- of the western portion of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda as the index of the Government's attitude towards the people. We on our part cannot help holding out the refusal of the Government to postpone and reduce the collection of land revenue as the true index of the Government's towards the people. We need not proceed to mention the evil effects which the stubborn attitude of the Government would have on the course of events. The more stubborn and unsympathtic the Government is, the stronger and more intensified the feelings of the people will be. The present refusal of the Government is bound to create feelings of dismay and disappointment to those who invariably support the Government and who on the occasion of demanding postponement and reduction of land revenue were on the side of the people. We may only add that the eyes of many government supporters would be opened as the result of the stubborn attitude of the Government.

B. O. C. PETROL

In connection with retail price of B. O. C. petrol at Henzada an accounts of which appeared in our issue of the 5th instant, we are given to understand that the current authorised rate (for cash) for Petrol No. 2 at Henzada is Rs 2-6 per two gallons naked, this rate being based on a f.o.r. f.o.b Rangoon rate plus actual freight and handling charges. All the sub-agents of the B. O. C. are supplied with petrol price boards to be displayed in prominent positions in their shops purchasers of petrol can always assure themselves by referring to these boards that they are not paying more than the current price.

ADMIRALVON TIRPITZ.

Munich, March 6.

The death has occurred of Admira Von Tirpitz.

The Flying Millionaire.

LEAVES KARACHI FOR DELHI.

The Ducth-American millionaire, Mr. Van Lear Black, flying to the Far East, left Karachi 7-50 this morning for Delhi.

News and Views

Gandhi's Ultimatum

So, Mr. Gandhi has sent his ultimatum to the Viceroy. The poor Viceroy was given time up to 11th i.e., the day after tomorrow, to undo the wrongs which successive British statesmen and bureaucrats have done to India for about a century. This is how Mr. Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy:—

"If you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and if my letter does not appeal to your heart on the eleventh day of this month, I shall proceed with such co-workers as I can take to disregard the provisions of the salt law, which is a most iniquitous law from the poor man's standpoint—a law which should never have disfigured the statute book." Fortunately, or unfortunately, the Government of India, bad though it is, is not an absolutely despotic government. Had the Indian Government been a Tsarist system, the Viceroy could by a stroke of the pen issue an ukase stating that Mr. Gandhi's requests might be complied with at once, or in the alternative, the Viceroy could just open his mouth in wrath and Mr. Gandhi would at once be placed on the scaffold. But, the Indian Government happens to be neither absolutely despotic nor democratic. And, under the circumstances, what can the Viceroy do? The Viceroy can only express his regret as he did in his reply to Mr. Gandhi, as follows:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to acknowledge your letter of March 2. He regrets to learn that you contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve violation of the law and danger to public peace.—Your very truly,

Sd.) G. Cunningham, Private Secretary.

So, there is no other way for Mr. Gandhi but to begin his civil disobedience campaign which will be started by Mr. Gandhi himself on Wednesday. The next few days will probably bring important news. We wait and see.

New High Court Judge.

Though we must congratulate Mr. S. N. Sen on his good fortune to be elevated temporarily to the Bench of the Rangoon High Court, we must hasten to say that we cannot congratulate the authorities concerned in this respect. Only recently, the Burmese Advocates Association passed the following resolution—"That the number of Burmese Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon is unjustifiably inadequate, and the claims of senior practising Burmese advocates should not be ignored in respect of appointments to present and impending vacancies." Then in the Legislative Council last month, a discussion arose on the question of appointments of more Burmans to the High Court Bench. We were glad at that time to get the Government assurance to report the discussion to the proper quarters. But, it is a surprise to find that all these discussions and assurances were quickly followed by the appointment of Mr. Sen to officiate as a Judge of the High Court! Of course, we know an Indian is appointed to fill the temporary vacancy created by the permanent Indian incumbent. But it should not be forgotten that this is Burma, though for the time being a part of India. However, it would be well and good if the authorities concerned could come forward and explain its policy, which at present appears to many to be almost inexplicable. So long as Burma is connected with India, we cannot but forbear all these inequitous arrangements arising out of communal considerations that are being imported to our country from the other side of the Bay.

A Contrast

There is no denying the fact that the noticeble features in the present day Burma are widespread crime, numerous opium or grog shops and growing economic distress of the people. When we say that these were practically unknown or very rare in the days of the Burmese Kings we are sure some of those who are inclined towards cynical views might think that we are prejudiced in our beliel. But, we would just make a short quotation from a source which can hardly be regarded as prejudiced but which, if it is at all not entirely free from prejudice, would have prejudice against the Burmese people. We mean to refer to a lecture which Rev. Cephas Bennett made before the Young Men's Institute in Rangoon as far back as 1884. This is how the lecturer explained the condition of Burma in the days of yore:—"Rangoon, in 1833, was under Burman rule, with a viceroy at the head of the government, appointed by the king at Ava, then the capital of Burma. This viceroy was an amiable, gentlemanly and pleasant Burman. His rule over Pegu for the ten years was peaceful, the people prosperous and contented. Crime was very rare. There were no opium or grog shops in those days in Rangoon, nor were there any then known in Burma." We can only add and say that this portion from the lectures hould afford one to have a comparative of view Burma's past and present conditions.

Collection Of Land Revenues.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION VETOED.

A Press Communique says:—

At the Budget session of the Legislative Council resolutions were passed recommending the Governor in Council to postpone the collection of land revenue until June, and to grant a substantial reduction in land revenue.

These recommendations were based on the serious fall which has occurred in the price of paddy. While the Governor in Council sympathises with the agriculturist in the difficult conditions now prevailing in the paddy market he regrets that he is unable to accept the recommendations. The main reason for this decision are stated below.

The postponement of the collection of land revenue would not affect the labourer, who is paid in paddy, or the tenant, who does not usually pay the land revenue. It would also confer no benefit on the small cultivator, who customerily sells the portion of his crop available for sale not later than February and who is then in the best position to pay the land revenue. Postponement may be advantageous to the large landowner or landlord by assisting him to hold up his paddy for higher prices. Even in this case, however, the gain is problematical as the course of paddy prices during recent years has been variable and it is not possible to predict the course of paddy prices during the present year. There is therefore, no certainty that postponement would benefit any class of agriculturists. On the other hand there is the certainty that postponement would leave the Province with a very large deficit at the close of the financial year. The provincial balance on the 31st March, 1930, assuming that collections are made as usual, is estimated at about Rs. 63 lakhs. Postponement of the collection of land revenue would convert this small surplus into a deficit of approximately Rs. 250 lakhs.

The land revenue rules and directions provide for the non-assessment or the complete or partial remission of land revenue in cases in which crops are damaged to floods, drought or pests, and are adequate for dealing with such cases. The damage resulting from these causes during the year 1929-30 has been less than usual, Paragraph 50 of the Burma Settlement Instructions of rates provides, inter alia, for the alteration of rates of land revenue when a serious and not merely temporary fall occurs in the prices of produce below the normal prices assumed at settlement. The circumstances which would justify the reduction of land revenue rates under that paragraph have not yet arisen, and the prices assumed at settlement in the various districts are still generally below current prices.

NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

Mr. Justice S. N. Sen

Mr, Justice S, N. Sen, who has been appointed to officiate as judge in place of Mr. Justice Chari, on medical leave is the son of the late Mr. P. C. Sen Official Assignee and Administrator-General Burma. Born on January 24, 1880, he was educated in the Government High School, Rangoon, and after passing the matriculation examination Calcutta, proceeded to New College, Oxford where he obtained the B.A. degree with honours in jurisprudence. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1902, and practised for four years in the High Court of Calcutta. Thence Mr. Justice Sen came to Rangoon, where he joined his brother-in-law, Mr. Justice Das, in the firm known then as Messrs. Das and Sen. Subsequently he started the legal firm of Messrs. Sen and Banerji, which he left on his being appointed to officiate as Official Assignee and Administrator-General, Burma. He then reverted to legal practice. On Mr. Justice Das being elevated to the High Court Bench, Mr. Justice Sen joined the firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Benerji and Sen.

Mr. Justice Sen is a member of the Bar Council, Vice-President of the Bengal Academy, and was at one time Fellow of the Rangoon University. He married the youngest daughter of the late Mr K, C, Sen, the great Bhamo leader and social reformer, He has one son, who is being educated at Oxford and three daughters, the eldest of whom married the son of the late Mr. Justice Chowdhury. He has too brothers, Mr. N. N. Sen, barrister-at-law, and other being district and sessions judge, Faridpur.

Mr. Justice Sen's appointment to the High Court Bench is welcomed by the Bar.

Conservatives in Conclave.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH
SOCIALIST SHORT COMINGS.

London, March 4.

In view of the unusual political situation, the Press was admitted to the usually private meetings of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, which Mr. Baldwin addressed in London.

Mr. Baldwin said that the confidence that was springing up a year ago had gone. The financial situation was far graver. The loss of confidence had led to an alarming increase in unemployment. The Conservatives, when they resumed office, must husband national resources an stimulate industry. This could be accomplished by a thorough-going policy of safeguarding which was a reliable and more efficient weapon than general protection. "We must wed Imperial policy with domestic policy. I remain unwilling to ask Britons to give any vote on the question of food taxes, unless and until they know exactly what is involved and what they may get in exchange."

He believed there was only one way of preventing food taxes being made an issue in the general election, thus making a matter of Imperial arrangement the shuttle-cock of party politics namely, a referendum. The first business of the Conservatives if they were returned to power, would be to summon a conference of the Empire to get something done. If discussions resulted in an arrangement giving us great benefits and demanding in return a tax on foreig food, the whole issue could then be clearly submitted to the people.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY
ACCEPTANCE BY LORDS
BEAVERBROOK AND ROTHERMERE

London, March 4.

The acceptance by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere of Mr. Baldwin's policy was indicated by Lord Elibank in a speech at the Central Chamber of Agriculture.

He said Mr. Baldwin's policy in a large measure met the views of the party which Lord Beaverbrook had inaugurated and, therefore, Lord Beaverbrook and his colleagues would be prepared to accept that policy loyally and in the spirit of detente carry it out.

MR. BALDWIN AND THE NEW PARTY.
CONFLICTING INTERPRETATIONS.

"Mr. Baldwin adopts United Empire Party's Policy" an Evening News heading, and "Tory Leader Ignores New Party," a Star heading, sufficiently describe the varying interpretations put on Mr. Baldwin's speech, but Lord Beaverbrook wrote a letter to Mr. Hannon, Chairman of the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agiculture regretting his inability to attend in consequence of Mr. Baldwin's "momentous announcement altering the political outlook almost to a point of transformation, necessitating my consulting my colleagues".

Mr. Honnon, before reading the letter, announced that the whole of the forces of the United Empire Party would support "the great, forward, uplifting policy announced by Mr. Baldwin this morning."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S STATEMENT

Lord Beaverbrook has made a statement declaring Mr. Baldwin's statement to be perfectly satisfactory acceptance of the main purpose of the Empire Crusade. He has no doubt that the Conservative generally accept Mr. Baldwin's lead, so the Crusade will be saved the enormous expense of opposing them in the constituencies. But the United Empire Party must work harder than ever to arouse the country and the Empire to the whole-hearted support to Empire free trade.

TEXT OF MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Rugby, March 4.

Mr. Baldwin, conservative ex-Premier, made an important speech on the Conservative fiscal policy at a meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

FOOD TAXES

He said the gravity of unemployment was uniting the peoples in the Empire and the visualising of the Empire as an economic unit required that we should wed Imperial policy with our domestic policy. But, he continued, when we come to consider these questions, we always have to consider what are known in the political world as food taxes. I have always been unwilling, and am unwilling to-day, to ask the people of this country to give any vote on the question of food taxes unless and until they know exactly what is involved and what they may get in exchange." Many of his friends had wrongly taken the view that his recent declaration against foods taxes precluded negotiation fully and freely with the Dominions. It did nothing of the kind. The difficulty was that any negotiations of that kind, resulting in something definite, subject to the sanction of Parliament; would have to be presented to the country at a general election. No prejudice was greater in this country than prejudice against food taxes. If it was regarded from the political view-point and if any treaty or arrangement were secured at a parties election and we re given effect to it would inevitably be upset by the next party that came into power. The result of an arrangement of that kind resulted in Imperial matters being treated as the shuttle-cock of our party politics and might do damage to Imperial relation that would last, perhaps, for generation.

A REFERENDUM

He had been considering if it were not possible to get these big questions concerned with our Imperial relatinshis taken out of the arena of party politics. He believed that the only way was by means of a referendum. Such referendum ought not to involve the fate of the Government, because if the fate of the Government hung on the referendum, it immediately became political. If the people of the country knew that they were asked to give their decision on a specific point and that the result of their decision did not mean a general election, they could give their vote free and on the merits.

ECONOMICS CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE

Mr. Baldwin added that there would be no food tax at the next general election. The first business that would he before the Conservative Party, if it were returned to power, would be to summon unconditionally a Conference of the Empire to discuss these economic subjects and to get something done. He had no idea of the lines which the discussions might take. The Dominions were autonomous and free. "It is not for us to dictate to them. It is for us to meet in an atmosphere of perfect freedom and if as a result of those discussions, there should emerge any form of agreement or treaty that does give us great benefits and that demands in return a tax on some articles, then the whole issue can be put clearly before our people."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S REPLY

A reply to Mr. Baldwin was immediately made by Lord Beaverbrook, who with Lord Rothermere has formed the United Empire Party: Lord Beaverbook was to have addressed a special meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, but instead sent a letter which he said. "We have a momentous announcement from the Conservatives leader, Mr. Baldwin, which alters almost to a point of transformation the political outlook. I cannot pronounce upon his declaration without having an opportunity of consulting beforehand with my colleagues who are working with me in the development of the United Empire Party. I shall take the earliest opportunity of doing this, and meanwhile hope you will convey to our friend my congratulations upon the increasingly favourable prospects for the cause we have at heart

CONSERVATIVE MOTION OF CENSURE FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 5

Coincidentally with Mr. Baldwin's enunciation of his fiscal policy, which is warmly applauded by all Conservative newspapers, the Conservatives have tabled the House of Commons in the names of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill their first motion of censure deploring the trade depression and increase in unemployment resulting from Government's policy and regretting the refusal of Government not only to extend safeguarding or Imperial preference but even to declare their intentions regarding the existing duties, thereby creating uncertainty and distress.

RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

London, March 5.

A resolution urging "an immediate and continuous campaign in favour of adoption of tariffs to protect the industries and agriculture of Great Britain and the workers in them with Empire Free Trade as the ultimate aim" led to considerable discussion. Finally an amendment was carried deleting the words "and agriculture."

A resolution was carried by a small majority urging the leaders of the Party to formulate immediately an agreed policy of scientific tariffs and Empire development, and a resolution demanding a wider programme of safeguarding as the principal item of the Party programme at the next general election was adopted unanimously.

EDITORIAL "INQUESTS" ON DEMISE OF UNITED EMPIRE PARTY

London, March 5.

Editorial inquests provide a wide range of verdicts on the demise of the United Empire Party, whose career is summed up by the Daily Herald in the epitaph, 'It is so soon that I am done for, I wonder what I was begun for." Various postmortem examinations are alleged to reveal collusion between Lord Beaverbrook and Conservative Head-quarters, Mr. Baldwin's talent for compromise and Mr. Baldwin's surrender to strong influence within the Conservative Party.

But Lord Beaver broks "Daily Express" suggests that the obsequies are premature, for, while the Empire Crusade has asked of politician nothing more than what Mr. Baldwin has promised, it must storm the country with redoubled fervour.

The idea of a referendum gets lukewarm reception as an un-British institution, but is held to bejustifiable in the present great constitutional issue by the Conservative newspapers, which rejoice that the Party is pledged a new to safeguarding plus Empire economic unity and, particularly, at the happy removal of the situation which threatened to split the Party.

MR GANDHI'S ULTIMATUM

LETTER DELIVERED TO VICEROY.

New Delhi, March 4.

Mr. Reginald Reynold, who was entrusted by Mr. Gandhi to deliver his letter to the Viceroy, arrived here last night by the Peshawar Express and is staying with Mr. Davidas, a younger son of Mr. Gandhi, at Jama Millia. He saw Mr. Cunningham, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, this morning, when he delivered his charge and was given a formal acknowledgment in return. He leaves for Ahmedabad to-night by the metre gauge.

When asked about the contents of the letter, he said he knew nothing, nor did anybody outside the inner circle of Mr. Gandhi. He could only say that he expected civil disobedience to be started in a couple of weeks.

TO LEAD FIRST BATCH OF VOLUNTEERS FROM ASHRAM.

Ahmedabad, March 3.

Mr. Gaddhi contemplates leading the first batch of volunteers from the Ashram on foot as soon as the period of notice given to the Viceroy expires.

This step is expected to serve as a great propaganda.

Bombay, March 5.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum reiterate the indicument of the British administration and ends by expressing a desire to see the Viceroy should there still be any chance of a compromise.

If no reply is received from the Viceroy by theo, Mr. Gandhi will start satyagraha on Tuesday, when the period of notice expires.

Ahmedabad, March 6.

The text of the letter written by Mr Gandhi to the Viceroy has been handed by Mr. Gandhi to the Associated Press.

It begins—"Before embarking on civil disobedience and taking the risk I dreaded all these years, I would fain approach you and find a way out. My personal faith is absolutely clear. I hold British rule to be a curse, but I do not intend to harm a single Englishman or any legitimate interest he may have in India."

Mr. Gandhi goes on to enumerate the circumstances, in which his hope that the round table conference would furnish a solution was frustrated, and the Delhi interview also having miscarried there was no option for Pundit Motilal Nehru and himself but to take steps to carry out the solemn resolutions of the Congress of 1928. The resolution on independence should not cause alarm if the "Dominion status" mentioned in the Viceroy's announcement is used in the accepted sense, for has it not been admittde by responsible British statesmen that Dominion status is virtual independence? Since that announcement, many events have happened which show unmistakably the trend of British policy. It is clear as daylight that British statesmen do not contemplate any alteration of British policy that would adversely affect Britain's commerce with India or require an impartial and close scrutiny of Britain's transactions with India. If nothing is done to end the process of exploitation, India must be bled white with increasing speed.

Mr. Gandhi then says that however disorganised and insignificant it might be now, the party of violence is gaining ground and making itself felt. Having unquestioning and immovable faith in the efficacy of non-violence, it would be sinful on his part to wait longer. This non-violence must be expressed through civil disobedience, which for the moment would be confined to the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram but it is ultimately designed to cover all those who choose to join the movement with its obvious limitations.

Mr. Gandhi finally says: If you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and if my letter does not appeal to your heart, on the eleventh day of this month I shall proceed with such co-workers as I can take to disregard the provisions of the salt law, which is the most iniquitous law from the poor man's standpoint—a law which should never have disfigured the statute book. It is open to you to frustrate my design by arresting me. I hope there will be tens of thousands ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me."

A Burmese World Tourist.

Mg San Wa, a Burmese World Tourist on foot, has recently come back to Burma (Rangoon), after he had completed his journey to the frontier between Siam and China. Being decided to travel the world on foot he has again left Burma for Mesopotamia on the 5th February 1930. Once he had travelled to Prome and Padaung and from thence he went to Labore in India after according the Araken Yoma. If no danger or difficulty is encountered on the way to Mesopotamia, it is expected that he would come back to Burma within a year.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Natural Outcome of British Tardiness.

"New York Enquire," New York City, published the following editorial on January 5:—

The demand of Nationalist India for complete independence is a natural outcome of traditional tardiness in all its possessions of English reforms. Too late. This is the invariable weakness of British policy through out its dependents countries. Never at any time have British statement conceded the right of a dependent country to goven itself. It seems a long stretch back to Victorian days, judged by the unpopularity of that era among the younger generation. Yet it was in Victoria's reign that India was promised self-government as the ultimate end of British rule in that dependency. Several times since has that promise been revived, but always with the qualifying note that the time was not yet ripe for any transfer of government from British officials to the natives who pay the piper. Then as a last step to agitation, Dominion Home Rule was held out as the ultimate end of British rule. But the end seems as far off as ever for fulfilment of these promises. Always the old arguments are advanced—the religious divisions of the people of India—the racial and religious differences between the Moslem and Hindu. One would imagine that intelligent people would see through this game of playing off different sections of the people, but there are American and American cans newspapers, who see in British arguments complete justification for denying to India the thing she demands—the right to rule her own country.

HYPOCRISY

The alleged attempt on the life of the Indian Viceroy was too much like other coincidences of this character to be convincing as an argument against India's readiness for self government. That the Viceroy escaped leaves the door open for suspicion that the attempt was a political argument of the kind only too familiar to peoples who are struggling to escape the Imperial octopus. But whatever the fact regarding the bomb outrage, there is no room for doubt as to the wishes of the people of India. The National Congress has backed Gandhi in demanding absolute freedom. A year ago England could have won India to her side by a generous recognition of her status as a self-governing dominion. But, true to British traditions to hold what she has, England has preferred the old method of world propaganda against India. What the future may have in store is not to conjecture that India will be compelled to go through a "Black-and-Tan" period af repression. This is what London press is demanding. Yet England and other Powers are assuring the world of the tremendous sacrifices they are prepared to make for the sake of world peace. Can world peace be obtained while Empires assert the right to tyrannize over other people? What use is a Kellogg Pact in guaranteeing peace to India? What power does this or any other Peace Pact excerise in changing the attitude of miud of Imperial statesmen?

LABOUR ON TRIAL

Ramsay MacDonald has a legacy of trouble which he might well pray had been reserved for his political opponents. His handling of the Indian situation will determine for all time the character of British Labour as a democratic force in European or world affairs. It seems certain that any attempt by MacDonald to yield to Indian sentiment will mean the downfall of his government. Will he have the courage and honesty to court defeat in the cause of human freedom and of democratic government? Ramsay Mac-Donald has not exhibited any very strong leanings of an anti-Imperial character. On the countrary, he views the Indian and similar question from the Imperial standpoint—that of trade. He is prepared to go a long way to restore British industry to its former pre-war position and will not allow India to divert him from this domestic urge. The fates have conspired to raise for British Labour the question of its sincerity as a Labour and democratic movement British policy in India is on the horns of a dilemma, so far as British Labour is concerned. The boycott of British goods will not help British Labour. A courageous handling of the Indian problem is the only alternative—the reconstruction of the government of that country by a Provisional Government comprised of Indian with temporary safeguards that will ensure the success of the experiment of self-government.

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Dated 8th March 1930.

U Tio, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Launglon Township, Tavoy District, in place of U Tu Saw, Myook.

Mr. W. H. Payton, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is, on completion of the duty to which he was posted the 3rd Febuary 1930, appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner, and is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Tavoy District, in place o Mr. A.J.S. White, I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. Sir. V. Nepean, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, is appointo officiate as Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from Loilem and is posted to the charge of the Upper Chindwin District, in place of Mr. W. R. Head, Deputy Commissioner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. B. G. Bradley, I.C.S. is, on relief by U Po On, B. L. Assistant Judge, posted as Additional Judge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Hanthawaddy and Insein District, in place of U Ba Hla Tin, B. L. Assistant Judge, transferred

He shall try such cases as the District and Sessions Judge may make over to him for trial.

U Ba Chit, Assistant Judge, is transferred from Rangoon and is posted to the headquarters of the Pyapon District as Additional Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Pyapon District, in place of U Oa Sein, Assistant Judge, transferred.

He shall try such cases as the District and Sessions Judge may make over to him for trial.

U On Sein, Assistant Judge, is transferred from Pyapon and is posted to the headquarters of the Magwe District as Additional Judge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Magwe and Minbu Districts, in place of U Mya 3. Assistant Judge, transferred.

He shall try such cases as the District and Sessions Judge may make over to him for trial.

U Mya (1), Assistant Judge, is transferred from Magwe, is appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge and is posted to the headquarters of the Toungoo District as Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Toungoo District, in place of Mr. P. W. Trutwein, District and Sessions Judge, proceeding on leave.

The Hon'ble Mr, Justice P. N. Chari, B. L., having been granted leave, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the provisions of section 105, subsection (2), of the Government of India Act, Mr. Surendra Nath Sen, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon with effect from the 10th March 1930, before noon, during the continuance of the vacancy or until further orders.

Leave on average pay for six months is granted to U Tin Toon, Barriste-at-Law, I.C.S. District and Sessions Judge, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

Leave on average pay for four months, and in continuation thereof on half average pay for three months, is granted to Mr. A. J. S. White, I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for one month is granted to Mr. R. R. Brown, I.C.S., Additional Secretary to the Government of Burma, Finance Department, with effect from the 13th March 1930, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to Mr. P.W. Trutwein, District and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 15th March 1930, or any sub-sequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on full allowances for three months and sixten days is granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. N. Chari, B. A., B. L., Judge, High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. F. B. Leach, I.C.S. officiating Commissioner, made over, and Major R. R. Ewing, I. A. officiating Deputy Commisioner, received, charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner, Arakan Division, on the 24th February 1930, after noon.

Mr. W. H. Payton, I.C.S., Assistant, Commissioner, assumed charge of the duty to which he was posted the 3rd February 1930, on the 3rd March 1930. before noon.

The Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Herbert Heald, Kt., V.D, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 17th February 1930, before noon.

Mr. H. F. Reynolds, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for three months.

The services of U Tun Hla Aung, Assistant Superintdent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Military authorities to undergo the annual course of militry training prescribed for officers of the Army in India Reserve of Officers, with effect from the date on which he enters upon his course of training.

Mr. Mahtabuddin, Insfector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties in the vacancy caused by the departure on leave of U Thin (1) A. T. M., Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Leave on average pay for one months and eighteen days, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay for six months and twelve days, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. M. Slater, I. A. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with effect from the 13th February 1930.

Captain M. G. Nolan, I.A. Assistant Commandant, Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as a Commandant and is posted as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Military Police, Burma, with head quarters at Rangoon, in place of Major M. C. Raymond. C.I.E., M.C., I. A., who has proceeded on leave.

U Tun Myaing (1). B.L., Assistant Judge, a Magistrate of the first class, is invested with powers to try, as a Magistrate, all offences not punishable with death.

Mr. J. M. Richards, officiating Deputy Superintendent, Insein Central Jail, is transferred form Insein and is posted to Rangoon as Deputy Superintendent, Rangoon Central Jail, vice Mr. W.C. Shanker, reverted to his substantive appointment in the Jail Department, Madras.

Mr. Noor Mohamed Chief Jailor, Bassein Central Jail, is transferree from Bassein and appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, Insein Central Jail, vice Mr. Richards, transferred,

U Nyi Su, Pleader, Zigon, is re-appointed Assistant Public Prosecutor, Tharrawaddy, for the period from the 1st March 1930 to the 31st August 1930.

U Ba Thaik, B.L., Assistant Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Toungoo District.

U So Pe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first, is invested with powers to try; as a Magistrate, all offences not punishable with death.

Mr. J. C. Farmborough, Inspector of Factories, Burma, has been grnted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for six months, on medical certificate, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. J. C. Russell, Inspector of Boilers (Junior Grade), is transferred from Rangoon and is posted to Yenangyaung Charge in place of Mr. J.T. Allison, Inspector of Boilers (Senior Grade), who has proceeded on leave.

Leave on average pay for four months and in continuation thereof on half average pay for the period up to and including the 6th January 1931 is granted to U Kyauk Lon (2), Myook, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to U U Tha, Myook, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The extension of leave is granted on medical certificate.

U Maung Gale 3, Subordinate Judge, is removed from the Subordinate Judicial Service with effect from the 22nd February 1930.

Mr. W. Maung Ba, Subordinate Judge, is permitted to retire on medical certificate from the service of Government with effect from the 27th December 1929.

U Kyaw Ohn, Subordinate Judge, on probation, is confirmed in the Subordinate Judicial Service with effect from the 7th February 1930.

Mr. C. A. Turner, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Sagaing District.

U Thaung Pe, Subordinate Judge, is oppointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Thaton District.

U Po Yin, B.L., Assistant Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Mandalay District.

The Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following gentlement to be visitors of the Moulmein District Jail, for a further period of three years:—

1 Mr.M. Esuoof, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, Moulmein.

2 U Chit Swe. M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Moulmein.

3 Mr. A. D. Ince, Proprietor,, Messrs. Henderson Bros. & Co, Moulmein.

The Local Government is pleased to appointed Mr. Rambhejamal, Honorary Magistrate, Mogok, to be a visitor of the Mogok District Jail, for a period of three years.

The Local Government is pleased to-re appoint the following gentlemen to be visitors of the Mogok District Jail, for further period of three years:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Bacon, Burma Ruby Miner Co., Ltd., Mogok.

U Kya Myin, Honorary Magistrate, Mogok.

U Min Sein, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a agistrate of the first class in the Prome District.

The undermentioned gentlemen are reappointed to be a Magistrate (Honorary) of the third class in the Tharrawaddy District with effect from the 1st March 1930:—

U Aung Din, Land-owner, Monyo.

U Po Hla, Trader, Monyo.

U Po Htwe, Money-lender, Monyo.

U Maung Nge, Money-lender, Monyo.

The above mentioned gentlemen will hold ofiice up to and including the 28th February 1933.

U Tha Aung, Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Hill District of Aarkan.

U Oo Shwe (1), Myook a Magistrate of the first class, is invested with powers to try, as a Magistrate, all offences not punishable with death.

U Ain, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Insein District.

U Ba Thein 8, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Lower Chindwin District.

U Shwe Haung, Land-owner, Pyapon is appointed to be a Magistrate Hoporary of the third class in the Pyapon District, in place of U Thet She, A.T.M. T.P.S. deceased

U Shwe Haung will hold office up to and including the 10th November 1930.

U Sau Lwin, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Henzada District.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

The average rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcatta on London during the month of February 1930 was 1sh. 5 3/4d. (one shilling and five and seven eighth pence) the rupee approximately.

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

Tariff Truce Conference.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. GRAHAM'S STATEMENT.

Rugby, March 4.

In the House of Commons Sir, Philip Cunliffe-Lister formar Presidents of the Board of Trade, initiated the debate on the subject of the Tariff Truce Conference. He said that, if the convention went through, every single one of our competitors could for the whole period of the convention maintain their duties exactly where they had them to-day and with exceptions to raise them in certain circumstances, while this country would be absolutely bound not to put on a duty in any circumstances.

Mr. Ghraham, President of the Board of Trade, in reply, said a large part of the attack against a truce had been due to the mistaken notion that it was proposed to stabilise tariffs for a period of two or three years at their present level. The idea was that there should be an effort to arrest the upward movement of tariffs and then have a systematic investigation of the proposals that could be made for their reduction. He dealt at some length with the proposed draft convention and admitted it was not easy to define fiscal duties and that exceptions were also presenting difficulties, He could say that little more while the Conference was still sitting.

Mr. Graham did not dispute that the Dominions had indicated they could not be parties to the discussion, but he did not believe the idea of the British Empire as a self-contained economic unit was a practical propositions. Discussions at Geneva did not preclude co-operation within the Empire provided it was based on mutual efforts to get rid or restrictions and not increase them.

Echo of Indo-China Rebellion.

13 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Handi, Mar. 1: The rebels implicated in the recent revolt in Yenbay were summarily tried Thirteen including a doctor and a school teacher have been sentenced to death. One has been sentenced to penal servitude.

NEW ZEALAND FLIERS

Forced Landing Near Akyab

MACHINE DAMAGED

Akyab, March 5.

The New Zealand aviators, Piper and Kaye, made a forced landing 18 miles from Akyab on February 25 owing to engine trouble. The machine was damaged. Both aviators were unhurt. They are now waiting for spare parts, which are expected to arrive on Friday. They hope to proceed to Australia via Rangoon on Monday, March 10.

Whitley Commission.

Madras, March 4.

Mr. Percy Rothera, Agent of the S. I. Railway, giving evidence before the Whitley Commission (railways panel presided over by Sir Alexander Murray), said there was no racial discrimination in the S. I. R. Indians and Anglo-Indians all started on the same scale of pay. He was in favour of sickmen's insurance for workers.

Mr. Ernest Kirk, President, S. I. R. Central Labour Union, examined, said the Union suffered owing to the active opposition of railway officers. The witness was against Anglo-Indian unions.

Before the panel presided over by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Gopala Menon giving evidence on behalf of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, said labour conditions were disorganised in the Presidency. Unless india adopted a protective tariff all round labour conditions could not receive much special attention.

Mr. Cousins, Miss Azariah and Mrs. Bagiath Sriram, giving evidence regarding the condition of women workers, emphasised the necessity of compulsory maternity benefits, the employment of women factory inspectresses and the inauguration of a system of inspection of small private industries such as pottery and weaving.

Mr. Ahmed Muktar, Professor of Economics of Sir Annamalai's University, examined, said universities could help provincial labour departments. Students of economics should be compelled to undergo training in conducting inquires and their results could be built up into a body of statistic. He suggested that there should be a physician for every 200 labourers.

International Incident Averted

COMMANDER OF "EMDEN" RECEIVED BY U.S. GOVERNOR IN UNORTHODOX ATTIRE GREEN SILK PYJAMAS AND BLUE BEDROOM SLIPPERS

New Orleans, March 5.

An international incident as a result of the unorthodox attire of Mr. Long Governor of Louisiana, who received, the Commander on the German cruiser Emden and the German Consul-General at New Orleans dressed in green silk pyjamas, a red dressing gown, and blue bedroom slippers, has been narrowly averted.

"CAVALIER TREATMENT"

The Germans were very indignant at what they considered cavalier treatment. The Captain of the Emden threatened to weigh anchor and leave immediately failing a full apology. The Governor, who was most surprised, declared he had treated them as home folks, but finally was persuaded to make amends. The incident ended with the firing of seventeen guns and the Governor visiting the Emden in formal morning attire borrowed from friends, but carrying a bowler.

The Governor subsequently explained: I know nothing of diplomacy. I was brought up in the hills and only happened to become a State Governor by accident."

The Gandhi Letter

STRICTEST SECRECY OBSERVED

New Delhi, March 4.

The strictest secrecy is being observed everywhere regarding Mr. Gandhi's communication which Mr. Reginald Reynolds delivered to the Viceroy this afternoon. Accurate details will not be available until the letter is released by Mr. Gandhi himself after obtaining the Viceroy's permission if within the time limit fixed in it or immediately thereafter.

There is, however, good reason to believe that, substantially it reiterates the 11 points which Mr. Gandhi urged on the Government at the end of January for immediate effect, if civil disobidence is not to be launched. These 11 points include the abolition of the salt tax, a reduction of the ratio to 1s. 4d., total prohibition, a reduction in the land revenue by 50 per cent to being with, a reduction in military expenditure by 50 per cent and discharge of political prisoners.

MYOMA NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Distributions of Prizes

The spacious aditorium of the Jubilee Hall was on last Sunday evening crowded with students, parents and well wishes to the Myoma National Schools, on the occasion of the Annual Distribution of Prizes of the boys and girls Departments.

On the stage were accommodated a score o more of Sayadaws with the Most Reverend Aletawa a Sayadaw in the Chair, flanked on either side with the collections of handsome awards prepared for their happy recipients, while among the distinguished guests seated in the orchestral stalls were the Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Barrister-at-Law, Minister for Education, and Mr. J. B. Bulkeley, M. A., Assistant Director at Public Instruction, Burma.

The proceedings began with an "Aubasa" recited by Saya U Pe, Instructor it Religion at the National Schools The school-orcnestra then gave a selection of Burmese music, after which the Most Revd. Aletawa Sayadaw addressed the gathering in Burmese, his address being received with close attention by all present.

Following upon a brief oration in Burmese spogen by one of the girlstudents, U Kyaw Myint, Barrister-at-Law. Asst. Hony. Secretary to the Council of National Education and President of the Boys' School Committee, read the Annual Report of the Girls High School—in interesting document, as the following extracts from it show.

The Myoma National Girls High School, which was founded in the year 1921 under the auspices of the C. N. E. was managed by the Myoma National Schools Committee till the end of April 1928, when it was brought under the direct control of the C. N. E., owing to the heavy building programme for the Myoma Boys' School and with the view to relieve the Myoma Committee of its responsibility to some extent.

In the begining of the year, the number of pupils in attendence was 245 but towards the close it was 312 recording a nett increase of 67. There were 40 newadmissions in the second term most of whom came from the A. B. M. Girls' School, Kemmendine.

Examination Results:—The following table will show results obtained by the school at the Examinations:—

1928 March	No Presented	No Passed
A. V. High School	10	3
A. V. Middle	10	7
C. N. E. Preparatory		
Sept. 1928.	4	2
1929 March		
No Presented	No Passed	
A. V. High	10	4
A. V. Middle	23	7
C. N. E. Preparatory		
Sept. 1928	—	—

The attached statement of income and expenditure of the school for 1928-29 will show that the Council had to meet and ficit of Rs. 14,637-2 out of its funds even though there was a fee income of about Rs. 8,000 and Government Grants amounted to about Rs. 15,000. The total expenditure came over Rs. 38,200 excluding the Boarding and Motor Bus Department.

The general tone and discipline of the school were highly satisfactory. Whatever success had been achieved was largely due to the keen interest and heartly co-operation of the Superintendent Daw Hla Kun and all the Members of the Staff. With a view to improve the health of the children the Scheme of Medical Inspection was introduced during the year with Miss Alice Dhar, M.B.B.S., as Medical officer of the School. It is gratifying to note that there were very few cases of sickness reported and the health of the school children was on the whole good.

The Inspector, Mr. Munro, remarks in his report for 1928-29 "I was favourably impressed with the condition of the school. Good sound tuition is given. Both teachers and pupils were keen on daing their best." The D. P. I, endorses the report with the remark. "On the whole a satisfactory report."

The Hon'ble the Minister for Education having distributed the prizes U Ba Lwin, Headmaster of the Boys High School, in reading the Annual Report had the following observations to make.

Possession of a site over six acres in area on the Godwin Road, had been acquired and the foundation stone of the new school to be erected thereon had been laid by the most Revd. Aletawya Sayadaw, assistaid by U Mg Gyee, President of the Council of National Education. It had been estimated that the buildings proposed would cost Rs. 10,00,000, of which Rs. 4,35,000 was immediately available. The ground rent for the site was Rs. 7.50 per annum, which was a eavy tax on their resources, and the hope was expressed that the Government might accept a nominal rent instead, seeing that the site was devoted to purely educational purposes.

Touching religious instruction, U Ba Lwin said that this was inculcated both by practice and precept; and competitive examinations were held annually for the medals and books presented for knowledge of the Buddhist scriptures by Sir J. A. Mg. Gyee, Sir L. Ah Yain and the Hon'ble U Ba Tin. During the Buddhist Lent, the Myoma Scripture Society had been religious meetings at which the attendance had been very satisfactory.

At games generally there had been a marked improvement Inter group competitions had been successfully conducted for the shields kindly, presented by U Mg Gyee, the Hon'ble U Pu, President of the Legislative Council and U Htoon May, Headbroker. The school's 1st Eleven had again won the A. G. Dax Bern shield in the "A" Division of the Rangoon Inter-Schools Football Competition, while at the Inter-School, had secured the Challenge Shields for the Senior and Junior—Junior Division and had been runners-up, for the Championship Shield.

The old Myomas' Association which was founded in 1926, was doing good work and had collected over Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of a new hostel building.

A large measure of self-Government had been accorded the boys with so far, satisfactory results.

At a previous prize distribution it had been the headmasters pleasant duty to chronicle the pluck of Mg On Maung who had saved a boy from drowning in the Rangoon River. On the present occasion there was for mention the heroism of another student, Mg Po Seik, son of U Po Ni of Apyauk Village Henzada District who had been awarded a gold medal and a Certificate of Honour together with Rs. 200 for a single handed resistance to Seven armed dacoits.

The reports of the various officers inspecting the school had been uniformly good.

It was gratifying to note that the presiding Sayadaws of various kyaungdikes under the leadership of the Most Revd. Aletawya Sayadaw had preached to the laity and enjoyed upon them the necessity of supporting institutions like the Myoma High Schools for the advancement of the Buddhist religion.

Managing Comitee of the school, U Po Mya, our President for 9 years resigned owing to transfer to Wakema. He is greatly missed especially at this juncture when his services are solely needed. U Ba Shin, Landowner of East Rangoon, a most enthusiastic worker has succeeded him. U Ba Shin and Daw Khin Nyun have offered to put up a Hall for the school costing Rs. 55000. U Po Thin of Shwegyin has given us his first instalment of Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund. Various sums of money being donations to the building fund from Rs. 5- to Rs. 3000- have been given to us to expedite the building operations. The munificence of U Ba Shin and U Po Thin as well as other donors is exemplary We wish them all prosperity health and a long life.

Examination Results. On the whole the results of the Terminal Examinations have been fair. The results of the A. V. Middle and High School Examinations for the last year have not been satisfactory. The reasons are many and various However, we may be able to achieve better results when we can work under better conditions and when parental co-operstion is cheerfully given.

At the end of the distribution of prizes, the Hon'ble the Minister for Education gave a short address in Burmese being followed by Mr, Bulkeley who spoke in English.

Mr. Bulkeley said that it gave him pleasure to speak on that occasion both because U Ba Lwin was an old pupil of his, and because he wished to show his appreciation of the good work being done by the Myoma Schools which were building up a great tradition in spite of serious handicap.

The speaker then asked that he might be allowed more particularly to address the students. He urged the boys and girls to embrace their persent opportunities, and he set before than three points for their codsideration—apparent grievances, and injustices the use of books and the value of clear thinking. More so in Burma than in the speaker's own country, the life of many a school child was soured by the seeling that it was being unjustly treated, to such he would say, let the undoubted blessing enjoyed cancel out supposed grievances; for one nursing a grievance was of little use to oneself and none to the world.

The value of a school library was irestimable; for the student learned of people and countries other than his own, and with a broadened mind could easier give-and take in after-contact with the ontside world.

Touching the necessity for clear thinking, Mr. Bulkeley recommended his young hearers to develop this power in and through their daily lessons. Up to a point examinations might be passed with the aid of memory alone, but the value of such learning was nil, because the modern world was more and more demanding clear thinking, and no one lacking this capacity could hope to rise to any position of responsibility.

Concluding the speaker wished them, individually and collectively, a prosperous New Year and he urged all present to remember the exhortation of the Most Rev. Aletawya Sayadaw to again merit by subscribing to the cost of the new school buildings.

U Kyaw Myint having returned thanks on behalf of the Committee of Management a Pageant from Burmese History was staged by the Scholars; and with the Myoma Song, specially composed by Nandawashe Saya Tin, the proceedings terminated.

The Central Budget.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS.

SURPLUS OF LAKHS.

New Delhi, Feb, 28: The budget presented to the Assembly to-day by Sir George Schuster for 1930-31 is of profound political and financial importance. It embodies an appeal from the British Government in respect of cotton duties and proposes fresh sources of taxation which may not only cover the present gap but may give a revenue to enable Provicial Governments to be better helped financially to work the new refroms. It proposes financially reforms to meet all new taxation. The proposals are the excise duty on kerosene is raised from one anna to one anna six pies and the import duty on kerosene is being reduced from 2 1/2 annas to 2 annas 3 pies. These proposals yield 35 lakhs. The import duty on sugar is raised by one and a half rupee per cwt. yielding 180 lakhs. Income tax and super tax on income of 15,000 and upwards is raised by a pie in the rupee and a corresponding increase is being made in supertax in all grades other than a flat rate of supertax on companies. This tax yields 70 lakhs. The silver duty is re-introduced at 4d. per pound, the full rebate being allowed for re-export of silver yielding 100 lakhs and the cotton duty is raised from 11 to 15 per cent, being a general level of revenue tariff yielding 125 lakhs. In addition to this if the Assembly approves an additional protective duty of 5 per cent would be levied on non-British cotton goods and there would be a separate tariff bill introduced for the purpose. The new taxation proposals leave the Finance Member a surplus of Rs. 70 lakhs.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH

The Finance Member's speech was listened to with keen interest by the Assembly throughout as it contained certain unique features. The Finance Member said the year 1928-29 instead of closing with a surplus of 30 lakhs closed with a deficit of 106 lakhs due to substantial deterioration in customs receipts, and after absorbing the whole of the revenue reserve fund left a net deficit of 32 lakhs.

The current year would be closed without a deficit by taking into account a windfall of 156 lakhs, being the sum held in suspence in the German liquidation account and which on the Hague Conference decision would now accrue to India.

Sir George Schuster declared that from a review of the past 3 years it was clear that the gap made by the final remission of provicial contributions had not been fully field by the normal growth of revenue and it was necessary to seek new sources.

As regards the estimates for the next year commercial conditions were unfavourable owing to the collapse of the American boom. Apart from this, recovery in India would be hampered by lack of confidence caused by political uncertainty. Without making a serious allowance for threats of civil disobedience it was necessary, he said, to face the accomplished fact that the attitude of the Independence Party in relation to the forthcoming constitutional revision had already created anxiety in commercial circles and seriously damaged Indian credit. These considerations made cautious estimates of revenue necessary, and even allowing a substantial increase in income tax and salt over the budget estimates of the current year the general improvement in tax revenue could not be put higher than 5 lakhs, while prospects in the main commercial services—railways and posts and telegraphs—necessitated allowing for deterioration of 99 lakhs.

Turning to expenditure the Finance Member distinguished between general administrative outgoings relating to the new essential demand for administrative work such as the grant for universities, for agricultural research and civil aviation and an inquiry committee which would cost a total of 146 lakhs and debt provisions showing an increase of interest on dead weight debt of 107 lakhs. There is to be special provision for bonus on post office case certificates of 38 lakhs with a view to follow sound principles of finance. There would be an increase in the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt of 27 lakhs in order to correct a mistake on the basis of which the rupee value of sterling loans incurred since 1923 had been calculated and also to allow reparation receipts in future to be credited to general revenue as further steps towards the aplication of sound financial principles and avoid extreme fluctuations in receipts from interest on the gold standard reserve. There would be a standard figure of revenue £1,600,000 under this head. If this was exceeded in any year one half of the surplus would be treated as revenue and one half credited to the equalisation found which could in case of necessity be drawn upon to make up the revenue to a standard figure in any year when it fell below this figure.

The Finance Member stressed the necessity of demonstrating at this time when unjustifiable debts were being cast on Indians credit her determination not only to meet her obligation but to build up reserves of unquestionable strength against them. He said "It is in my view of vital importance that at this stage in India's constitutional development when we stand at the threshold of a new constitutional advance nothing should be done which would suggest to the outside world that India's credit will be less carefully preserved in the future than in the past. This will prove sound economy and by improving the country's credit help materially to reduce the burden of interest which it will have to pay."

The problem was, continued the Finance Member, that by comparison with the current year they would be spending more 557 lakhs and there would be a net improvement on the main revenue heads of only 5 lakhs. Other things being equal the total gap to be filled was of 552 lakhs. Of this he proposed to meet 146 lakhs required for new services by economy in the civil estimates of 62 lakhs and reduction in military expenditure would not interfere with the execution of the modernisation programme of last year but meant immediate realization of the part of ultimate economics which were then promised.

Savings of 142 lakhs left a gap of 410 lakhs which was increased to 440 lakhs by the budget proposal to lower the export duty on rice by one quarter from 3 annas to annas 3 pies per maund, at an estimated loss of revenue of thirty lakhs. Sir George Schuster said this proposal was opportune as helping the cultivators of Burma who suffering from the fall of prices of rice and removed the disparity between India in export duty and that imposed by Saim.

The Finance Member gave his reasons for selecting various heads for new taxation and inter alia mentioned that he regarded the revenue from silver duty primarily a reinforcement of the general financial position of Government but also if other revenue estimates were realised as a measure which will give a margin of revenue to make a distribution to the provinces after the forthcoming statutory revision to give them funds which they require for nation buildings services.

Pantanaw News

The annual meeting of Pantanaw Literary association in conjunction with a farewell meeting to Dr. Lal, the Vice-President, was held in the premises of Co-operative bank at 7 p. m. on and March 1930. It was well attended and the Secretary read the annual report of the association He said that though there was a slight decrease of members, yet there was an appriceable increase in the habit of reading among public as was well testified by frequent discussions made on education and religion. Besides it was intended to furnish with vernacular papers for those who do not know the English

U Po Hme advised the association to request the supply of papers from those companies where news papers can be had free of charge. Among those present, U Ba Tun Myook, U Sein Pe, Mr. Ghose, U Nu and U Ohn Maung also gave some advises for the progress of the association.

Kohtatgyi Pagoda Festival

At the annual festival of Kohtatgyi Pagoda, U Kyaw and Daw Hla Gyi Peyadayaka of Kohtatgyi will give a reception to the public on the night of 12th March 1930 as has been done annually in the previous years. On the morning of 13th March food offerings will be made to the Pagoda and the visitors will be fed with monkinga. On the same morning the 4th anniversary of the opening of the image will be performed solemnising at the same time by firings of 108 canon shots. On the same day from 7 p.m. to 9 p. m. a lecture on chemistry and hygiene accompanied by practical demonstrations will be given by a lecturer of chemistry and the students of the Rangoon University College. From the 10th March to 13th March Hanmara Mg Nyun's troupe of puppet show will entertain the public.

INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

NOTICE

RIGHT OF OCCUPYING BEEF AND MUTTON STALLS IN THE MUNICIPAL MARKET

The right of occupying all the Beef Mutton and Offal stalls in the Municipal Market for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1930 will be disposed off on payment in advance of the following daily rent of the stalls:—

Beef stall No. 1	Rs. 2
do 2	Rs. 2
do 3 to 8	Re. 1 each.
Mutton stall No. 1	Rs. 1/4
do No. 2	Rs. 1/4
do 3 & 4	Annas 12 each.

4 offal stalls at Annas 8 per stall per day.

Persons desirous of taking up any of the above stalls are required to apply for the same under sealed cover addressed to the undersigned on or before the 20th 1930 accompanied by a receipted challan for Rs. 50 as earnest money. If there are more than one applications for the same stall it will be put up to auction in terms of payment of salami or premieum. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful applicants while in case of the successful licensee he will further be required to deposit within 3 days of the sale a sum of Rs. 25/- for each stall thus making the total deposit to Rs. 75 per stall which will be retained by the Municipal Committee for the due performence of the contract till the end of the expiry of the lease unless the same is forfeited at any time for any infrignment of the conditions of the license.

If the applicant fails to pay the deposit in full within 3 days of the sale or acceptance of his application the earnest money will be forfeited and the right will be resold or farmed out at the discretion of the Municipal Committee.

No application for reduction of the stall rent or salami will be considered under any circumstances.

No person will be allowed to take more than one beef or mutton stalls and that there should be at least a carcase of one animal on each stall when opened for sale.

In case any stall is closed for 7 consecutive days at any time the lease will be cancelled.

Further particulars can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Committee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an application without assigning any reason for the same.

Sd. MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law, President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein, 1st March 1930.

INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Notice

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 18th. March 1930 for the right of collecting fees from the following lease for the year commencing from the 1st. April 1930 and ending with the 31st. March 1931 :—

Particulars.	Earnest money to be deposited
"A" Daily collection from tray sellers in the Municipal Bazaar including the Fish stalls but excepting the rents or daily fees from the Main Bazaar No, 1, Pucca stalls, Meat stalls, Tea stalls, Charcoal stalls, Pork stalls, Vendor stalls, Betel stalls, Miscellaneous stalls, the kitchen and any other stalls that may be erected hereafter, (No drapery, rice and cutlery stalls will be allowed outside the permanent stalls)	Rs. 500
"B" Insein Municipal Cattle and Goat Slaughter House	Rs. 250

Tenders should be under separate covers for each of the above rights and must be accompanied by a receipted challan indicating that the earnest money required in each case has been duly credited into the Government Treasury Insein to the credit of the Insein Municipal Fund. Cash payment of the earnest money or application for adjustment of accounts will not be accepted under any circumstances. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers while in the case of successful tenderers it will be retained as security deposits for the due compliance of the conditions of this notice and of the agreements to be executed in respect of the above leases. Successful tenderers will further be required to furnish two sureties in each case to the satisfaction of the President, Insein Municipal Committee and to bear the cost of stamp papers and registration fees in this behalf.

One fifth of the tendered amount must be paid within three days from the date of commencement of the acceptance of the tender and the balance amount to be paid in eight consecutive monthly equal instalments commencing on or before the 5th, of May 1930 failing which the deposit and the amount already paid in respect of the leases concern will be forfeited ; the lease cancelled and reformed out of resold at the risk or the original successful tenderer.

No application for reduction of the fees offered will be considered under any circumstances.

Further particulars with regard to these leases can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Comittee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an offer without assigning any reason for the same,

Sd MAUNG E MAUNG,
M. A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President.
Insein. Insein Municipal
1st, March 1930. Committee.

BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL, SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the undersigned not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the canditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted.

T. F. OWENS.
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
Burma Govt : Medical School,
Rangoon,

RANGOON,
5th March 1930.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools,
Sinbyugyun.

Serious Floods In South Of France.

VILLEMUR ISOLATED.

INHABITANTS CROUCHING ON ROOFS.

Toulouse, March 4.

Hitherto twenty presons are know to have perished in the floods which are spreading. The outlook is very serious. The village of Castres is completely submerged.

The Mayor's house and other buildings have collapsed in Villemur, which is isolated. The inhabitants are visible crouching on the roofs and desperately signalling for aid, but hitherto it is impossible to reach many of them.

DEATH ROLL NOW ESTIMATED AT 100

Paris, March 5.

Over forty persons are hitherto known to have perished in the floods, including seven soldiers who were engaged in rescue work in the neighbourhood of Albi. The death roll is unofficially estimated at 100.

A dam has burst nere Moissac and the waters have overflown into fresh areas.

Don't envy the Vitality of Youth—HAVE IT!

YOU know how the requirements of modern times exact their quota of energy from your constitution. You are apt to lose the sprightly step and clear eye of youth, so that when you see one of the younger generation full of vitality and joyousness, don't be envious, for science has come to your aid to rebuild in you also the vitality that is lost in keeping pace with modern times.

A famous English chemist discovered long ago the means of extracting the vital strength-giving elements from malted barley and wheat and combining them with full-cream English cows' milk. This rich, perfectly-balanced food is Horlick's Malted Milk.

No longer envy the vigour of youth—start drinking Horlick's regularly and you will feel the renewed vigour of manhood coursing through your system—the more you drink, the stronger you become, and the vitality which is created and is not needed at the moment is stored up within your body awaiting a call when occasion demands.

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Five-Powers Naval Conference.

HEADS OF DELICATIONS MEET.

Rugby, March 4.

The French Ambassador, M. de Fleuriau, attended a meeting of the heads of delegations to the Naval Conference, which was held at St. James's Palace this morning. When the meeting was arranged last week it was hoped that the French delegation would by now be in London and that to-day's meeting would be able to consider the report of the Experts Committee on methods of ascertaining the naval tonnage of the Powers represented at the Conference.

The report sets out a scheme establishing a series of categories of ships which is regarded as a compromise between the British desire to limit tonnage by categories and the French proposal that there should be limitation by global tonnage allowing freedom for apportionment as between the different classes of ships. The export recommend as the main categories of battleships, aeroplane carriers, cruisers mounting guns of more than six-inch calibre, cruisers with guns of six inch or less, destroyers and submarines. In the case of France and Italy classes of light cruisers and destroyers are to be reckoned as a single category.

The experts' report on vessels exempt from inclusion in any category is also complete and since the last formal meeting of the heads of delegations, the experts have made good progress in the examination of questions regarding special ships. Certain questions of principle, however, have been reserved for decision by the chiefs of the delegations. The problem of determining measures to be taken to carry out the unanimous desire of all the delegations to humanise the operations of the submarine in war is still under expert consideration. Certain questions in connection with the problem were considered yesterday by the British Commonwealth delegation.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FISRT COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY.

London, March 4.

There are sigus of a re-awakening of the Naval Conference to full life to-day and the beautiful spring-like weather has encouraged a feeling of optimism.

The delegations, in a communique, refer to activities in the near future and state that the heads of the delegations met and have arranged a meeting of the First Committee on Thursday to consider the report of the Experts Sub-Committee.

It is hoped that the French will be able officially to attend Thursday meeting.

The experts, who have reported on the method of ascertaining tonnage, will begin to-morrow consideration of submarines.

MR. STIMSON ILL

Rugby, March 4.

The leader of the United States delegation to the London Naval Comference was unable to attend this morning the meeting of the head of the delegation as he was confined with a cold to his house at Stanmore. His place was taken by Mr. Gibson. The French Ambassador in the absence of the delegation, attended the meeting of the First Committee.

The Conference will held on Thursday next to consider the report already summitted to them by their Expert Sub-Committee. The heads of the delegations will meet on Friday.

MONYWA NEWS

A correspondent from Monywa writes:—

The finals of the U Po Thaw Challenge Cup Tennis Tournament came off on the 2nd March '30. The rivals were U Ohn Pe teacher, Aided National High School, Monywa, and U Po Hti of the local Buddhist High School. It was played in the Court of the Orient Club with U Ba Saw, Asst. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Monywa, as umpire. An eager crowd of spectators filled the benches and both the players, to do them justice, justified their reputation.

But from the outset it was clear that U Ohn Pe was easily superior to his opponent. The game consisted of three sets. In the first set Saya U Ohn Pe won 6 games against U Po Hti's 4. In the second the score was 7 against 5. In the last U Ohn Pe's pounding strokes discomfited his adversary the score being 6 against 2.

With this the game ended and the prize, a beautiful silver cup, was awarded to U Ohn Pe by Mrs. Seymour the wife of the Deputy Commissioner. It may be said in this connection that for his experience of 3 seasons U Ohn Pe plays extraordinarily well. He bids fair, in the long run, to compete successfully for an All-Burma Tennis Singles Championship.

The National High School can be firstly proud of its victory.

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Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

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(Government Certified Public Auditor.)
PRINCIPAL.

Wanted Chancellor V. Ex-Chancellor

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, need apply.

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council.
Minbu.

HEATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN MR. SNOWDEN AND MR. CARCHILL

London, March 4.

The House of Commons was enlivened to-day by heated exchanges between Mr Snowden and Mr. Churchill after the former had said that he was not prepared to anticipate the Budget statement by referring to the silk trade duties.

Mr. Churchill said that it was the Chancellor's duty to give a better reason for persisting in his attitude of spiteful contumely.

Mr. Snowden retorted: "Were I guilty of spiteful coutumely, you would find a precedent in your spitefully reimposing the McKenna duties."

Mr. Churchill asked why Mr. Snowden refused to receive trade deputations before the Budget.

Mr. Snowden retorted: "Because I do not find so much enjoyment as Mr. Churchill in airing my views."

Mr. Churchill was very much irritated and drew the Speaker's attention to the Minister's refusal to discharge his duties in an orderly manner.

The Speaker called the next question, but before replying to it, Mr. Snowden leaned across the table towards Mr. Churchill and said: "I do not need to be lectured by the Right Hodourable Gentleman about the proper discharge of my deuties."

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ကြော်ငြာစာ။

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C. M. L. Scott.

ခေအု ဒုတိယရေဝန်၊

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ထျော်ရေး ၁၂ ဒဲ၊

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QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

The following questions were asked during the recent session of the Burma Legislative Council.—

Destruction of Fields by Floods.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse: Is the Government aware that owing to the insufficiency of culverts under the railway line in the Myittha Township. Kyaukse District, that a lot of fields thereabouts suffer damage through floods very frequently? If so, what does the Government propose to do to relieve the distress of the cultivators.

If not, why not.

The Finance Member: The alleged damage by floods has not been reported to Government. The question of the action to be taken by Government has therefore not arisen.

Reduction of Taxes and Postponement Of the Collection of Land Revenue.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse: Is the Government aware that applications were made to the Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse, and the Commissioner, Mandalay, by cultivators and landowners of the Kyaukse District for reduction of taxes and collection of land revenue due on their holdings in June 1930, as their crops are very poor and the paddy market is very much down this year and there are practically no buyers of paddy? What action, if any, has the Government taken on these petitions?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. In view of the answer to the first part, the second part of the question does not arise.

Shwethayoung Pagoda Wuttagan Lands in Kyaukse Town.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse: Is the Government aware that the exact descriptions and measurements of the wuttagan lands dedicated to the Shwethayoung Pagoda, Kyaukse town by the late King Anawratha of Burma were inscribed on the stone pillar left by him on the Shwethayoung hill and are still in evidence there.

If so, is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of returning these dedicated lands to the pagoda trustees of the Shwethayoung pagoda to be held in trust for the said pagoda? If not, why not?

The Finance Member. The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

In view of the answer to the first part, the second part of the question does not arise.

Failure of Crops in the Kyaukse District.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse: Is the Government aware that owing to scarcity of rain in the Kyaukse District during the last cultivating season crops failed to a very great extent in that district? Does the Government intend to afford relief to the cultivators of the Kyaukse District who had to suffer thereby by relieving them of the duty of paying taxes for their holdings for that year or reducing the amount of the demand of taxes on them or by any other means? If not, why not?

The Finance Member: Government has no precise information on the subject.

The application of the ordinary rules and directions regarding the remission of land revenue adequately meet the situation.

Destruction of Paddy Fields by Rats in the Kyaukse District.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse: How many acres of paddy land suffered in the Kyaukse District through damage of crops raised thereon by rats nibbling at them during the last paddy season? Does the Government intend to afford relief to the people affected thereby by relieving them of the obligations to pay taxes for the lands so damaged or at least what relief does the Government intend to afford to the people affected thereby?

The Finance Member: Government understands that the area totally destroyed is about 128 acres and that the crops have been damaged over about 3,300 acres.

The application of the ordinary rules and directions regarding remisoion will adequately meet the situation.

Nwetame Canal Minbu District

U Pan Minbu: Is the Government aware that the cultivators of the area have repaired at their cost the Nwetame Canal in Salin Sub-division and that the canal has been serving the interest of the cultivators satisfactorily?

Is it not a fact that the cultivators desire the canal to be recognised by the Government and has applied for the same?

Will the Government please state what action has been taken in the matter?

The Finance Member: Government is aware that the Nwetame Canal has been repaired by the cultivators and has no information that it is not working satisfactory. It has been decided to declare the Canal to be a village canal under Section 3 (2) of the Burma Canal Act, 1905, and the Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects has under consideration draft rules, framed under Section 49 of that Act, for the management of the canal.

Central Co-operative Bank, Limited Pakokku.

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce: Will Government state whether the old Committee of Pakokku District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, has submitted an appeal to the Government in connection with the forced liquidation of the Pakokku Bank?

The Minister for Forests: The reply is in the affirmative.

U Ba Pe [Burmese Chamber of Commerce]: If so, will Government lay on the table a copy of the appeal and state the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken on the various points raised in the appeal?

The Minister for Forests: The Financial Commissioner Transferred Subjects will dispose of the appeal against the ordr for winding up of the Bank in exercise of the authority delegated to him under section 45 [5] of the Burma Co-oprative Societies Act, 1927. The matter is still sub judice and therefore the information asked for cannot be give.

Small Commission of Headmen in the Pakokku District

U Me Pakokku West: Is the Government aware that there are many thugyis in the Pakokku District who do not get sufficient commission for the purpose of their livelihood? If so, does the Government intend to afford relief to them by increasing their commission or by any other means that may be suitable for their relief? If not, why not?

The Home Member: The Hon. Member is referred to a previous answer given to his question.

Records of Revenue Cases

Mr. E. P. Pillai West Rangoon, Indian: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the records of Revenue Case No. 20 of 1927-28 of the Office of the Township Officer, West Bassein. No. 22 of 1927-28 of the Office of the Subdivisional Officer, Bassein, No. 166 of 1927-28 of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner Bassein Revenue Appeal No. 107-L of 1928-29 of the office of the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, and Revenue Revision No. 39 of 1928 of the Office of the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects), Burma?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

Revision of pay of Revenue Surveyors.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse: [a] Will the Government please state whether orders have been passed for increasing the pay of Revenue Surveyors?

(b) If not yet, when will the orders be passed?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply given to a question asked by the Hon. Member for Thaton on February 14, 1930.

Use Of Canal Embankments In The Kyaukse District By Cattle.

U Sein Ba Kyaukse: (a) Is the Government aware that in the irrigated area of the Kyaukse District there are no regular roads for the cattle to go from village to village or to the fields except along the embankments?

(b) If so, why cannot the cattle be allowed to go along one side of the embankment which is not used for vehicular traffic, when there is no rain?

The Finance Member: [a] Government has no precise information on the subject.

[b] The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to section 78 [11] of the Burma Canal Act, 1905, and to Rule 54 of the Rules under the Act. Government has no information that permission under Rule 54 is unreasonably withheld.

Land in West Bassein Township

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: is the Government aware that one Ramzan Ali and the brother Marwali cleared an area of about 100 acres in Wunthe and Layaung Kwun, Leingo Oksu No. 46, West Bassein Township, and brought considerable portions under cultivation at a large cost?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is the Government aware that before they entered on the lands, they on March 19, 1927, applied to the Township Officer, West Bassein, for permission to clear the said land and the said officer said that any one could work Government waste land and that no permission was necessary?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is the Government aware that of the whole land cleared, two pieces, namely, Holding No. N3 of 1927-28 of Wunthe Kwin, area 43.66 acres and Holding No. N10 of 1927-28 of La-yaung Kwin, area 7.20 acres were actually assessed to land revenue in the name of Ramzan Ali in the year 1917-28 and the revenue was paid by him?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is the Government aware that after the land was so cleared and brought under cultivation, the Grazing Ground Officer went to these kwins and recommended that a grazing ground be constituted comprising most of the area cleared by Ramzan Ali?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Will the Government state what was the evidence of the Ywathugyi and the report of the Township Officer, regarding the proposal of the Grazing Ground Officer?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is it not true that the ywathugyi Ko Aung Ba deposed that the portion which was worked by Ramzan Ali is very low-lying land and it will be very hard even for buffalos to graze on the said land and that his land adjoins a great deep yo and that the villagers want his land to be included in the grazing ground owing to jealousy and for no useful purpose?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon Indian: Did not the Township Officer recommend that Ramzan Ali's land be excluded from the grazing ground?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Does the Government consider the report of the Subdivisional Officer and the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, justified by the evidence on record?

The Finance Member: In view of the answer to the above question, this question does not arise.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: What is the area of the grazing ground and cattle path that have been formed for the five villages of Payagon, Kyettuywe, Annagon. Wunthe and Layaung?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: What was the total number of cattle of those villages at the time the grazing ground was formed?

The Finance Mmeber: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is such a large grazing ground necessary for such a small number of cattle?

The Finance Member: In view of the answer to the above question, this question does not arise.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: When was the order of the Deputy Commissioner communicated to Ramzan Ali? Was it before or after the land was cultivated in April and May 1928?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is it true that Ramzan Ali was not allowed to reap the crop sown by him and that the same was sold by public auction and the sale proceeds credited to Government?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Does the Government agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, when he says that "these men only cultivated last year and no doubt re-imbursed themselves by the sale of paddy"? Can a cultivator re-imburse his expenses of clearing by the sale of a single year's crop?

The Finance Member: As the proceedings have not come before Government, Government is not in position to express any opinion in the matter.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is the Government aware that the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects) dismissed the application of Ramzan Ali for revision without calling for the records of the Lower Courts, but only considering the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and the Comissioner?

The Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Will the Government say what percentage of cases before the said Financial Commissioner, such procedure of disposing of cases is followed by the said Officer?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Does the Government approve of the procedure?

The Finance Member: Government has no reason to believe that the discretion vested in the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects) is exercised improperly.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian Has any part of the grazing ground since been made over to any villager for the purpose of cultivation?

The Finance Member: Government has no information on the subject.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Does Government propose to take any action with a view to redress the grievance of Ramzan Ali and his brother?

The Finance Member: If Ramzan Ali and his brother considered themselves aggrieved it is open to them to move Government or the proper authority to take action. Until Government is so moved, it does not propose to take action.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Is the Government prepared to consider the feasibility of restoring to him the two holdings for which he actually paid land revenue in the year 1927-28?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer to the above question.

Mr. E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Has the Government issued any special instruction to Revenue Officers of the province with regard to lands cleared or sought to be cleared by Indians? If so, will the Government place those instructions on the table of this House?

The Finance Member: The answer in the negative.

Indian States Business Group

TO INVESTIGATE STATES' COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES

London, March 4.

Sir Gilbert Vyle is chairman of the Indian States Business Group which has been newly formed for the purpose of investigating the commercial and economic possibilities of the States with a view to increasing British trade. At a meeting of the Group to-day, Mr. Keshava Iyengar, the new Trade Commissioner for Mysore, outlined the successive stages of Mysore's industrial development, described projects for further expansion and said that Mysore could exchange in large measure tropical products in demand for manufacturing processes in the West for imports of machinery and other equipment for her industrial development.

Burmese Free Dispensary.

The following is a list of Burmese Doctors who will distribute medicine to the patients free of charge at the Burmese Free Dispensary :—No. 171 Lanmadaw, Rangoon. (1) Sunday Saya U Lu Lay and Saya Thin Oliphant Street (2) Monday Saya Ko Aung Dun and Saya Sein 3 Tuesday Saya U Nay U and Saya Tun [4] Wednesday, Saya Tok, Lanmadaw and Aryuwattana Saya Sein. (5) Thursday, Saya Thein, Pazundaung and Padetha Saya Tok. (6) Friday, Saya Lwin and Saya U Kyaw Han, Oliphant Street [7] Saturday, Saya U Shwe Zin Lanmadaw and Saya Ko Ba Thin.

The abovenamed doctors will be in attendance every morning between 8 a. m. to 12 noon and for every evening Saya U Ba Thin and Aryuwattana Saya Sein will attend the patients.

The mofussil patients are advised to write to the undersigned mentioning the nature and particulars of the disease and special attention in matters of diet and treatment will be given.

A Volanteer Meeting

The meeting of the Volanteer Association will be held at Thadu Kyaung, Kemmendine at 12 noon on Sunday the 11th March 1930. All the members of the association are cordially invited to attend.

AGENDA

[1] To decide about the old uniforms.
[2] To discuss the location of the association.
[3] Miscellaneous questions.

[N. B. Those who are desirous of joining the association must be between 15 and 40 years of age, but advice can be given by one.

U WITHUDA
Hon. Secretary
Thadu Kyaung
Kemmendine.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a. m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 47925.00 cft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President,
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu.
The 3rd March 1930.

12 21 26

CROP FORECASTS

Continued from last Sunday issue

United Province 8.9 per cent.—The total area under both early autumn and late winter rice is now estimated at 6,825,000 acres 59,000 acres being in the Rampur State, as against 7,076,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 1,516,000 tons (5000 tons being in the Rampur State), as against 1,18,000 tons last year—an increase of 37 per cent. As already reported in the December forecast, the crop has suffered severely from insufficient rains; and the season, though much better than last year, was unfavourable to both early and late varieties. Taking both the varieties together, the average outturn for the province as a whole is estimated at 60 per cent of the normal, as against 40 per cent last year.

The area and yield of hot weather rice, which is now being sown, are conventionally estimated at 21,000 acres and 7,000 tons

The total are and yield of all kinds of rice in the province thus amount to 6,846,000 acres and 1,523,000 tons, respectively, as against 7,096,000 acres and 1,110,000 tons in the preceding year.

Central Provinces and Berar 7.2 per cent.—As reported in December last, the area is estimated at 5,827,000 acres 373,000 acres being in three Feudatory States, as against 6,199,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 1,885,000 tons 122,000 tons being in the Feudatory States), as compared with 1,647,000 tons in 1928-29, or an increase of 11 per cent. The average outturn for the province is, as reported in the December forecast. 114 per cent of the normal, as against 95 per cent. last year.

Assam 5.5 per cent.—The area under winter rice is estimated at 3,266,000 acres, as against 3,645,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 10 per cent. The yield is estimated at 1,150,000 tons as compared with 1,349,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 15 per cent. Heavy rains and high floods in the beginning of the season greatly interfered with the cultivation and growth of the crop. But later on, the weather improved and greatly benefited the crop. Some damage was done by floods, drought, hailstorms and insects in places. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 88 per cent of the normal, as against 90 per cent last year.

The area and yield of summer rice, which is now being sown, are conventionally estimated at 192,000 acres and 85,000 tons.

Adding to the above figures, the estimates for the autumn rice, given in the second forecast issued in December last and reproduced in the appended table, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice (autumn, winter and summer) in Assam are 4,233,000 acres and 1,421,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 4,710,000 acres and 1,679,000 tons last year.

Bombay 4.2 per cent.—The area and yield of late spring or rabi. rice of Bombay are estimated at 17,000 acres and 7,000 tons, as against 19,000 acres and 9,000 tons last year.

Adding the figures for autumn rice given in the December forecast and reproduced in the appended table, the total area and yield of both kinds of rice in Bombay including Sind and Indian States are 3,303,000 acres and 1,321,000 tons, as against 3,551,000 acres and 1,641,000 tons last year.

Coorg 0.1 per cent. The area is estimated at 83,000 acres, practically the same as last year. The yield is estimated at 53,000 tons, as against 49,000 tons last year. The crop is reported to be good.

Hydrabad 1 per cent.—The area so far reported is 460,000 acres, as compared with 992,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 54 per cent. The yield is now estimated at 155,000 tons, as against 403,000 tons in 1928-29. The decline in yield besides being due to the decrease in area is also attributed to unfavourable weather at the time of maturity of the early crop. The late crop is still being sown in some districts and is being transplanted, weeded and irrigated in others; and its condition is reported to be fair.

Mysore 9.8 per cent.—The area now reported is 718,000 acres, as against 705,000 acres last year. The yield so far reported comes to 206,000 tons, as compared with 195,000 tons in 1928-29.

Baroda (o 3 per cent).—The area and yield are estimated at 192,000 acres and 33,000 tons, as compared with 201,000 acres and 60,000 tons last year.

Exports.—The figures below state the total quantity of rice (both in the husk and not in the husk) exported from British India to foreign countries by sea in the last five calendar years :—

Year	From Burma	From Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	From Madras Bombay and Sind	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1925	2,145,200	197,400	126,800	2,469,400
1926	2,062,800	119,200	161,900	2,343,900
1927	1,956,500	116,400	153,500	2,226,400
1928	1,508,400	104,500	180,800	1,793,700
1929	1,754300	126,000	167,600	2,047,900

The principal foreign countries to which exports were directed are shown in the table below (the figures represent rice not in the husk):—

Countries to which exported	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	93,200	73,100	55,100	33,100	38,100
Germany	446,700	257,600	318,200	282,600	271,300
Netherlands	107,300	108,200	89,000	65,600	111,200
Belgium	13,900	6,900	7,100	8,100	23,000
Arabia	40,200	38,400	51,100	49,400	56,900
Ceylon	429,900	430,100	426,400	415,700	436,500
Straits Settlements	208,900	228,600	197,800	167,400	205,500
Sumatra	83,300	85,000	127,400	100,600	126,200
Java	42,900	100,900	15,300	10,400	93,900
China	73,400	253,000	159,300	50,200	65,400
Japan	270,100	108,200	186,100	22,900	14,100
Mauritius	60,700	53,300	64,400	58,200	52,300
Cuba	79,100	119,900	119,400	68,300	90,400
Australia and New-Zealand.	20,300	20,100	18,700	9,700	6,500

The coastwise exports from Burma to Indian ports in the last five calendar years were:—

	Tons
1925	1,229,300
1926	650,310
1927	1,077,500
1928	1,275,100
1929	1,013,000

Rice Crop in Foreign Countries.—From information specially obtained in this Department it appears that the area and yield of the 1929 riee crop in the seven inner provinces of Siam are now estimated at 3,593,000 acres and 2,575,000 tons. The exportable surplus is placed at 1,375,000 tons. The area estimates of the rice crop of Formosa for 1922 1,401,000 acres and 32,787,000 bushels (927,000 tons.

From the latest available bulletin published by the international Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the estimates of the 1929 rice crop of the United States of America are 893,000 acres and 808,000 tons of rough rice, showing a decrease of 9 per cent in area and 7 per cent in yield as compared with the 1928 crop. In Italy, the area and yield of rouuh rice are 339,000 acres and 663,000 tons. In Korea, the estimates of the 1929-30 crop are placed at 3,899,000 scres and 2,455,000 tons of rough rice, as compared with 3,720,000 acres and 2,405,000 tons in 1928-29. The area aud yield of rice in Java and Madura are 8,449,000 acres and 4,821,000 tons of rough rice. In Japan, the area and yield for 1929 are estimated at 7,847,000 acres and 10,389,000 tons of rough rice respectively.

AFGHANISTAN UNDER KING NADAR KHAN

COUNTRY'S PROGRESS UNDER NEW REGIME

According to a message from Constantinople, King Nadir Shah is seriously ill and Amanullah is on his way to Constantinople ready to return to Afghanistan if circumstances are propitions. It will be recalled that a few days ago it was stated that Amanullah had left Rome "on his way to Afghanistan."

A picture of Afghanistan, which does not suggest that things are shaping in such a direction is painted by the 'Statesman's special correspondent in Peshawar in a supplementary article to that published on 20th.

He says that King Nadir Shah has a keen sense of the responsibilities that devolve upon him and his Government and he is pursuing successfully both his internal and foreign policies.

Foreign policy, which he recognizes as the key to successful administration, is one of uniform conciliation. The King, it is stated desires to be perfectly impartial in his dealings with Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION

According to Afghan residents here King Nadir Shah is seriously ill and the ex-Court doctor here has been urgently summoned to Kabul.

Members of Amanullah's family living here expect that Amanullah is prepared to return to Afghanistan it circumstances are propitious.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Conciliatory Attitude Of Afghan King.

The political chess-board of Afghanistan has always attracted some of the foremost players from the rank and file of British diplomats and the task has invariably fallen to the lot of members of the Indian Civil or political Service; for none but those who are acquainted with the complications of Anglo-Afghan politics can handle the affairs satisfactorily.

And the King of Afghanistan in his turn had had to be shrewd enough to cope with the many and multifarious problems arising out of the position of his country as a buffer between the two great Powers British India and Soviet Russia.

There are always attractions and pursuasions arising out of the rival diplomacies of Afghanistan's neighbours, but the calm judgment of the Afghan King is the deciding factor in all such circumstances and is an invaluable asset to the nation.

The present King of Afghanistan is an experienced and nature ruler, He embodies in person all the stages of Afghanistan's political evolution and is therefore the most varsatile person to run successfully the internal and foreign policy of his troubled country. I know that he has keen sense of the responsibilities that develove upon him and his Government on account of the peculiar position in which they are situated, and these feeling have already been voiced by the King's brother, Shah Wali Khan, Minister in London, who, in an interview stated to Reuter's representative that they want to be perfectly impartial it their dealings with Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

STRICT CONTROL

Here is the key to successful administration. King Nadir Shah's foreign policy is one of uniform conciliation and a strict control of the "Revolutionary" spirit which he found its way among a section of young Afghans during the reign of the ex-King. In fact this spirit was encouraged by Amanullah for at times he himself gave vent to revolutionary ideals in public gatherings.

Not long before the last revolt, the ex-King while speaking at a grand durbar at Paghman said: I am an Inqilbi Revolutionary King I want revolution believe me I am a Red King. One cannot understand precisely what necessity he had politically in instilling this dangerous spirit among his young followers, and what political advantage could Afghanistan achieve by such harangues. The fact is however apparent that the Bolshevik theory of footing in the raw imagination of the Afghan youth and though the position of the King was being undermined by his encouragement of such a spirit, he enjoyed the satisfaction of being able in this way to frighten the British Government with the hightmare of a Sovietized Afghanistan.

As later events showed, however, it will be long before Socialistic and Communistic ideas find a successful run in the administration of Afghanistan.

RELIGIOUS ATMOSPHERE

King Nadir Shah has to tackle this problem, but it is not a hard nut to creak for such a party is net yet strong enough to be formidable. There is another party who move between absolute monarchy and the Republic, and are in favour of constitutional monarchy but apart from the fact that such a Government cannot be successful in Afghanistan, the party itself counts but few young men, and has no following among the masses.

So far as internal administration is concerned King Nadir Shah, therefore is not faced with any difficulty whatsoever. He is trying to placate the tribesmen under a religious atmosphere, and in the meantime strenthen the Army, the police and the law.

It must be remembered that any disturbance of the peace and the prevalence of civil war in Afghanistan does have its repurcussion on the tribal country under British administration for most of them belong by blood and family ties to the same group beyond as the border and during such a commotion of peace these tribes receive inuitations and pursuasions for a common action. The sympathy often goes with their kith and kin beyond the border and to restrict the translation of this sympathy into action is a task of great magnitude and involves anxiety ferbearance and tact. Thus is the reason why the authorities on this side feel equally anxious whenever there is a disturbance in Afghanistan.

King Nadir Shah has realized through long experience that it is necessary for the Afghan King to be in direct touch with the tribesand to be accessible to them without any extermediary, He is therefore very popular among them. He known that upon these tribes depends the peace of Afghanistan and they should not be alinated on any account.

SOCIAL LIFE

European Dress At A Discount

A comparison of the social life of the Afghan capital on 23rd Feb. with that of two years ago presents a marked difference, Kabul was once a city where the police and orders to see that every inhabitant of the town was dressed in clothes cut after European fashion pyjamas and turbans were not worn, shabby clothes disallowed. On 23rd Feb. presents another spectacle. The Kabulis have discarded or rather they have been forced to discard their European clother as speedily and effectively as they had clung to them. It is an irony of late which they could not help.

There is a general feeling of depression and poverty among the masses. Many fine buildings have been destroyed and property looted It is said that whenever an exquisite Persian carpet fell in to the hands of the invaders they could not tolerate its possession by one single man, so they used to cut it into many equal pieces and distributed it among themselves. No only the furniture and other valuables of houses were stolen, but the doors the windows and window panes as well were taken away by the rebels. It was a perfect reign of terror that lasted for 10 long months in Kabul.

Women were closed in the houses, praying and beseeching the help of God; casting away—and some actually buried—their European clothes, and putting on the old familiar pyjamas and skirts in true Afghan style. These conditions continued until the conquest of Kabul by Shahwali Khan and the establishment of the present Government. But even now the former liberty and gaiety is extinct.

The women with all the desire for European dress and etiquette are in strict purdah, and those who have to move out of their homes cannot do so without beingveiled from head to foot. Girls schools have been closed indefinitely and there is no prospect of their being reopened for some time.

OUTLOOK CHANGED

The men folk have also completely changed their former outlook in life. Kabul where formerly not a bearded face was seen, is no full of beard—and she cannot overlook the fact that almost all are black—which means that the tribal and premitive ideas are prevailing and whether a man likes it or not he has to submit.

It is a peculiar sight to see one's former acquaintance who used to be clean shaven some time ago with a heavy beard and one cannot but mistake them at first sight Turbans or Astrakancaps have taken the place of hats, and payjamas and long flowing robes that of a well-cut lounge suit.

The question naturally arises in one's mind what are the causes for this change and sudden submission of the Western modes of dress, etc., to those of a primitive nature. Is it because the inhabitants of Kabul prefer the old ways to the new or because the old fashions have been forced upon them?

In my opinion they have been forced to adopt their former ways of living on account of the fact that the intelligentsia of Afganistan is in such a minority and the really modern thinkers so few that could not stand and hold their own against the on-rush of "on-changers.",

But the spirit of modernism already instilled is there. It is not dead. It is struggling against very heavy odds and will regain with renewed vigour its former glory. I should call the present relapse a retreat, nor is it a defeat. It is to my knowledge "Reculer pour mieux sauter."

Legislative Assembly.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

New Delhi, March 7. The lobbies were full of excitement this morning as the publication of Mr. Ghandhi's letter coincided with a censure motion in the House by the Nationalists against the Executive Concil for its irresponsibility. The President announced the order in which the voting on demands would be taken up as the result of an arrangement among party lerders. He stated Mr. Kelkar would move a cut against the Executive Council which occupies the whole of-day. To-morrow the Indepcndents will move a cut against the Army to discuss the question of general military policy, particularly inaction by Government on the Sandhurst Committee's report. On Monday, two hours will be given to the new Swaraj group to discuss any question they intended to raise. The rest of Monday will be devoted to discussion of "cut under the Finance Department by the European group to raise the question of retrenchment. On Tuesday, two hours will be given to the Central Muslim party to raise a question regarding the Central Committee's report, but the President had not been able to understand how that would be relevant to any of the demands for grants. He therefore, looked forward to meeting the leaders or parties to-day. The rest of Tuesday will be given to unattached members to discuss any question they might wish to raise. Intimation of subjects must reach the President in time.

THE CENSURE MOTION

Mr. Kelkar moved that the demand under the head Executive Council be reduced to Re. 1.

The President; Then what would Executive Council do?

Mr. Kilkar: That is their look out. (Laughter.) Why should they be irresponsible to the Legislature?

Mr. Kelkar pointed out that Mr. Gandhi's eleven demands were not exhaustive but illustrative, and Mr. Gandhi had in effect said: "If you meet these illustrative demands. it would show a certain change in the angle of vision of Government.

Proceeding, Mr. Kelkar said Mr. Gandhi's demands, all the eleven of them, like prohibition, reduction, in land revenue and military expenditure, were not fantastic but were some of the items of good government, which, if refused, would only mean that there was no change of heart in the Government. Good government was no substitute for self-Government, in which the people must get a chance through their representatives to carry out the national will. A nation might be wrong in its view but could claim the right even to make mistakes, if mistakes there must be. But on India the Legislature was controlled by the Executive in respect of initiative, procedure and ballot allotment of days for sessions. Practically, there was a monopoly of time for official business, the order of business being their exclusive right, for example, in respect of money bills. In responsible government, the Legislature could collectively have its revenge against the Executive by sending the Cabinet into the wilderness, as French Cabinets had been scattered like nine pins at short intervals. In India the Executive Government understood responsibility in the sense of power, and the nation therefore felt humiliated because Legislatures, with even elected majorities, had no power, no initiative, and national policies were expressed only to be frustrated by the obstinacy of the Executive. The claim for responsible government arose through this humiliation. Under the recent constitution, the ultimate authority and power were in the hands of the Secretary of State, whose Council in London was eye-wash. Who could forget that Lord Birkenhead did not know who was Paranjpye? The substance of India's claim for responsible government was that the Secretary of State's office should be abolished and the Secretary of States powers should be transferred to the Indian Government which be a national Government and Indianised and made responsible. (Applause.)

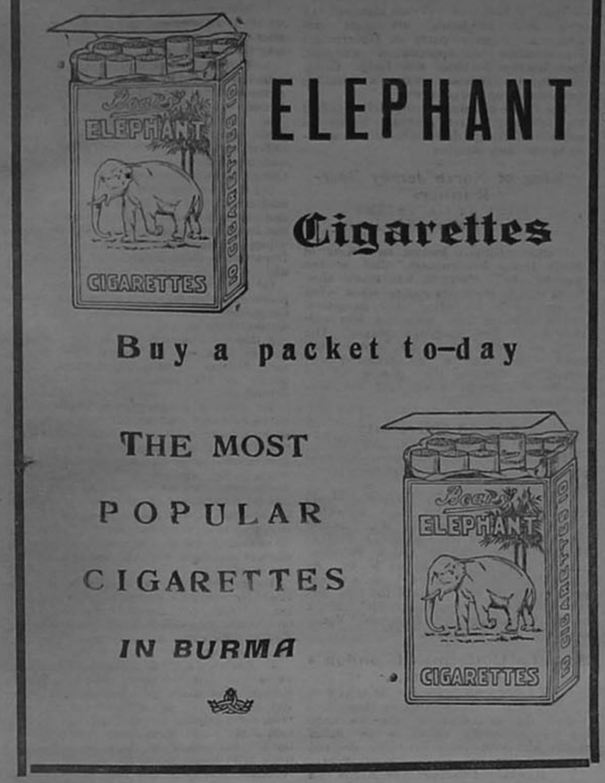
Indianisation was wanted not only because it was the birthright of the sons of the soil to run the administration of their country, but in the interests of economy.

Concluding, Mr. Kelkar, addressing the Treasury benches, said: "You may be very estimable gentlemen as individuals, I know you possess a high sense of duty, but that duty is still to an absentee taskmaster 6,000 miles away. Don't you ever feel like demanding releases from the absentee overlord and coming into direct relationship of honest responsibikty to the Indian people themselves? Don't you feel the urge of statesmanship is enough to put you on your matter and offer a challenge and exchange places with your critics and opponents? If that be so it is your duty as much as ours to fight with the Home Government to make the Executive Council really responsible to the Indian nation. If you fail in that you will be unfaithful to your trust. By making the Government of India responsible you would be only ministering to your own honour and self-respect. The nation is up in arms. It has struck its tents and is marching with the music of hope in its ears and the strength of confidence in its feet. Dominion status and independence somehow seem intermingled on the horizon. But which of them should be cherished or accepted by the Indian nation depends upon the alertness and alacrity you show in your duty."

Munshi Ishwar Saran, supporting the censure cut, asked what the Executive Council had done in the matter of education for the people of India, whom they professed to hold in trust. And, after their inactivity to keep them literate, they to day used that very illiteracy as an argument against the grant of self-government to the country. Both civil and military expenditure had been mounting up year by year and Government held no hope for its reduction. This they could not do if there had been an Executive responsible to the Legislature. The speaker held that, if the finances of the country were any test of Government, then the Executive Council had been an absolute failure.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did not think it was necessary to move this censure cut this year, for politically the Government had taken the greatest step in convening the Round Table Conference. But as an industrialist he noticed many acts of omission and commission for which the Government being irresponsible the Legislature were responsible and therefore deserved censure. He quoted Mr. Baldwin's last utterance on free trade policy and contrasted it with the apathy of the British Government in India for helping Indian industries. If the picture given of British industry by Mr. Baldwin was correct then it was 20 times more true in the case of Indian. Government had been responsible for giving a bounty of 1½ per cent to the British manufacturer by the ruinous currency policy in India. That policy had resulted in depression in the textile industry and, if the Government benches could be turned out by any vote of the House, then they would not be in their seats to-day. The report of the Tariff Board on chemicals was promised to be published last October, but till to-day it was not published for reasons not given. The Tariff Board three years ago conducted an inquiry into the position of the textile industry and suggested a 4 per cent revenue duty, but it took three years for the Government of India to come to a decision. Meanwhile, the position of the industry worsend and to day not only 4 per cent was needed but even an additional 5 per cent duty was found necessary, but Government managed to save Lancashire from this addition. He read a telegram regarding what the Japanese Government did in Japan for the protection of her industry to show the solicitude of the Japanese Government as against the indifference of the Indian Government to Indian industries. Moreover, whenever the interests of England and India clashed, every time the interests of England reigned supreme and those of India subordinated.

Mr. Anwarul Azim felt there was a great deal of truth in what Mr. Kelkar said about the irresponsible character of the Government. But the mere passing of resolutions would not help. Unless the minority community were satisfied that their interests were safe in the future constitution of India, no advance was possible. If the Hindus meant business, they should arrange a pact with minorities before making demands for constitutional progress.



Sir K. V. Reddi

Madras, March 8.

It is understood that Sir K. V. Reddi consulted the Medical Board regarding his health and being advised not to undertake the journey to South Africa in the present state of his health has been obliged to cancel his departure from India on March 12 as previously announce.

Budget Debate in Assembly

ADDITIONAL TAXATION OPPOSED SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR

New Delhi, March 5. During the Budget debate in the Assembly Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Government had for long agitated, cogitated and hesitated in the matter of the cotton industry, but action was better late than never. The Government had, however, coupled protection with proposals which no member of the House could ever accept. (Here here.) No British Dominion had accepted the policy of Imperial Preference of given preference to British, if there was the slightest suspicion that dominion would be adversely affected in the future. "To ask us to do anything which does not absolutely interest the country would be absolutely ridiculous and absurd. We are told that the exemption proposed is in the best interests of the country. Three points to consider in this connection are whether imported goods from England are to compete against ours in this country; whether the exemption given to England is really to relieve consumers in India; and whether this exemption will by any chance within the next 3 years enable imported goods from England to complete better with our own". He proposed to discuss these matters later in discussion on Tariff Bill. He welcomed the Finance Member's statement on fiscal autonomy. He said that, "Let us not forget that under the present constitution the Government of India have to take their budget to higher authorities, and only recently the Finance Member proceeded 6000 miles to take his instructions. I accept the Finance Member's statement but hope that the convention will now be given statutory effect under fiscal autonomy. We do not want our Finance Members to go 6000 miles for instructions. We do not desire adpeals to be made by England or any other country, not before our budget was introduced, but after it was introduced in this House that would be a reality. [Applause.] Government asked us to keep in view the grave importance of wider considerations. I find that since the Viceroy's announcement, the original trustee theory has been replaced in a section of the powerful British press by open declarations that India is necessary to England and that further reforms are dangerous to the interests of England because India is England's best market, When an appeal is made to us to look at questions fairly I would remind members of Government that there is this powerful section in England which is against the giving of any reforms. This is an outrageous and monstrous policy that our country should not be allowed to advance because its trade is to be reserved for an other country, that our industries and commerce should remain where they are because the interests of another country are affected. Appeal is therefore inopportune. As regards measures of taxation, we keep our minds open till these bills are presented."

DR. MOONJI.

Dr. Moonje confined his criticism to the military budget and held that unless it was very much reduced India would never be satisfied. He felt that the provision for the nation building part of the military budget was entirely inadequate and the present policy of Government would be perpetuated in dependence of India on foreign defence, Even from a selfish point of view the Government should place greater, reliance on a national rather than on a mercenary army. The colonies, he said were spending lavishly on the development of a territorial army on which they depended for their defence, while in India Government had made the provision of the five lakhs of rupees for the purpose in the current year. He urged for greater facilities for rifle clubs in India and for the rapid development of territorial army

PANDIT MALAVIYA

Pandit Malaviya felt that the budget proposals were the greatest indictment of the present system of Government under which expenditure was ever growing irrespective of the needs of the country. Taxation in India was kept on the war-level and it was now proposed to add to it by five crores.

"We cannot think of a more wicked system of Government, which is deliberately kept up as such, and the sooner we end it, the better for the humanity of India." Pandit Malaviya attributed all the troubles of the Government to the policy of the 1sd. ratio and he urged that the right policy was to undo the evil. On account of the silver duty they would have to pay 5 per cent more than the world market price now, and would have their savings further reduced when the duty was removed Malaviya described the 5 per cent protective duty on textiles as a bounty to Lancashire goods, imposed with the sole intention of driving out Japan from the Indian market. With the increase income-tax rates this duty would in no way help the Indian manufacturer. Proceeding, the speaker said the Finance Member had made an appeal on behalf of the British Government and had warned them that any adverse

Continued on page 8

To Our Readers

There will be no issue of NEW BURMA on Friday the 14th March on account of Tabaung Festival.

New Burma

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Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON, BURMA.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 12 1930

Indian Situation

If passing events can be relied upon as indications, it is more than probable that the Indian situation is becoming worse day by day. What looks like the beginning of repression has already started. In fact, the wheel of repression has started rolling to grind down the extremist agitation. The imprisonment of Vallabhai Patel signifies, as it were, the firing of the first shot from the Government side. And, with the first flash of dawn to-day, Mr. Gandhi with his batch of volunteers will begin the offer of civil resistence. All these events resemble, though in miniature form, the mobilization of forces by the European powers on the eve of beginning the Great War in 1914. Even the Burma Government seems to have been caught in the epidemic of frenzy for repression; as the issue of a warrant to the Lord Mayor of Calcutta by the District Magistrate of Rangoon can be nothing short of part and parcel of the repressive policy now adopted by the Indian Government.

Signs are not wanting to show that most of the notorious sections of the I.P.C. and other repressive acts will be used by the Government to put down the movement that is being organised by the leaders of India. But the question that we can never be tired of asking is,—" Has repression ever succeeded in putting down any movement that has at the back of it the will of the people ?" Readiness to resort to repressive methods is the cult of tyrants and more than once has the Government shown distinct tendency to display this reprehensible characteristic in dealing with the people's struggle for freedom. In fact, the Government has had the opportunity on many occasions to test the efficacy of its repressive laws, and it is only a hundredth repetition to say that repression has failed to achieve its purpose. Instead of pacifying the people, repression has always served to inflame them thus aggravating their bitter feelings and exasperation. In short, repression is nothing short of the counsel of devilry, calculated to bring disaster to the country.

Of course, we know that the Government has been put to immense difficulty and embarassment as a result of the organised agitation by the leaders of India to openly defy the law. Consequently, the Government would say, that there is no other alternative but to arrest and imprison those who break the law of the land. This is too pro aic an argument to meet the situation which is more than a superficial or temporary condition. We do not believe that the Government is so slow of apprehension as to think that the situation demands the application of repression as a matter of course. We agree that in spontaneous cases the punishment of the offenders is a matter of course. But when this matter-of-course principle is applied in the case of a nation-wide movement that springs from the deep-seated political grievance, we can only say that this is both stupid and suicidal. The people are longing to get back their lost birth-right. They are out for freedom But the grudging manner in which the British Government has handled the situation has led to the loss of patience on the part of the people. And this accounts for the rise of Mr. Gandhi's non-violent campaign.

There can be honest opinions regarding Mr. Gandhi's non-violent theory. Some may, with reasons, doubt that Mr. Gandhi's movement beginning on non-violent basis may develop into a violent one. We admit there is a possibility in this direction. However, we cannot at the same time forget that Mr. Gandhi's movement, so long as it is under his control, would act as a brake to the voilent revolutionary movement that is steadily gaining ground in the country. On any account, we must say with all the emphasis that we can command, the the application of repression at this tense moment will only add fuel to the fire. The remedy lies in hastening the Round Table Conference and the grant of full Dominion Status. We hope the Government will be able to exercise true statesmanship at this psychological moment in the history of India.

French Flood Disaster.

SEVERAL THOUSAND SQUARE MILES DEVASTATED.
RESCUE WORK BY BRAVE SENGALESE TROOPS.

Paris, March 7.

The real extent of the disaster which has befallen several thousand square miles in nine of France's most fertile departments is becoming known as the receding waters enable rescue workers, mostly soldiers, to approach the sites of former villages, now hideous heaps of slime covered with rubble, searches amongest which are proving gruesomely fruitful.

The town of Moissac alone mourns 200 dead and will require complete re-building The surviving inhabitants, famished, encamped with circus animals on the higher part of the town around a Eleventh Century church.

HOUSES COLLAPSING WITH SOUNDS LIKE CANNON SHOTS

The blow descended on Montauban with bewildering suddeness. Within half an hour of the River Tarn overflowing, the railway station, half a mile from the River, was seven feet under water, houses collapsing with sounds like cannon shots.

Rescued persons half-demented, relate seing their neighbours clinging to roofs fall into the waters as the dwellings caved in and being carried away by the swirling waters.

A typical incident is that of a villager, who, rescued from the top of a wall holding an infant in each arm, had watched impotently his wife and three other children swept away.

HEROIC GERMAN BROTHERS

Two German brothers heroically saved 100 persons. Sengalese troops are credided with magnificent bravery and endurance in waist-deep icy water rescuing ceaselessly for seventy-two hours.

£ 10,000,000 DAMAGE

Material damage is estimated at least at £10,000,000. Outstanding among many heroes who risked their lives in rescue work was Adolphe Poult, a prominent swimmer and all-round sportsman of Montauban, who, after forty-eight hours' exhausting efforts in saving over a hundred lives, was himself caught in the current and drowned.

Governor Leave For Moulmein.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Rees, Capt. Hodgkinson and Captain Goddard, left at 6-15 p. m., on Saturday by special train from Rangoon station for Moulmein en route to Tavoy Mergui and Victoria Point.

PRINCE IN NEW ROLE

Exhibits Safari Films at Government House

Nairobi, March 8.

The Prince of Wales appeared in a new role exhibiting his safari films after a dinner party at Government House before an appreciative audience, including the Governor and Lady Grigg. His Royal Highness gave a running commentary on the pictures.

The Prince has almost completely regained his health and is fast resuming his normal activities, although these have been restricted by the rainy weather

"King of North Jersey Beer-Runners"

SHOT BY GANGSTERS

Hoboken (New Jersey), March 8.

Francis Dunn, known as "King of North Jersey beer-runners," died at the hospital to which he was taken after being shot by three gangsters while lying on the floor of his office. The gangsters, before shooting him, assaulted him with their firsts. Two gangsters escaped. The third, cornered by the police, shot himself dead. Dunn, true to the gangland code, refused to disclose the names of his assailants although he remained conscious for hours.

Rangoon University

RAJA REDDIAR'S DONATION

His Excellency the Governor has despatched to Raja Reddiar the following letter, dated March 8.—

"My dear Raja,- Sir Benjamin Heald tells me that you have now completed your munificent donation of Rs. 2,00,000 towards the cost of the University library. He also tells me that you have promised another donation for library books. As Chancellor of the University, I write to express to you my warm thanks for this further signal proof of your generous interest in the University of Rangoon.—Yours sincerely, [Sd] C. I. Innes."

Smarter Uniforms Of London's Policewomen.

BUT LONG SKIRTS TO REMAIN.

London, March 8.

That the custodians of the law need not be fearsomely attired is the belief of the authorities who have just decreed a new uniform for London policewomen.

The ugly helmet disappears in favour of a peaked cap to match with a smartly cut tunic with a V-shaped opening, a soft blue collar, a blue shirt, a blue tie and light gaiters and smart shoes, But the transformation will not extend to skirts, which will remain unfashionably long.

The women will be granted a special dress allowance as an encouragement to make the most of their appearance.

Oil in Prince's Canadian Ranch.

DRILLING OPERATIONS TO COMMENCE.

Edmonton, March 7,

According to a statement made by the local interests concerned, and oil company will shortly start drilling for oil on part of the Prince of Wales's ranch, for which the company says, it holds a leave for 120 acres.

It is stated that negotiations are progressing for an exchange of the present lease for another part of the ranch which the company desires for drilling purposes.

Hitherto no authoritative statement has been made regarding the finding of oil anywhere in the ranch,

Indian Cotton Tariff

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS POSITION

Osaka, March 7.

The leading cotton trade associations are meeting publicly on Monday to discuss the Indian cotton tariff.

Leading representatives of the cotton trade say that they are prepared to pay twenty per cent cotton tariff if it is universal but they object to the preference to British goods, They oppose particularly the proposed duty on plain greys, which they construe as intended to bar Japanese goods out of India.

Adjournment Motion Defeated.

New Delhi, March 10

The adjournment motion in the Assembly over Sardar Vallabhai Patel's imprisonment was defeated by 30 against 53. The Central Muslims voted largely with Government and the Independents remained neutral.

Flying Millionaire in Calcutta

Calcutta, March 8

Mr. Van Lear Black, the American aviator, arrived here from Delhi this afternoon.

Rangoon Corporation.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee to be held, to-morrow afternoon, the following business, inter alia, will be transacted.—

consider the following proposals standing in the name of U Ba Pe, consideration of which was deferred from last month's meeting.—

1. That the post of senior Assistant Accountant vacated by Mr. Martin in the Chief Accountant's Office and the Bill Examination Branch in the Akunwun's office be abolished;

2. that a new branch called Pre-Audit Branch consisting of a Pre-Audit Officer and sufficient number of assistant auditors be created in the Chief Accountant's Office for the purpose of-

[a] auditing regularly the current revenue and receipts from the markets [including cattle and pig markets and slaughter houses], Revenue Inspector's Department, Akunwun and Thugyi's Department, Jubilee Hall, Cart Department, cattle pounds and hide godown, and

(b) verifying half yearly the tools and plants and other moveable properties of the Corporation which are scattered over many divisional stores; and.

3. that the Commissioner be asked to submit in time for the next meeting of the Finance Committee detailed proposals for the creation of the Pre-Audit Branch.

To consider a note by the Commissioner dated February 25, 1930, recommending (1) that the two temporary staffs under the control of the Revenue Inspector for dealing with encroachments on streets and unauthorised markets be retained for a further period of one year with effect from April 1, 1930; and (2) that the pay of the Revenue Inspector be fixed at Rs. 750—50—1,000 without any personal allowance plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 150 and that Mr. Minus be allowed to begin the new scale at Rs. 850 per month.

To consider an application from the Right Reverend the Bishop of Rangoon, for the lease of the Municipal land on the northern side of the Victoria Lake, Kokine, which was formerly leased to Dr. W. P. Murray.

To consider a letter dated February 21, 1930, from the Secretary, Street Boys' Refuge Committee, intimating that the Refuge was opened on November 3, 1229, and applying for the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,000 representing the Corporation's contribution of Rs. 200 a month towards its maintenance for the months of November and December 1929 and January, February and March 1930,

To record a letter dated March 5, 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Local Government Department, communicating orders and observations on the subject of a defalcation that took place in the Assessor's Office and the action taken by the Corporation to recover the amount from those through whose negligence it was considered that the embezzlement was rendered possible.

The Gandhi Campaign

SUPPORT FROM AKALI DAL

Lahore, March 9.

The Working Committee of the Akali Dal has resolved welcoming the sacred resolve of Mr. Gandhi to begin a religious war in a non-violent manner, assuring him of the Dal's support by placing at his disposal the immediate services of 5,000 Akali volunteers and calling upon Sikhs to do their duty at this critical hour in history and muster strong under the banner of Mr. Gandhi.

VOLUNTEERS BEING ORGANISED

Ahmedabad, March 9.

Preparations are afoot to organise successive batches of volunteers to offer civil resistance.

Mr. Mahadev Desai and Kripalani saw the Superintendent of the Sabarmati Jail this morning and learnt that Sardar Vallabhai Patel was being treated as an ordinary prisoner. On inquiry whether the new jail rules have not been adopted, the Superintendent is reported to have stated that he had no information on the subject.

MR. SATIN SEN'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Satin Sen has left for Calcutta with a message from Mr. Gandhi to compose differences and start civil disobedience at Ajmere on March 9.

TROOPS IN READINESS AT MHOW.

It is reported that a detachment of 500 troops stationed at Mhow has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Ahmedabad at a moment's notice.

Alleged Sedition.

MR. SEN GUPTA TO BE ARRESTED.

Bombay, March 10.

A complaint was filled on Monday by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, before the district magistrate against Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, under section 124-A in respect of certain speeches he is alleged to have made during his recent visit to Rangoon,

A bailable warrant has been issued for Mr. Gupta's arrest.

MR. GANDHI'S DREAM

MR. SEN GUPTA ON BENGAL'S PREPARATION.

Calcutta, March 8.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, in a statement to the Associated Press on the letter of Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy, says, "Conscious of its great power and resources the Government of India have failed, as expected, to respond to the letter of Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy."

He added: "Bengal is making her preparations. Some young men have already formed a Bengal national militia to follow the lead given by Mr. Gandhi. It will be necessary to call a meeting of the Congress workers of Bengal within the course of this month who believe in this great movement to decide the course they should take up. The districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Barisal, 24 Paraganas and Midnapur in Bengal seem to be the proper places to start this campaign."

MR. VALLABHAI PATEL ARRESTED. TAKEN TO SABARMATI JAIL

Ahmedabad, March 7.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel, who had gone to-day to address a public meeting in Ras Village in the Borsad Taluka, was served with a notice by the district magistrate prohibiting him from delivering his speech,

Sardar Patel disobeyed the order of the magistrate, who sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default three weeks further imprisonment. Sardar Patel was brought here to-night and was taken to Sabarmati Jail.

In a message to the Press before he was taken to Borsad, the Sardar said:

"It is the good luck of Gujerat that I am arrested. My only message to the people is that Gujerat may preserve her peace and give the great sacrifice that she can give and keep her prestige."

Great crowds welcomed him at Borsad where the hartal has been decided on.

HOW MR. GANDHI RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Ahmedabad, March 7.

Mr. Gandhi, who received the news of the incarceration of Sardar Vallabhai Patel to-night, said at prayer-time in his Ashram that the news should be heartily welcomed. In fact he might revise his plans of marching with the first batch of volunteers on the 12th. He might give his marching orders to morrow.

Mr. Gandhi has issued a public appeal over his signature calling upon mill-owners, shop-keepers and all citizens to observe a peaceful hartal to-morrow.

Persons who saw Sardar Vallabhai Patel being carried in a motor car to Sabarmati Jail informed Mr. Gandhi, who, with the inmates of the Ashram, had darshan of Vallabhai Patel. On his way Sardar Vallabhai Patel laughed loudly as he saw Mr, Gandhi.

HARTAL IN ALLAHABAD.

Ahmedabad, March 8.

A hartal is being observed in the city over Mr. Vallabhai Patel's arrest. A public meeting is being held this evening which Mr. Gandhi will address, Police arrangements have been made for the occasion.

" SO THE WAR HAS BEGUN, "

Washwan Camp, March 8

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, who, hearing of Sardar Vallabhai Patel's arrest, has just left for Sabarmati, stated: "So the war has begun and the Government has taken the offensive with Sardar Vallabhai Patel's arrest. For the present Gujerat will be the main theatre and there is no doubt that with the excellent training and discipline which it has all these years received under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhai Patel it will on this most momentous occasion put into the field all its available men and resources and lead the great and grim struggle to a victorious end, for no sacrifices are indeed too great for the cause of freedom."

ADJOURNMENT MOTION FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Bombay, March, 8

In the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Dadabhai Desai has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss Mr. Vallabhai Patel's imprisonment.

"HIS RIGHT ARM HAS BEEN CUT OFF."

Ahmedabad, March 8.

A public meeting under the presidency on Mr. Gandhi affirmed that for the cause for which Mr. Vallabhai Patel, had gone to jail all of them would go to jail or attain complete Swaraj.

Mr. Gandhi said that by the incarceration of Mr. Vallabhai Patel he felt that his right arm had been cut off. He (Mr. Gandhi) had felt that Mr. Vallabhai Patel was behind him to lead the movement. By taking him away the Government had cleared his and their path but if they all emulated the example of Mr. Vallabhai Patel they could show to the Government and the world that by non-violent work they could succeed in the fulfilment of their desire.

Mr. Gandhi has now announced his intention to start on the 12th morning at 6-30 about 100 volunteers. Besides the present inmates of the Ashram villagers en route had been instructed to supply the part with simple food and keep ready information as to the population, the number of children in school, the number of spinning wheels, the sale of khaddar, the consumption of salt, the land revenue rate, the extent of the liquor vice and the facilities for the education of untouchables.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

Allahabad, March, 9

At a public meeting held last evening at Allahabad, Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding, a resolution was recorded congratulating Mr. Vallabhai Patel on his conviction and reiterating the Pledge of independence and help and support for Mr. Gandhi's compaign.

"Deccan Herald" Copyright Infringement Case.

REUTERS APPEAR AS PROSECUTORS.
JUDGMENT ON APRIL 1.

Poona, March 8.

Mr. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, heard the arguments in the case in which Reuters are prosecuting the "Deccan Herald of Poona under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914 (Section 7) for alleged infringement of copyright in Reuters' telegrams.

Mr. Binning, barrister-at-law, arguing the case for the prosecution, emphasised the phraseology of the Indian Copyright Act with reference to original literary work. Counsel contended that the defendants could not argue that they were not aware that a copyright subsisted in Reuters telegrams, nor could they imagine that Reuters were collecting news from all over the world at considerable expense and distributing such news without copyright in their news telegrams.

He quoted a number of decisions of the English courts to show that news was copyright. Mr. Binning relied mainly on the telegrams distinctly acknowledged by the times of India as Reuters' telegrams. These telegrams, he said, were published by the Deccan Herald after it had a clear warning from Reuters against the infringement of Reuters' copyright. While holding that under the copyright law (section 7 of the Indian Act) there was no need to prove damage, but mere infringement of copyright, Mr. Binning maintained that, as a matter of fact, Reuters had been prejudically affected by the Deccan Herald's unauthorised reproduction of Reuters' telegrams.

In support, counsel drew attention to a letter from the Poona Star stating that it would be useless for the Star to subscribe to Reuters' service as long as the Herald continued to reproduce Reuters' telegrams without paying for them.

Mr. Bining added that the prosecution did not wish to be vindictive nor did they wish for any heavy penalty. If the defence gave an undertaking that they would not in future publish Reuters' telegrams without permission, the prosecution would be satisfied.

Mr. Jehangir, counsel for the defence, stated that the reproduction of Reuters' telegrams was not done dishonestly nor with a view to making any profit thereby. He said: "The Herald published these telegrams generally two days after they appeared in other newspapers and when there could be no news interest in them." The Herald did not obtain these telegrams stealthily. Reuters in India had not produced any assignment from the employees of Reuters in London giving them copyright. Council combated the idea that copyright could be claimed in news solely on the score of expense in collecting it, unless knowledge, judgment, literary skill and taste were involved. Mere expense, no matter what the amount was, could not entitle the authors of telegrams to copyright. There was nothing in the Times of India to show that there was copyright in the telegrams in question.

Mr. Binning finally drew attention to the clause in the Copyright Act indicating that the first copyright was with the employers.

The magistrate promised to deliver judgment on April 1.

Full Moon of Tabaung.

The festivities in connection with the celebration of the Buddhist festival of Tabaung, which commences on Wednesday, include a hpoongyibyan on the ertern slope of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Baby Week, which is being held at the entrance of the new western gate of the shrine, and a hpoongyibyan in the Bagaya Quarter of Kemmendine.

Office of the District Council Sagaing.

Sale of Bazaar and Ferries

Leases for the year commencing from 1930

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the following Bazaar and Ferries will be put up to auction at the places and on the dates noted against them.

The term of lease shall be one year or such period not exceeding three years commencing from 1st May 1930 as may be decided by the Council.

No.	Name of Bazaar	No.	Name of Ferries	Place and date of auction sale.
1	Ywathitkyi	1	Khodaung Odoktan-Shanze-Phayekyun	At the office of the District Council Sagaing on the 17th April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Zegyo	2	Nyaungbintha	
3	Nandawshe	3		
1	Allagappa	1	Mu-Mandalay	At the Sub-Divisional officer's office, Myinmu, on the 22nd April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Kyaukyit four days Market	2	Panuyo	
3	Amyin	3	Nebugon	
4	Chaungu	4	Kyweyeik	
5	Chaungu Nyaungbinyat	5	Shwetachaung	
6	Ngazun	6	Minkyawdin	
7	Myaung	7	Mayogon	
		8	Nyaungyin	
		9	Shwepaukpin	
		10	Mu-wa	
		11	Kyaukyit	
		12	Gonoyinzeik	
		13	Shwebontha	
		14	Anein	
		15	Payinma	

BAZAAR CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other cases, one-fifth shall be payable immediately on the fall of hammer and the balance in equal instalments to be determined by the Council, on the 15th day of the month proceeding that for which it is due.

The Lessee shall give a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the prompt payment of the monthly rent and fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer. The Lessee shall also pay for such staff as is necessary for the proper guarding, lighting and cleaning of the bazaar.

FERRY CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other case, one fifth shall be payable immediately, on the fall of hammer and the balance in eight equal instalments in the first week of the month for which it is due from June 1930.

The Lessee shall deposit a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the punctual payment of the monthly instalment and due fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer.

Note :— The chairman or any other member or officer of the council conducting the sale may refuse to accept any bid and may withdraw from the sale without assiging any reason.

The lessees shall be required to register their leases at the registration office on such date as may be appointed by the council.

U MYAT THA,
Chairman,
District Council, Sagaing.

SAGAING,
Dated the 1st March 1930.

Mahatmaji and His 60 to lead

Allahabad, March. 6: Mr. Gandhi has decided to start his campaign of civil disobdience on the 12th instant with his 60 companions.

60 VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED

Ahmedabad, Mar. 7: Sixty volunteers belonging to different provinces have been enlisted to march with Mr. Gandhi in the first batch of Satyagraha, which starts on Wednesday and proceeds on foot to Jalalpur in Surat District.

"AVERT THE DANGER"
BIG BROTHER AIRS HIS VIEWS

Bombay, Mar. 7: Strong disapproval of Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign which commences on Wednesday was voiced by Maulana Shaukat Ali, one of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Gandhi in the non-co-operation days. Addressing a huge Muslim gathering the Maulana Characterised Mr. Ghandhi's action as unwise and as bound to cause bloodshed amongst themselves. He hope pat riotic and sensible Indians would combine to avert the danger that was coming.

Rs. 50,000 FOR CONGRESS WORK

Wadhwan Camp, Mar. 7: Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, has received a donation of Rs. 50,000 for Congress work from gentleman preferring to remain anonymous.

Echo of Xavier Tragedy.

BUS DRIVER ARRESTED.

Searching investigations by the Insein police have led to the arrest of a bus driver, alleged to be responsible for the death of Mr. Derrick Xavier, who was, while motor-cycling on Prome-road on the morning of February 21, run down and killed by a passenger bus that failed to stop and render assistance.

The bus driver, who gave his name as Bo Glay, was traced to the Htedan quarters where it is stated, the offending bus was discovered minus mudguard and bumperless.

Bo Glay will be sent up for trial to-day.

Continued from page 5

decision of the Assembly would prejudice British public opinion at the Round Table Conference. Pandit Malaviya asked whether it was right for the Government to put such pressure upon them when they were not told what the Government proposals were regarding Dominion Status; and he said, "if we fail to yield to your pressure and don't respond to the British Government the responsibility for it would lie with the Indian Government" In conclusion he said that retrenchment and taxation with due regard to the needs of the country were the only right course for the Government.

MR. JAYAKAR

Mr. Jayakar said he wished to discuss the budget as a politician. Sir George Schuster had claimed to come as a doctor, to diagnose the disease and to speak frankly. Mr. Jayakar, therefore, was very concerned to learn that this doctor believed there would not be further retrenchment. 80 lakhs military retrenchment out of 55 crores was a great joke. Mr. Jayakar reminded the House that when Mr. Bryce the constitutionalist visited India he gave it as his impression. "I smell gunpowder everywhere in India. I will add that I smell gunpowder throughout this bud. get. Taxation could not be justified by any canon to enable the spender to meet his extravagance. Finally, Mr. Jayakar referred to the appeal for responsive note but asked if the Government had created a similar responsive note on their side if they cared to see what their own pensioners who, on India's money had been doing. There was Sir Cecil Walsh who live even as a judge of the Allahabad Court notorious for his anti-Indian feeling who was now living perhaps in some boarding house in England [laughter] writing about my innocent resolution regarding recruitment to the I. M. S. The speaker asked the the European members of the House not to show the white feather and his argument was that English women would be obliged to leave India and along with them Englishmen, for the lack of reliable medical assistance, and with their departure the British Raj would fall was a most extraordinary statement. I wish the Government would box his ears (Laughter, and applause.) Is this the atmosphere Government is creating ? (Col. Gidney:—Shame.] I hope Col. Gidney will give his views.

Col.Gidney:—I entirely dissociate myself as President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association from Sir Cecil Walsh' insulting remarks as President admitted it was quite possible to disguise the deficit but that could not be reconciled with his financial conscience. He did not take a gloomy view of the position, but held that a gap had occurred because the revenue expectations had not been realize. He was asking for additional taxation essentially for next year at any rate to cover the gap, but that in the case of surplus accrued hereafter that would be needed for distribution to the provinces. He found criticism and approval of taxation proposals has balanced. There was counterbalancing advantage in all his taxation proposals except perhaps the income tax, but this he imposed so that those who charged Government with extravagance would no Government officers too would have to bear the burden. Sir George Schuster particularly defended silver duty held there would be no occasion for taking it off unless silver again appreciated to war time value. He was considering Mr. Chetty's suggestion for duty on silver wares and silver threads. As regards cotton proposals he denied Pandit Malaviya's charge that it came in an insidious form. The statement was perfectly frank and straight forwards. [Applause]. Government believed no case whatever had been made out for general increase in cotton duties beyond 15 per cent, As regards retrenchment he gave an assurance that the retrenchment officer would be able to bring about elimination of wasteful items in the details of the administration. As for retrenchment based on change of policy this was held up till constitutional changes occurred. This applied to military expenditure as well, but he did not agree with Mr. Jayakar that the reduction of 80 lakhs representing 2 per cent of the army estimates was a joke. He hoped after the requirement programme was over, there would be further reductions in the army budget, but in matters of policy they would have to wait till the next reforms. That was why the Finance Member had not been able to do as much as he had wished in these spheres. Concluding Sir George Schuster agreed that the country badly needed a constructive economic policy and said his own mind too was moving towards the proposal made by Mr. Chetty for an advisory economic council as there was at present no touch between Government and unofficial opinion on this subject, He invited leaders' suggestions on the point and assured every member of the Government had the same objective as the opposition namely, the advancement of India.—(Applause).

French Airmen.

DEPARTURE FOR AKYAB.

Calcutta, March 7.

The French fliers, Mogues and Allegre, left for Akyab this morning.

TOWARDS RANGOON.

Akyab, March, 8.

The Franch aviators, who arrived yesterday at Akyab, left this morning for Rangoon.

AT RANGOON.

ESTABLISHING AIR ROUTE TO EAST.

In an endeavour to establish an air route from Damascus to Saigon for the poposes of a future mail and passenger service between the two places, the French airmen M. Allegre and M. Mogues landed at Kyaiksan at 11-10 a. m, on Saturday after a four hour uneventful flight from Akyab in their 240 h. p. plane.

They resumed their flight for Bangkok en route to Saigon yesterday morning.

Interviewed by a representative of the Rangoon Gazette, M. Allegre said they belonged to the Air Union Orient Line, Paris, who had a regular service between Marseilles and Baghdad carrying mails and occasionally passengers. He was rather surprised to have found so many good landing places in India and had experienced nothing untoward throughout his entire journey, They met Piper and Kaye, the New Zealand to Australia flyers, at Akyab, where they had been held up through engine trouble, and Mr. Van Lear Black, the newspaper maguate, at Calcutta. M. Allegre is a personal friend of Le Brix, who, with M. Rossi, came to grief twice on Burma's soil. He spoke highly of Le Brix's courage and determination and of his achievements in record-breaking flights.

This is M. Allegre's second visit to Rangoon. The first time he called was in 1911 before the War when he was an officer in the French Royal Navy.

Rangoon had changed considerably, he said, during his years of absence and seemed a nice place to live in. From the air its pagodas were gilded landmarks and were conspicuous in the settings of a large modern town.

Mr. Gandhi's Dream of Martyrdom

HOW TO WITHHOLD THE HALO

SUPPORT FOR LORD IRWIN'S SHARP ANSWER

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT

London, March 8.

Lord Irwin's letter to Mr. Gandhi and Mr, Vallabhai Patel's conviction are given prominence in the morning papers.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that if what remains of Mr. Gandhi's influence is confined to the proletarian element and hairbrained adolescence these are more than sufficiently dangerous to warrant drastic dealings with him and his colleagues.

"NONE TOO SOON."

The Daily News observes that the Viceroy's short, sharp answer comes none too soon. The only answer the Executive can give to violence is a rigid suppression of it with every availabe means.

The Daily Chronicle states that the only way to withhold the halo of martyrdom which Mr. Gandhi is seeking is to leave him free until he has made the case for his arrest overwhelming,

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED IN PARLIAMENT

Mr, Howard Bury and others will question Mr. Benn in the House of Commons on Monday as to what action the Government propose to take with regard to Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

Wanted

Applications are invited for the post of Accounts Clerk for the office of the District Council, Insein, on a sacle of pay of Rs. 70-4-90.

The appointment is non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

The successful candidate is required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for two years during which period he must pass the Examination for Secretaries of the District Councils. If failed to pass the Examination his services will be dispensed with on the ground of incompetence.

Preference will be given to Burmans and Indians, domiciled in Burma, who have had experience in the Accounts Branch of a District Council or Municipal Office or the office of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma.

Applicants must be qualified under the latest clerkship Rules.

No replies will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

Applications, in applicants' own handwriting, stating age, race and educational qualifications together with copies of certificates testimonials and service-books, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the forenoon of the 24th March 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or Local Bodies the application must be submitted through the proper channel. The successful candidate is required to produce the original copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books, if any, on the day of joining the appointment.

Applications must be addressed to the Chairman, by designation and not by name.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officer, members of the District Council or other persons or influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

SET SHAIN,
Chairman, District Council, Insein.
Insein, 7th March 1930.
12 14 16 19

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationlity, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SEI,
Chairman,
District Council,
Minbu.

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

NOTICE

RIGHT OF OCCUPYING BEEF AND MUTTON STALLS IN THE MUNICIPAL MARKET

The right of occupying all the Beef Mutton and Offal stalls in the Municipal Market for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1930 will be disposed off on payment in advance of the following daily rent of the stalls:—

Beef stall No.	1	Rs. 2
do	2	Rs. 2
do	3 to 8	Re. 1 each.
Mutton stall No.	1	Rs. 1/4
do	No. 2	Rs. 1/4
do	3 & 4	Annas 12 each.

4 offal stalls at Annas 8 per stall per day.

Persons desirous of taking up any of the above stalls are required to apply for the same under sealed cover addressed to the undersigned on or before the 20th 1930 accompanied by a receipted challan for Rs. 50 as earnest money. If there are more than one applications for the same stall it will be put up to auction in terms of payment of salami or promieum. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful applicants while in case of the successful licensee he will further be required to deposit within 3 days of the sale a sum of Rs. 25/- for each stall thus making the total deposit to Rs. 75 per stall which will be retained by the Municipal Committee for the due performence of the contract till the end of the expiry of the lease unless the same is forfeited at any time for any infrigament of the conditions of the license.

If the applicant fails to pay the deposit in full within 3 days of the sale or acceptance of his application the earnest money will be forfeited and the right will be resold or farmed out at the discretion of the Municipal Committee.

No application for reduction of the stall rent or salami will be considered under any circumstances.

No person will be allowed to take more than one beef or mutton stalls and that there should be at least a carcase of one animal on each stall when opened for sale.

In case any stall is closed for 7 consecutive days at any time the lease will be cancelled.

Further particulars can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Committee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an application without assigning any reason for the same.

Sd. MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law, President,
Insein Municipal Committee.
Insein, 1st March 1930.

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Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေခန်းခြေခြံစာ။

အများသိရေးကြော်ငြာသိုက်သည်၊ ကိုဝိလင်းဆိပ်ကမ်းနှင့် စက်ဘင်ဆင်လမ်းဆိပ်ကမ်း၌ ဝိုင်ရှင်များမရှိဘဲ၊ သေဒ်တင်၍ နေသောသမ္မန် ၂ စင်းကိုဇွတ်ဖျိပါသဖြင့်အထက်ပါဌာနမှ၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို ရွှေ့ပြောင်း၍ ကြောင်းတန်ခေါ် (တုရင်ကန်းဆိပ်)၌ခြံဝိုင်းသည်းထားပါသည်။ကိုသိလင်း ဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိရှိသောသမ္မန်ဖွားနဲ့ပါတ်မရှိ၊ စက်ဘင်ဆင်လမ်းဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိသမ္မန်ဖွား၊ နဲ့ပါတ်-၂၄၀၇ ဖြစ်ထသည်၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို တဆအတွင်းထာရောက်ပြောဆို၍မယူလျှင်၊ တုန်ကျသောစရိတ်များကျရန်အတွက်၊ လေလတ်တရောင်းချလိမ့်မည်၊

ဝိုင်ရှင်၊ သို့မဟုတ် ဝိုင်ရှင်သူများ သည်၊ အောက်၌ ထက်ဖတ်ရေးထိုးသူ အာရှိဆိုဖြ၊ ဝိုင်ဆိုင်သူ ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ကို ထုံးထက်စွာသက်သေပြုပြီးလျှင်၊ ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသောစရိတ်၊ ကြော်ငြာခနှုတ်ထားသောရေခဲတွေကုန်ကျသောစရိတ်များကိုးပး၍ ရွေးယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Notice

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 18th. March 1930 for the right of collecting fees from the following lease for the year commencing from the 1st. April 1930 and ending with the 31st. March 1931 :—

Particulars.	Earnest money to be deposited
"A" Daily collection from tray sellers in the Municipal Bazaar including the Fish stalls but excepting the rents or daily fees from the Main Bazaar No. 1, Pucca stalls, Meat stalls, Tea stalls, Charcoal stalls, Pork stalls, Vendor stalls, Betel stalls, Miscellaneous stalls, the kitchen and any other stalls that may be erected hereafter, (No drapery, rice and cutlery stalls will be allowed outside the permanent stalls)	Rs. 500
"B" Insein Municipal Cattle and Goat Slaughter House	Rs. 250

Tenders should be under separate covers for each of the above rights and must be accompanied by a receipted challan indicating that the earnest money required in each case has been duly credited into the Government Treasury Insein to the credit of the Insein Municipal Fund. Cash payment of the earnest money or application for adjustment of accounts will not be accepted under any circumstances. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers while in the case of successful tenderers it will be retained as security deposits for the due compliance of the conditions of this notice and of the agreements to be executed in respect of the above leases. Successful tenderers will further be required to furnish two sureties in each case to the satisfaction of the President, Insein Municipal Committee and to bear the cost of stamp papers and registration fees in this behalf.

One fifth of the tendered amount must be paid within three days from the date of commencement of the acceptance of the tender and the balance amount to be paid in eight consecutive monthly equal instalments commencing on or before the 5th, of May 1930 failing which the deposit and the amount already paid in respect of the leases concern will be forfeited ; the lease cancelled and reformed out of resold at the risk or the original successful tenderer.

No application for reduction of the fees offered will be considered under any circumstances.

Further particulars with regard to these leases can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Comittee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an offer without assigning any reason for the same,

Sd MAUNG E MAUNG,
M. A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
Insein. President.
1st, March 1930, Insein Municipal Committee.

BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL, SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the undersigned not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the conditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranteed.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeiteed.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted.

T. F. OWENS,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
Burma Govt : Medical School,
Rangoon,
RANGOON,
5th March 1930.

Continued from page 5.

decision of the Assembly would prejudice British public opinion at the Round Table Conference. Pandit Malaviya asked whether it was right for the Government to put such pressure upon them when they were not told what the Government proposals were regarding Dominion Status; and he said, "if we fail to yield to your pressure and don't respond to the British Government the responsibility for it would lie with the Indian Government" In conclusion he said that retrenchment and taxation with due regard to the needs of the country were the only right course for the Government.

MR. JAYAKAR

Mr. Jayakar said he wished to discuss the budget as a politician. Sir George Schuster had claimed to come as a doctor, to diagnose the disease and to speak frankly. Mr. Jayakar, therefore, was very concerned to learn that this doctor believed there would not be further retrenchment. 80 lakhs military retrenchment out of 55 crores was a great joke. Mr. Jayakar reminded the House that when Mr. Bryce the constitutionalist visited India he gave it as his impression. "I smell gunpowder everywhere in India. I will add that I smell gunpowder throughout this budget. Taxation could not be justified by any canon to enable the spender to meet his extravagance. Finally, Mr. Jayakar referred to the appeal for responsive note but asked if the Government had created a similar responsive note on their side if they cared to see what their own pensioners who, on India's money had been doing. There was Sir Cecil Walsh who live even as a judge of the Allahabad Court notorious for his anti-Indian feeling who was now living perhaps in some boarding house in England [laughter] writing about my innocent resolution regarding recruitment to the I. M. S. The speaker asked the the European members of the House not to show the white feather and his argument was that English women would be obliged to leave India and along with them Englishmen, for the lack of reliable medical assistance, and with their departure the British Raj would fall was a most extraordinary statement. I wish the Government would box his ears (Laughter, and applause.) Is this the atmosphere Government is creating ? (Col. Gidney:—Shame.] I hope Col. Gidney will give his views.

Col.Gidney:—I entirely dissociate myself as President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association from Sir Cecil Walsh' insulting remarks as President admitted it was quite possible to disguise the deficit but that could not be reconciled with his financial conscience. He did not take a gloomy view of the position, but held that a gap had occurred because the revenue expectations had not been realize. He was asking for additional taxation essentially for next year at any rate to cover the gap, but that in the case of surplus accrued hereafter that would be needed for distribution to the provinces. He found criticism and approval of taxation proposals has balanced. There was counterbalancing advantage in all his taxation proposals except perhaps the income tax, but this he imposed so that those who charged Government with extravagance would no Government officers too would have to bear the burden. Sir George Schuster particularly defended silver duty held there would be no occasion for taking it off unless silver again appreciated to war time value. He was considering Mr. Chetty's suggestion for duty on silver wares and silver threads. As regards cotton proposals he denied Pundit Malaviya's charge that it came in an insidious form. The statement was perfectly frank and straight forwards. [Applause]. Government believed no case whatever had been made out for general increase in cotton duties beyond 15 per cent, As regards retrenchment he gave an assurance that the retrenchment officer would be able to bring about elimination of wasteful items in the details of the administration. As for retrenchment based on change of policy this was held up till constitutional changes occurred. This applied to military expenditure as well, but he did not agree with Mr. Jayakar that the reduction of 80 lakhs representing 2 per cent of the army estimates was a joke. He hoped after the requirement programme was over, there would be further reductions in the army budget, but in matters of policy they would have to wait till the next reforms. That was why the Finance Member had not been able to do as much as he had wished in these spheres. Concluding Sir George Schuster agreed that the country badly needed a constructive economic policy and said his own mind too was moving towards the proposal made by Mr. Chetty for an advisory economic council as there was at present no touch between Government and unofficial opinion on this subject, He invited leaders' suggestions on the point and assured every member of the Government had the same objective as the opposition namely, the advancement of India,—(Applause).

French Airmen.

DEPARTURE FOR AKYAB.

Calcutta, March 7.

The French fliers, Mogues and Allegre, left for Akyab this morning.

TOWARDS RANGOON.

Akyab, March, 8.

The Franch aviators, who arrived yesterday at Akyab, left this morning for Rangoon.

AT RANGOON.

Establishing Air Route To East.

In an endeavour to establish an air route from Damascus to Saigon for the purposes of a future mail and passenger service between the two places, the French airmen M. Allegre and M. Mogues landed at Kyaikasan at 11-10 a. m, on Saturday after a four hour uneventful flight from Akyab in their 240 h. p. plane.

They resumed their flight for Bangkok en route to Saigon yesterday morning.

Interviewed by a representative of the Rangoon Gazette, M. Allegre said they belonged to the Air Union Orient Line, Paris, who had a regular service between Marseilles and Baghdad carrying mails and occasionally passengers. He was rather surprised to have found so many good landing places in India and had experienced nothing untoward throughout his entire journey, They met Piper and Kaye, the New Zealand to Australia flyers, at Akyab, where they had been held up through engine trouble, and Mr. Van Lear Black, the newspaper maguate, at Calcutta. M. Allegre is a personal friend of Le Brix, who, with M. Rossi, came to grief twice on Burma's soil. He spoke highly of Le Brix's courage and determination and of his achievements in record-breaking flights.

This is M. Allegre's second visit to Rangoon. The first time he called was in 1911 before the War when he was an officer in the French Royal Navy.

Rangoon had changed considerably, he said, during his years of absence and seemed a nice place to live in. From the air its pagodas were gilded landmarks and were conspicuous in the settings of a large modern town.

Mr. Gandhi's Dream of Martyrdom

HOW TO WITHHOLD THE HALO SUPPORT FOR LORD IRWIN'S SHARP ANSWER

British Press Comment

London, March 8.

Lord Irwin's letter to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhai Patel's conviction are given prominence in the morning papers.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that if what remains of Mr. Gandhi's influence is confined to the proletarian element and hairbrained adolescence these are more than sufficiently dangerous to warrant drastic dealings with him and his colleagues.

"NONE TOO SOON."

The Daily News observes that the Viceroy's short, sharp answer comes none too soon. The only answer the Executive can give to violence is a rigid suppression of it with every availabe means.

The Daily Chronicle states that the only way to withhold the halo of martyrdom which Mr. Gandhi is seeking is to leave him free until he has made the case for his arrest overwhelming.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Howard Bury and others will question Mr. Benn in the House of Commons on Monday as to what action the Government propose to take with regard to Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

Wanted

Applications are invited for the post of Accounts Clerk for the office of the District Council, Insein, on a sacle of pay of Rs. 70-4-90.

The appointment is non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

The successful candidate is required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for two years during which period he must pass the Examination for Secretaries of the District Councils. If failed to pass the Examination his services will be dispensed with on the ground of incompetence.

Preference will be given to Burmans and Indians, domiciled in Burma, who have had experience in the Accounts Branch of a District Council or Municipal Office or the office of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma.

Applicants must be qualified under the latest clerkship Rules.

No replies will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

Applications, in applicants' own handwriting, stating age, race and educational qualifications together with copies of certificates testimonials and service-books, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the forenoon of the 24th March 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or Local Bodies the application must be submitted through the proper channel. The successful candidate is required to produce the original copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books, if any, on the day of joining the appointment.

Applications must be addressed to the Chairman, by designation and not by name.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officer, members of the District Council or other persons or influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

SET SHAIN,
Chairman, District Council, Insein.
Insein, 7th March 1930.
12 14 16 19

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationlity, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SEI,
Chairman,
District Council,
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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

NOTICE

Right of occupying Beef and Mutton stalls in the Municipal Market

The right of occupying all the Beef Mutton and Offal stalls in the Municipal Market for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1930 will be disposed off on payment in advance of the following daily rent of the stalls:—

Beef stall No. 1		Rs. 2
do	2	Rs. 2
do	3 to 8	Re. 1 each.
Mutton stall No. 1		Rs. 1/4
do No. 2		Rs. 1/4
do	3 & 4	Annas 12 each.

4 offal stalls at Annas 8 per stall per day.

Persons desirous of taking up any of the above stalls are required to apply for the same under sealed cover addressed to the undersigned on or before the 20th 1930 accompanied by a receipted challan for Rs. 50 as earnest money. If there are more than one applications for the same stall it will be put up to auction in terms of payment of salami or promieum. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful applicants while in case of the successful licensee he will further be required to deposit within 3 days of the sale a sum of Rs. 25/- for each stall thus making the total deposit to Rs. 75 per stall which will be retained by the Municipal Committee for the due performence of the contract till the end of the expiry of the lease unless the same is forfeited at any time for any infrigunment of the conditions of the licensee,

If the applicant fails to pay the deposit in full within 3 days of the sale or acceptance of his application the earnest money will be forfeited and the right will be resold or farmed out at the discretion of the Municipal Committee.

No application for reduction of the stall rent or salami will be considered under any circumstances.

No person will be allowed to take more than one beef or mutton stalls and that there should be at least a carcase of one animal on each stall when opened for sale.

In case any stall is closed for 7 consecutive days at any time the lease will be cancelled.

Further particulars can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Committee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an application without assigning any reason for the same.

Sd. MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law, President,
Insein Municipal Committee.
Insein, 1st March 1930.

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Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေဝန်ခန်း

ကြော်ငြာစာ

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Notice

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 18th. March 1930 for the right of collecting fees from the following lease for the year commencing from the 1st. April 1930 and ending with the 31st. March 1931 :—

Particulars.	Earnest money to be deposited
"A" Daily collection from tray sellers in the Municipal Bazaar including the Fish stalls but excepting the rents or daily fees from the Main Bazaar No. 1, Pucca stalls, Meat stalls, Tea stalls, Charcoal stalls, Pork stalls, Vendor stalls, Betel stalls, Miscellaneous stalls, the kitchen and any other stalls that may be erected hereafter, (No drapery, rice and cutlery stalls will be allowed outside the permanent stalls)	Rs. 500
"B" Insein Municipal Cattle and Goat Slaughter House	Rs. 250

Tenders should be under separate covers for each of the above rights and must be accompanied by a receipted challan indicating that the earnest money required in each case has been duly credited into the Government Treasury Insein to the credit of the Insein Municipal Fund. Cash payment of the earnest money or application for adjustment of accounts will not be accepted under any circumstances. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers while in the case of successful tenderers it will be retained as security deposits for the due compliance of the conditions of this notice and of the agreements to be executed in respect of the above leases. Successful tenderers will further be required to furnish two sureties in each case to the satisfaction of the President, Insein Municipal Committee and to bear the cost of stamp papers and registration fees in this behalf.

One fifth of the tendered amount must be paid within three days from the date of commencement of the acceptance of the tender and the balance amount to be paid in eight consecutive monthly equal instalments commencing on or before the 5th, of May 1930 failing which the deposit and the amount already paid in respect of the leases concern will be forfeited ; the lease cancelled and reformed out of resold at the risk or the original successful tenderer.

No application for reduction of the fees offered will be considered under any circumstances.

Further particulars with regard to these leases can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Comittee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an offer without assigning any reason for the same,

Sd MAUNG E MAUNG,
M. A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
Insein. President.
1st, March 1930. Insein Municipal Committee.

BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the undersigned not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the canditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted.

T. F. OWENS,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
Burma Govt : Medical School,
Rangoon,
RANGOON.
5th March 1930.

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NOTICE.

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Every objections to the Assessment mus be in writing and shall be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 20th, March 1930, after which date the objection will be considered and due notice of the hearing will be given to objectors if any.

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President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein.
25th February 1930.
5 Z 12 19

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ကြော်ငြာစာ။

နံပါတ်မပါသော စပါးတင် သမ္မန်တင်း ရန်ကုန်မြစ်ဝကွင်းမှာနေသည်ကိုတွေ့ရှိသဖြင့် ခရဝန်ဘက်ခွာနက ဆယ်တင်ပြီးလျှင်၊ ကင်းထင်ခေါက်ငါးခြေခြို တင်ထားလိုက်ကြောင်း။ ၎င်းသမ္မန်ကို၊ ယခု မတ်လ-၃-ရက်နေ့ကစ၍၊ ရက်ပေါင်း-၃၀-အတွင်း၊ မိုင်ရှင် ဖြစ်သူက ထာရောက်တောင်းဆိုခြင်းမပြုခဲ့သော်၊ ကုန်ကျထားသောစရိတ်စကများကို ကာဒ်ငွေခြင်းငှာ၊ ရောင်းချပစ်မည်။

မိုင်ရှင်ဖြစ်သူသည်၊ ဒဲဒိတို့ သမ္မန်ပုံသည်ဘာနှင့် အဖွဲတ်အသားများကို ဖြေဟြ၍၊ ဆယ်တင်ရသောစရိတ်၊ ကြေခြင်းငှာ ခရဝေစရိတ် စသည်များကို ပေးဆောင်ပြီးလျှင်၊ အောက်ခွဲထက်ဖွတ်ရေားထိုးသုတ် ထာရောက် တောင်းဆိုယူငင်နိုင်ကြောင်း။

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၃-၃-၁၉၃၀။

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင်းစရေးတော်ပုံ။

ပေမည်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင့်နှာပ် ထွေ့ပ်တင်းနှံရထားခွဲမည်သာတော၊ ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ အခေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တွဲကို၊ ရုပ်ပါင်း ရိုက်နှိပ်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာထိုထားအပျိုးသားတို့၊ တိုးပွားဉာဏ်ထွန်းပညာတြွယ်ထိုခါတိုင်း၊ ကြည်ဖွယ်ရှုရန်သင့်ထွန်ပါကြောင်း။ အထိုး ၀။

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ဂဝဲ၊

ဒုဒ္ဓဘာသာမြေဆတ်ဆက်ဆုံး၊

ဝံသာနု၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး မြို့ပမိ-အော- စိတ္တဲ့ ရေးသားသော စာရေစ်ထွင်း၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စိစံရေးသားထားသော စွယ်ဆတ် ၃၄ တောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှင့်၊ အရွသာသီမှမလုထွယ်သော ရွေဆတ်ထွင်းများ ကိုပါဖြထားသည့်ပြင်၊ အထက်အောက်ပွတ်ထော်ကြီး စိရင်ထုံးများနှင့်၊ ဘိဆင် ဖမိတိကောင်စိ ပွတ်တော်စိရင်ထုံး များစွာ့ကို ထည့်ပါ၍ပါကြောင်း။

တရော် ၄ ထွေ်၊

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၂၀၅၊

မြန်မာဖြည်ဟူရွှေးထွေ်း။

ဒေတ်ကာထအဘွေ့ကာ်၊ဟူရွှေးရော်ချုပ် နှင်းကို လိုထားသည်အား ထွေ်ရွာ၊ ဟူရွှေး ရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နှင်းစာမ်စည်းကမ်းဥပဒေများကို၊ အကိုးအကားရဲ့ထင်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စီစဉ် ရေးသား ပါ၍သည့်ပြင်၊ ဘီးထင်သွား၊ ကိုထိစားထွယ်ကြီးတို့၏ ၁ါတ်ပုံများကိုထည့်နှိုက် ဒွိဝ်ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်။

အထိုး ၁ထွေ်၀ဲ၊

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၁၂ ဝွဲ၊

ရာဇမွေ့ဆင်ဟာထွန်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိဒို့ဝက်မရတိဝန်ကြီး မင်းသည်းမင်းအဝိုးရာနှင့်တိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ ထိသင့်သိထိုက်သော တရား။ ကျင့်ကြံအင်သောတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ကြဲရေးရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ထွပါကြောင်း။

အထိုး ၂ထွေ်၀ဲ ဂဝဲ၊

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၁၀ထွေ်၊

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အထိုး ၁ ထွေ်၊

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၈၀၂ ဝွဲ၊

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အတိုး ၅ထွေ်၀ဲ ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၃၀၀၀၊ မဲ့ထွတာမောင်မှင်း၏ဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ငင်းစာရေ်ကြီးတွင်ဆောင်းပါးရေ်ပုံ၊ ထြတာဇာ၊ကျော၊ထေးသိုး၊ဒွေးရိုး၊ဝေးပြီး၊သံချိုးထံထောက်ခွန်းထော်၊မထူနဲ့ ရုကန်း၊ရထု၊ သဖြန့်၊ အိုင်ရင်း၊ဖွဲ့ခွင်းချင်းပိုချင်း၊ထင်းခြင်း၊ ထေးထပ်ထေးဆစ်နှင့် ညှဉ်၊ ကြာဂီကား၊ ဗိုထင်ပို ကာတိုင့်ဝ၌၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အပျိုးပျိုး ရဲ့ရဲ့စိ ထုံး ရေးသားထားသော စာရေ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပသည်၊

ရေးခဲ့ရင်း ဗိ-၁၂၀၊

စာရေ်အနှစ်ထင်ယိသာဂိုဏ် ဗိ-၄၀၌ နှင့်ရောင်းပါသည်၊

ဂျာပန်ဖြည်ပထာဂရိုးများနှင့်၊

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေ်၊

ဂျာပန်ဖြည်နှုန်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ ရေထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရထန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥဏ္ဍမကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိ- ား အမျိုးထိုးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဂျာပန်ဖြည်သူတို့၏ အထေ အထူင့်ဂုတ်သားနှည်းယူဆွယ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရထေးရေးသားသော စာရေ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အတိုး တဝဲ၊

ရံသမာဓိထင်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေ်ကြီးနှင့်ထိုထပ်မိုင်ဝဲ၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံသော ယွတ်ထောင်ကြီးများ ဝိဓထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန့်မာနိုင်ငံ ဝိဓထုံးအရေးရင်တို့ပါဝင်ရှိနှင့်ပြည်သူအများတို့ အထွထ်တတ္ထကြင်ည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ ဆင်ထောရေးဖွဲ့ ထော်၊ ငထ်ထုထော်ရဲ့ဦးဂု-ဝင်-အော-ရေးသား အင်္ဂလော ထေးပင်ဖြရှိ၍၊ များစွာသင့်ရင်းဖြစ်သောဥကားအုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ၁ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

အတိုး ၄ထွေ်၊

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နံတ်ဘား တတ်ဘား နှင့် ထုထွဲတွဲ၊

ပွေးရင်းအထိုးငွေတမျှစီ ၁၂)

ယံရလွှေ့ပွေးထအစုစီ)

၃-အုပ်ထဲတတမါတည်းယူလျှင်း ၅ပဲ၊

စာအုပ်ဆွေးစာထိုထူများ ၆၉ ၁၀၀

ထိုးထိုတခါတည်းပေယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့

၅ပေးမါတည်း ထုဒိယတိုက်၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဒွေထိပ် ထုထွေးကြီး တောင်ထက်ဒေါင်းထန်းဆင်ဝိန်မတ် ၆၂၊ စာအုပ်ထုံးသည် ထုံထုံကြီး မော် ဒေါင်မြစ်နံအား။ ဘွဲ့ပံတို့ထုံက်၅ ဆွေးရေထွက်ဒွိသော စာအုပ်အယ်ဒီးတို့ကိုး ဆင်ဝိုင်ထုံထံစား၅ဖွယ် အခြေခြင့် ဆွေးရေးနှင့်ရန် ခန်းထားထုံကြီး မြစ်မါသောကြောင့်းအထုံဒွိကြသောရထုံး၊ ဒွိထွေအမေးပြီးတို့သည်၊ ၎င်းဆင့်ဘို့ ထုံပုံ ထုံခြစ်စေး၊ စာထုံက ခြစ်စေး အထွေထုံ ထုဒွာထား၀ယ်ဖယ်ပုံဝါကြောင်း။

၄၄၀၀၀း၁ထိုက် ရန်ကုန်မြို့မ်

မောင်စံသူဆိုဒွန်နန်းဆွဲဒွာကား၊ အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားစဉ်၊ တဆိုသော် ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ အစီအထုံးအနှန်းအဆွဲအခဲ့ အဖြောင်း ဆကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထီးသုံးနှန်းမှတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဗျာရေးနည်းနဲ့သျှည်းနှင့် ထုပို့-အပို့တို့၏ ထေ ကျွင်ခဆီးထည်း မည်ထိုက်သော စာ ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ရေးရင်း ၁ထျပ်၊ ထေ့ာ်ရေး ၁၂၀၊

၀ဲတူးဆာ၀င် နန်းတွင်းဒေတ်တော်ကြီး၊ ။ရင်းဒေ၀တ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ ဗမ္ဘာသဆာဆာဒွိုင်းကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆာ၀င်တို့ နှင့်မြို့နိုင်းရွှေဖြင်၍ ထးဆွဲး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထတ်၊ ထက်ဘ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆ၀င်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်၁၀၀သနာ၀ါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။ အထိုး ၀ဲ့၊

မထိခက်နန်းတွင်းဒေတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္ဆာမောင်နှိုင်းနှံ ခြင်ဆင်ဂြိုက်ဒွိုင်အင်သော၊ အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်များဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်းခြတ်ထက်ထက်နန်းတော်ထွင်းနှိုက်၊ ဖြရဲသော၁ ဒေတ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ဒွုးကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းဘွား၊ ထက်ပဲထော်၅ ၍၊ ဆိုင်ဘုဆိုင်ဆု တင်ဖျောက်နန်းတို့ဒွာ၊ ထေးနာက်သော၁ထကဒးဖြင့်ဆာ၊ ထက်ဘ စိထုံးထား သဖြင့်းနောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ဘထီရွှနည်း ပုရန်ကောင်း၁ါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄၀၊

ထရထျွေးး ၁၂၃၊

ဥပဒေထင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး

ဤဥပဒေစာဆုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးဖြည့်ရေးနှင့် ပတ်သျှဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေပေ်ဒ် များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအထိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းစု၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်၀တ်ထုံတော်ချီးထိုးမောင် ရေးသား ဒေတ်ဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပ်ဖိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် ဆရောကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တဆုပ်ထူဖိ ကိုယ်တိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားခဲ့ သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ၃၀ထျပ်-၇၀၊

ထျွေးရေး ၁၀ထျပ်၊ ထေ့ာ်ရေး ၁၂၀၊

ကျာမန်ပြည်ဆထျဖြည်း

အနှင်ဦးဥဆုဝ ကိုယ်ထေဒ်ကြီးသည် ကျာမန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းဆတေ၁်ကြာ နေဖြီး နောက်ကျာမန်တို့၏အထျဖြည်းဆုဆောင် ဆောင်ရွာဒွိုး၍၊ ဆရှိးထားတို့ ၈ထုဆု ဒွားကျားခရုံးငှင်းတို့၏ဆုဝင် ဆဖြစ်ဆ ထရုဆဖြေးဆနေဆထုတ်ကိုင်နေတိုင်းဆထျ ကြီစုံဆင်ဒွာနှင့်ငှင်းတို့၏ စကားများမါချင် ပုံဆမြင်းမြောက်မြားစွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပို့နှင့် ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်မါကြောင်း။

ဆထိုး ၆-၈၀၊

ဃာဒီတသစ်စာဆုပ်ကြီး။

ငွေးဟောင်းဟူသော ကဗျာထက်ကြီးများရေးသားသော ကဗျာထက်ကြီးများကို ဖရန်စ်ဖားဗစ်ခြုပ်ရေး၍ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သူဒိုးထုတိုက်ကာ၊ ရပေါင်းမြို့ ပြည်၌မြို့ကိန်ပြင်ထားဒြဖြစ်ကြောင်း။

အထိုးတ်ဆုပ် ၅ကျပ်၊

ထျွေးရေး ၁ကျပ် ၄၀၀၊

မွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လှလဲလှတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဒီဒဝါအသားလှရဉ်း
တပုလင်း ၈-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း
အာမခံညှင်းသတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခန်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဓာတဖျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ဘီးထင်းတန်းရပ်၊ ထက်ပ်တန်းမြို့။

ဦးတုတ်ကြီး၊ ထျာ၀ဖုန်ဆေးဆိုက်၊

ဝက်နှံ၀ဏ္ဍ၊

ဝက်နှံ ၀ဏ္ဍတို့ စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဂုဗိုလ်ဒ်ဒွာ၊ ရထားနှဝုပ်၀ဏ္ဍ၊ ရဲထောက်မောင်စံ ရှာ၀ဏ္ဍ၊ အိုးထိုးကိ၀ဏ္ဍ ဝေဿ-နာမည် ကျော် ၀ဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဖြဉ်ဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံ၀ဏ္ဍဒွာ-ရထားပုံ၀ဏ္ဍ၊ ရူပနှုမ်၀ဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်ရှိမြိုး ဘတ်ပြီး ထျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ၀ဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ၀ဏ္ဍ သွားဒွာများဖွာဒွတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့ဖြန်အထူးအကျိုးဖွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤ၀ဏ္ဍသွားဒွာ၊ ရထျားတို့ဖိတ်ထို့၊ ၀ဏ္ဍ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ထိမှင်းထားကိုအောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင့်၊ အသွင်းအထွေးနှင့်ထည်း ဖြည့်နှာက်ဖွာပါ ဒွါပါသည်၊ ဆတ်ရှသူတို့ဒွာ၊ သဘဘထားဖွား များ၍၊ ဖတ်ထား၍ကြဲမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်ရှ ဖြည့်တွင်နေရခိုက်၌၊ နာက်ကျကာ၊ ထျုံကြိ ထိုကဲ့သို့ကဲ့ကျွန်ုပ်ဝေသော အချက်အ ထက်များတို့ထည်း၊ ၀ဏ္ဍဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတ် ရပြီးထျင်၊ အသင်္ကန်ာတို့-အင်္ဂဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း ကျိုးနှင်ရေရဲ၊ ဗိမံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း။ တဆုပ်ထျင် ၁၀၀၊

ထျွေးရေး ၆၀၊

ကာသာဘိဒါမင်းဘွားနှုးဘွင်းဇာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ငွေးဟောင်း နွေးဖြစ် အကြောင်းအများများကိုး၊ ထိသွယ် ၄တ်သွယ်-နည်းဆွဲးသွယ်-အဆိုဆွာ ထုံးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်တွယ် စိစဉ်၍ထားသော ၀ဏ္ဍကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထဆုပ်ထျင်အထိုး ၁၀ထျပ်၄၀၊

ထိပေါ်မင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဍုဖြာ၊

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ဆထိုး ၁၀ထျပ်၄၀၊

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Naval Parleys Resumed

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များ၀မ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။

လယ်လုပ်ငန်းတွင်—ကျွဲနွားမပါတဲ့နှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း

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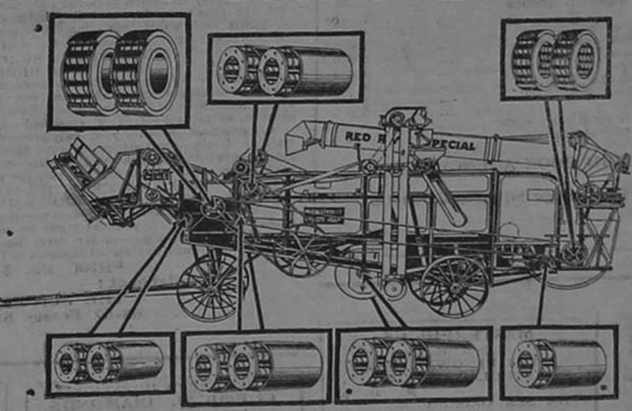

ပုံများမြင်ရတို့ အပိုင်း၊ ဖြင်ပဲကြီး ရွာနေ-ဒြေပိုင်နှင်- ဦးဘသိ-ဒေါ်ဒေမှုံတို့၏လယ်တွင်းကေပေါင်း-၅၀၀ ကျော်ကိုးစားရှာဖွေတွင်း၊ ကာဇီထရာ် ထယ်ထွန်စက် ဖြင့်-အစုံအလင်တိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွား-အလွတ် ကောင်းသော်လည်း ထုပ်ကိုင်ထသူ၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထပြောက်ပြီးလျှင်၊ ဓာတ်ဆုံး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သော- ကောက်ထိုင်း မှားကို၊ မြတ်ထွေးလောက်သူမှု၊ စပါးနှစ်ထ ထွေ့ဝတ်တွင်၊ ကောက်ထိုင်းကို ထည့်ရိုက် ရုံဖျန်းပေါင်းမှုားသည် လွှေ့ပြီးသား ပင်ကျယ်စွာ ကုလ၁ပါကြောင်း၊ ၎င်းထုပ်ငန်းသည် တနှစ်လျှင် တခါမှသာ ဖြင်နိုင်ပါ၍၊ ယခုဇေပေါ်ဝါဒီလ အင်ထာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

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MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE

Viceroy's Speech at Prize-Giving

IMPORTANCE OF CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

Viceroy's Camp,
Ajmere, March 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy presided at the prize-giving at the Mayo College to-day. Replying to the address from the Old Boys' Association, His Excellency said,—

"Your Highnesses, Mr. Maddan, ladies and gentlemen,—I should like to begin by thanking you most warmly for the cordial welcome you have extended to Lady Irwin and myself and for the privilege you have allowed me of presiding over such a distinguished gathering on this memorable occasion. It marks perhaps the most important event in the history of the College since Lord Mayo in 1890 first propounded to the Ruling Princes assembled in Durbar at Ajmere the idea of establishing an institution where their sons and those of their nobles could receive an education suited to their high position and responsibilities. This idea materialized a few years later in the construction of these beautiful buildings and the foundation of this college now so well known as the Mayo College. As you, Mr. Principal, have reminded us that no Viceroy since the College was opened has failed to attend one of your annual prize-givings. That I think is sufficient proof of the interest and concern which the Viceroy naturally takes in the prosperity and welfare of the Chief's Colleges and in the training of the future rulers and nobles of the Indian States, with whom he is in especially intimate and personal relations. I, therefore, deem myself peculiarly fortunate that it should have fallen to my lot to be present at these jubilee celebrations, which have added greatly to the pleasure of memories I shall always retain. I wish that the many preoccupations of a Viceroy did not prevent me from paying more frequent visits and so seeing for myself more of what the boys are doing here and what is being done for them. For I feel that it would only be by obtaining at first hand a knowledge of school life here and its surroundings that a Viceroy could wholly expect to discharge the responsibility which lies upon him in connection with the future of the Chiefs' Colleges. My anxiety in their behalf is deepened because I am conscious that in some quarters there is a tendency to disparage their work and even to suggest their abolition on the ground that they have failed to achieve the purpose for which they were created. I am tempted, therefore, to look back briefly to examine the position as it was in 1903, when the reorganisation took place to which you, Mr. Principal, have alluded.

I believe that at that time a spirit of indifference and even of hostility to the colleges was not uncommon and was due mainly per haps to three causes; to the traditional conservatism of the States, or a belief that the education given at the colleges was too costly, and, thirdly, a feeling of dissatisfaction with the class and quality of the education which the colleges provided. Energetic measures were taken to remove such defects as were found to exist. The constitution of the College was modified so as to associate the Princes more closely with its management. The staff was materially strengthened and the curriculum was revised with the object of securing a more practical education suited to the role which the pupils of the College were expected to play in after life. The Government of India substantially increased their financial assistance, while the Princes themselves made generous grants for the College Endowment Fund and valuable additions to the College buildings. Over a quarter of a century has elapsed since these far-reaching reforms were introduced. Let us glance at the results and ask ourselves whether, in view of our experience since, then, the college has been a success or a failure. If by failure its critics mean that it has fallen short of its ideal, I am not concerned to contradict them, for I doubt whether there is any school in this or indeed in any country which could claim fully to have realised the object which it had set out to achieve. As a tree is judged by the general character of the fruit which it produces and not by selected specimens, whether good or bad, so must it be with an educational institution. And this test may be fairly applied to the Mayo College. Isolated instances of failure, scholastic or otherwise, should not be allowed to warp our judgement on the main question. Rather, let us see whether the College is justified by the character and conduct in after life of the pupils as a whole, and let us remember that the raw material on which the College works is of various quality and that home influence must always be a factor of great importance in the field both of study and discipline.

It is, therefore, most encouraging that you, Mr. Principal, should be able to claim that few schools can point to so many pupils who have achieved distinction in later life.

I confess, when I look round this hall and see the number of distinguished Old Boys present here this afternoon who owe to this place their early training and education, I find proof not of failure but of a large measure of success. The youth of no less than twelve, I believe, of the present Ruling Princices of Rajputana was spent within these grounds. Those who were at the College in the earlier days of its existance will not require me to remind them how much they owe to Colonel Loch, who filled the responsible post of principal for many years. Others in later times will remember with gratitude the kindly interest and care with which Mr. Madden, has given to the College is well known to you all, and I need not recount it here to-day. But I am glad to say that, in recognition of his services and in token of the deep interest which His Majesty the King Emperor takes in the Chief's Colleges, I have been authorised to-day to announce that His Majesty has been pleased to confer on Mr. Madden the honour of a Companionship of the Officer of the Indian Empire. Looking then to the history of the past 25 years, I think it can be asserted with justice and with pride that there has been much good done. With such a record it is disquieting to learn that the College does not inspire confidence. There are misgivings as to the future. As in 1903 so in 1930, some complain that the education is too costly. Others desire that the curriculum should be modified so as to correspond more nearly to that prescribed for Secondary Schools and Colleges. Others again consider that the time has come to make the College less exclusive.

Time will not permit me to deal as I should like with all these criticisms. I am not convinced that the cost of education at the Mayo College, which is already far below that of the average Public School in England, is beyond the means of those for whom it is intended. Further economy could not but have a disastrous effect on the efficiency and character of the College. Nor am I in sympathy with those who desire to change the traditional character of these institutions and to convert them into Secondary Schools of the ordinary type. Success in the examination room has its value, but it is not, and should never be, the sole or indeed the main aim to which those responsible for the Chief's Colleges ought to direct their attention. It has not been in the past, and I hope will not be in the future, the object of the curriculum by a mechanical routine to produce a standard type, but rather to develop the general qualities that go make up personality and to offer as sound general education on which, if necessary, a more specialised course of study suited to the career which the pupil may choose in after life can be based.

DANGER OF CUTTING ADRIFT FROM OLD MOORINGS.

I would ask those who desire to change the special character of these Colleges to pause and look around them. In many parts of the world to-day, we see widespread agitation and unrest due to men having cut themselves adrift from their old moorings of religion, custom and tradition, and few thinking persons would deny the dangers to which this process has exposed society. The foundation of the social fabric of most of the States and especially of Rajputana is still predominantly traditional and conservative though old customs and old beliefs are slowly broadening to suit the changing conditions of the times. It is necessary, therefore, to proceed with caution and to hesitate before adopting measures likely to spell too rapid a subversion of ancient faith and custom, which would imperial much of the good along with those elements we may desire to see reformed. The landed aristocracy has still an important and useful a part as ever to play in the body politic, and in future the position of the Ruling Princes will be the stronger if it is associated with an aristocracy endowed with solid moral character intellectually alert, capable of realising the duties and responsibilities of their privileged position and determined to use it not for selfish ends but to promote the enlightment and happiness of all their fellow creatures. If such is their goal, the Colleges are travelling on no purposeless errand and deserve the confidence and support of the Ruling Princes.

I earnestly hope, therefore, that it will be the determination of all Ruling Princes not to imperil the future of the Colleges by apathy and indifference, but to ensure their success both by manifestatings a personal interest in their concerns and by providing such funds as may be necessary to maintain a high standard of efficiency. On no point would I lay more stress than on the supreme necessity for obtaining for these Colleges masters of high qualifications and of the right stamp, men who without fear for the future and animated by high ideals will be ready to devote wholeheartedly their time and their ability to the College's service. Assured of such a staff and relying on the continued support and sympathy of the Princes, I have no misgiving that the Colleges will not be able to face the future with confidence and equanimity. You here can as you know at all times safely rely on the good will and wise counsel of the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Reynolds in all matters such as affect the present or future welfare of Rajputana.

THE OLD BOYS

I should like here to thank the Old Boys most warmly for the kindly allusions to Lady Irwin and myself which they have made in their address and for the very handsome casket in which it is contained. I appreciate their desire to maintain the Higher Diploma course and to extend its duration so as to receive for it recoguition of the Universities, but I understand that the solution of the problem, as of so many others, depends on funds. The requests which they have made will, I can assure them, receive sympathetic consideration by my Government in the scheme for the reorganisation of the Colleges which is now under consideration. My anxiety for the future of this institution is lessened when I see the keen interest taken in it by the Old Boys and their loyalty to its traditions. No college can have a more precious asset than this or a more eloquent testimony to the value of the education they have received.

And now a word to the pupils of the college. First of all, I must congratulate most heartily all those who have won prizes in this year of jubilee, and I feel that, a special word of praise is due to Maharaj Kumar Bhim Singh of Kotah for his success in the Higher Diploma examination. It is, indeed, a fitting reward for the anxious solicitude with which my friend. His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, has watched over his education. I notice that speaking in this hall in 1902, Lord Curzon referred to His Highness as one of the best of the College's pupils. It is a happy coincidence that 28 year later I should be able to refer to Maharaj Kumar in terms of similar praise. I have to congratulate also another Kotah boy, Apji Randhir Singh of Koila, and the Chief of Patna, both of whom are, I am glad to say, present here this afternoon. I share your regret, Mr. Principal, that I am unable to congratulate personally His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur on winning the Viceroy's Medal for the best all round athlete. We shall all I know watch with interest the future of a career so full of promise.

It is customary for speakers at prize givings to include in their remarks some words of consolation to those who have not own prizes, and my concluding words to you will be that I hope every boy here to-day, whether in the rest of his time at Mayo College or in his life after he leaves will prove to the satisfaction of even the most obstinate examiner that at least he ought to have been given a prize on this occasion. What you learn here will show itself in ways besides proficiency in learning or in games. It will show itself in manners, in truthfulness and courage, in standing up for what you believe to be right, in good sportsmanship, in chivalry towards those who are weaker than yourselves, and I hope that in everything you do you will remember that the good name of the College is in your keeping and depends upon what you are, so that you may ever give it cause to be proud of you as I hope you yourselves will always be proud of the Mayo College.

Afghan Deportees for Burma

Peshawar, March 8.

Sardars Ameen Jan and Abdul Kahim Khan have been sent to Burma under escort by the Bengal Express.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council,
Minbu.

INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

NOTICE

RIGHT OF OCCUPYING BEEF AND MUTTON STALLS IN THE MUNICIPAL MARKET

The right of occupying all the Beef Mutton and Offal stalls in the Municipal Market for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1930 will be disposed off on payment in advance of the following daily rent of the stalls:—

Beef stall No.	1	Rs. 2
do	2	Rs. 2
do	3 to 8	Rs. 1 each.
Mutton stall No.	1	Rs. 1/4
do No.	2	Rs. 1/4
do	3 & 4	Annas 12 each.

4 offal stalls at Annas 8 per stall per day.

Persons desirous of taking up any of the above stalls are required to apply for the same under sealed cover addressed to the undersigned on or before the 20th 1930 accompanied by a receipted challan for Rs. 50 as earnest money. If there are more than one applications for the same stall it will be put up to auction in terms of payment of salami or premium. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful applicants while in case of the successful licensee he will further be required to deposit within 3 days of the sale a sum of Rs. 25/- for each stall thus making the total deposit to Rs. 75 per stall which will be retained by the Municipal Committee for the due performence of the contract till the end of the expiry of the lease unless the same is forfeited at any time for any infringement of the conditions of the license.

If the applicant fails to pay the deposit in full within 3 days of the sale or acceptance of his application the earnest money will be forfeited and the right will be resold or farmed out at the discretion of the Municipal Committee.

No application for reduction of the stall rent or salami will be considered under any circumstances.

No person will be allowed to take more than one beef or mutton stalls and that there should be at least a carcase of one animal on each stall when opened for sale.

In case any stall is closed for 7 consecutive days at any time the lease will be cancelled.

Further particulars can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Committee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an application without assigning any reason for the same.

Sd. MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law, President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein, 1st March 1930.

Wanted

Applications are invited for the post of Accounts Clerk for the office of the District Council, Insein, on a scale of pay of Rs. 70-4-90.

The appointment is non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

The successful candidate is required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for two years during which period he must pass the Examination for Secretaries of the District Councils. If failed to pass the Examination his services will be dispensed with on the ground of incompetence.

Preference will be given to Burmans and Indians, domiciled in Burma, who have had experience in the Accounts Branch of a District Council or Municipal Office or the office of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma.

Applicants must be qualified under the latest clerkship Rules.

No replies will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

Applications, in applicants' own handwriting, stating age, race and educational qualifications together with copies of certificates testimonials and service-books, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the forenoon of the 24th March 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or Local Bodies the application must be submitted through the proper channel. The successful candidate is required to produce the original copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books, if any, on the day of joining the appointment.

Applications must be addressed to the Chairman, by designation and not by name.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officer, members of the District Council or other persons or influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

SEI SHAIN,
Chairman, District Council, Insein.

Insein, 7th March 1930.

12 14 16 19

The management of the **Burma School of Commerce** conduct their business from **1st January 1930**, under the new name and style as :—

"Burma College of Commerce & Economics"

257, Sparks Street, Rangoon.

OPPOSITE SECRETARIAT. Phone No. 1716.

Always secures highest passes in **Government Book-keeping and L. C. C. Advanced Accountancy** Examinations.

Shorthand Typewriting, Auditing, Economics Banking & Mercantile Law also taught.

A. N. **Ramanathan**, G.S.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.P.S.,
(Government Certified Public Auditor.)
PRINCIPAL.

Office of the District Council Sagaing.

Sale of Bazaar and Ferries

Leases for the year commencing from 1930

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the following Bazaar and Ferries will be put up to auction at the places and on the dates noted against them.

The term of lease shall be one year or such period not exceeding three years commencing from 1st May 1930 as may be decided by the Council.

No.	Name of Bazaar	No.	Name of Ferries	Place and date of auction sale.
1	Ywathitkyi	1	Khodaung Odoktan-	At the office of the District Council Sagaing on the 17th April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Zegyo	2	Shanze-Phayekyun	
3	Nandawshe	3	Nyaungbintha	
1	Allagappa	1	Mu-Mandalay	At the Sub-Divisional officer's office, Myinmu. on the 22nd April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Kyaukyit four days Market	2	Pannyo	
		3	Nebugon	
3	Amyin	4	Kyweyeik	
4	Chaungu	5	Shwetachaung	
5	Chaungu Nyaungbinyat	6	Minkyawdin	
6	Ngazun	7	Mayogon	
7	Myaung	8	Nyaungyin	
		9	Shwepaukpin	
		10	Mu-wa	
		11	Kyaukyit	
		12	Gonnyinzeik	
		13	Shwebontha	
		14	Anein	
		15	Payinma	

BAZAAR CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other cases one-fifth shall be payable immediately on the fall of hammer and the balance in equal instalments to be determined by the Council, on the 15th day of the month proceeding that for which it is due.

The Lessee shall give a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the prompt payment of the monthly rent and fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer. The Lessee shall also pay for such staff as is necessary for the proper guarding, lighting and cleaning of the bazaar.

FERRY CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other case, one fifth shall be payable immediately, on the fall of hammer and the balance in eight equal instalments in the first week of the month for which it is due from June 1930.

The Lessee shall deposit a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the punctual payment of the monthly instalment and due fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer.

Note :— The chairman or any other member or officer of the council conducting the sale may refuse to accept any bid and may withdraw from the sale without assigning any reason.

The lessees shall be required to register their leases at the registration office on such date as may be appointed by the council.

U MYAT THA,
Chairman,
District Council, Sagaing.

SAGAING,
Dated the 1st March 1930.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY IN BURMA.

Addressing members of the Rangoon Rotary Club of their weekly meeting on Tuesday at the Strand Hotel, Mr. E. G. French, F.R.G.S., Headmaster, Government High School, Rangoon, took for his subject the relation between education and industry in Burma. Mr. French said: It is a good thing to find a title worth thinking about, even if I cannot say anything worth listening to. That is the principle, I believeon which some preachers choose their sermons. You can at any rate think about the text. In the present instance, I suppose every employer in Rangoon has at one time or another given thought to the subject of education in Burma and its relation to industry, more particularly from the point of view of the difficulty which exists in obtaining satisfactory staffs. And the results of the employers' cogitations are not, I fear, very complimentary to the schools. The limitations of my work and experience compel me to address myself more especially to those who wish to employ Burmans, and particularly to those who would employ a still greater proportion of Burmans than they already do if only a more satisfactory and more efficient type of recruit were forthcoming. And I believe that every British employer in the Province takes up this attitude. He earnestly desires to employ Burmans; but business is neither politics nor philanthropy and the number of "passengers" a firm can carry is very strictly limited.

A GENERAL COMPLAINT

It is, I believe, a general complaint among employers that the young Burman is apt to expect a salary considerably higher than his real market value. It is said that the boy who offers himself for employment on leaving school only too often can neither speak nor write correct English; he cannot draft a simple letter nor can he perform simple arithmetical computations with speed and accuracy or without gross extravagance in office stationery; he fails to make the Firm's interest his own interest, he is unable to realise the essential connection between an increase in pay and an increase in his own efficiency and economic worth to the business, leaving without a shadow of regret if his pay does not rise as fast as a fire-balloon. He will absent himself from the office on the flimsiest excuse, and there is an alarming mortality among relatives on race days. In addition to all this, it takes two of them to do a job that could be done in half the time by a junior clerk at Home on almost the same pay. This, at least, is the picture which is quite commonly drawn by the exasperated employer. If he is asked to apportion the blame for this state of affairs, the employer will generally place half of it upon the Burman himself and trace many shortcomings to certain, sides of the national character careless and carefree, happy-go lucky, improvident, touchy upon points in stability and concentration. And the other half of the blame the employer will place upon the education provided in the schools.

INCOMPLETE PICTURE

Now I venture to suggest that this picture, discouraging as it is, not complete. There are other aspects whiice need to be out, and a practical possibility that the situation can be considerably improved. But before opening my defence of the Burman schoolboy and of the schools it is necessary to deal with one point which is fundamental. The Northern races are imbued with that "savage virility" which is the gift of the climate of their-home-lands. In regions of South-East Asia near to Burma we find that industry trade and transport are organised and financed by British French, Dutch American, Japanese and Chinese and the natives of those countries play a diminishing part in their development. In Burma, the criticisms of the employers amount to an accusation that the Burman lacks that restless energy upon which successful commercial enterprise is based. Without admitting this to be true, the Burman is fully alive to the danger and he tends to rely upon education to protect him, quoting the example of Japan. It is doubtful whether education alone is the explanation of Japanese success but it is pertinent to enquire whether there are any grounds for believing that schools can impart the energy, concentration and drive which are necessary if this Province is to escape the fate of Annam, Siam, and Malaya. The problem is equally acute in the Philippines where the academid High School is in high popular favour and where 74 per cent. of the Secondary School pupils enrol themselves in the "General" curriculum although this is only one of eight possible courses, other seven being vocational. The following is an extract from the Report of a Commission sent out from the United States in 1925 to the Philippine Islands. As I would ask you please to consider to what extent the words can be applied to Burma:

"With the organisation of the present system of High Schools the way to the higher education was opened to the masses. A fair proportion of those in attendance come from the less favoured classes. Certainly thousands who would have been denied the opportunities of secondary education under an earlier dispensation are attending the secondary schools. To anyone sincerely interested in the enlightenment and emancipation of men this seems to be altogether communicable. And the eagerness for education on the part of the pupil and the willingness to make great sacrifices on the part of the parents merit only the highest praise. But a more searching examination of the operation of this system reveals certain tendencies so dangerous as to make one wonder whether the evil does not outweigh the good.

"Gifted boys from the unprivileged classes and particularly from the agricultural population are attracted to the High School. Years of leisure for teeir children are often provieed by parents who are scarcely able to carry the burden and a costly form of instruction provided by the State. What is the return on this expenditure? These young people whether they leave before or after graduation, forsake the life of their own people, develop a contempt for manual labour, seek membership intellectual occupations drift to the towns and cities, and in many instances prey upon their more ignorant fellows. They lose all desire to participate in those basic economic activities of agriculture which have been the support of man since he emerged from barbarism, and which must remain his chief support for generation to come. They get no satisfaction from handling the plough, the hamer and the saw, but seek salaried positions in the professions, commerce or Government offices. So strong is the aversion towards all forms of manual labour on the part of High School graduates that, rather than return to their fathers' farms, they sometimes actually establish themselves as parasites on the economic organism.

"Young men for whom great sacrifices have been made both by the society and parents feel that if they engage in the manual occupations their dignity and social standing will be compromised. They consequently go to Manila and the larger municipalities and seek occupations which will enable them to lose their identity with the class into which they were born. They accept clerical employments which pay wagss insufficient to support them in the style which they have come to regard as necessary. Their recourse is to the father on the farm who is asked to supplement their earnings by taking from his own savings. Obviously this is a form of economic suicide and no country can prosper which thus lives on its own capital. The Filipino people cannot hope to gain social and economic salvation by drawing the gifted boys from farm and workshop, by equipping them for a life of learned leisure and by teaching them to despise manual labour. Individuals may thus avoid some of the hardships of life but a whole people cannot thus achieve prosperity. All cannot live by special privilege."

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

I do not think that this statement of the Philippine situation requires comment; there are many present who can judge to what extent it applies to our own Province.

I can now return to my presentation of the case for the defence, and to suggestions that appear to me to offer hope of improvement in the immediate difficulty that faces us here and now of recruiting more suitable and more satisfactory material for business from the schools. The problem simple though it is compared with the one we have just glanced at, is by no means easy. Indeed in discussing the matter at all my sympathies are wholeheartedly with the Yorkshire curate who, being directed by his Bishop to observe a quiet day, replied that what was needed in this parish was not a quiet day but an earthquake.

There are, undoubtedly, legitimate requirements on the side of trade and industry which the schools, if they were acquainted with them, could do more than they do now to meet. But any statement of those requirements, if it is to be of any use, must be based upon a reasonably full and sympathetic knowledge of what the schools are doing and trying to do. The employer will at once protest and say that he knows exactly what he wants; his requirements are of the simplest nature and well-known—a few subjects studied thoroughly, clear expression in legible handwriting, an orderly mind' regular habits and the will to work. But as far as they can do so with limited staff and under restrictions which business men, unfortunately, can do little to alter, this is precisely what the best schools are trying to provide. Have then, the schools failed ? No altogether. There is something to be said on their side. In the first place, the boys who offer themselves for employment in industrial and commercial concerns are not at present and on the average, the ablest of those who leave the schools. Nearly all of them are those who have been conspicuous not for their success but for their failure to pick up what the school has to give. Many of them drift from one temporary job to another and on the way forget most of what they learned. A good number of the best boys go to College—though not all who go there would be good recruits to business, and a year at College does not make the leopard change his spots. But there still remains a large number, which I estimate at 1,500 annually, of boys who seek employment. Even when the boys who obtain Government posts are deducted from this total, the field of recruitment is still wide and there must be some reason to explain why, out of so many, employers cannot get better material. The explanation, I think, is not that the good boy does not exist, but that he does not offer himself until too late.

A DISASTROUS GAP.

There is a disastrous gap between leaving school and entering a suitable permanent post, The school leaver wastes precious months in an unguided and often desultory search for a job, and if he does not get into Government service at once he quitefrequently remains unemployed waiting for an oportunity that never comes. After an interval that may be as long as a year he seeks a commercial post; but by that time most of the qualities that would have recommended him to an employer have evaporated. The situation has been made worse by a custom that is spreading rapidly. Quite a large number of offices permit a boy to enter in a sort of honorary capacity without salary, as an extra hand. The idea is that he should learn the rudiments of the job and when a leave vacancy arises fill it until the permanent incumbent returns, and carry on in this fashion until a permanent post is found for him. I have seen a great deal of harm done by this system. The boy is unpaid, so he is given no definite worth while job to do, and no responsibility. If he feels like a day off, he may take it and the habit grows. He thus spends several months in demoralising loafing, falling in and out of temporary vacancies transferring himself from office to office as fancy may dictate. A good boy who has been trained, and quite probably coerced into regular and industrious habits at school, will very quickly deteriorate under conditions such as these. It is an illuminating commentary on the attitude of the Burman youth that he will prefer one of these honorary unpaid posts, especially if he can get one in a Government office, to commercial employment at a fair beginner's wage. explanation, I think, lies in the fact that he is over-ready to gamble on his luck. He thinks that there is always a chance that if once he can get his foot into a Government office he can subsequently wangle for himself some sort of permanent job and go on seizing opportunities that will pass him through a succession of post with increasing emoluments and social prestige. At any rate the prospect is attractive and he is ready to take a big chance on it. The tragedy of it is that the prospects are not one tenth as bright as he thinks they are. It is sometimes said that the Burman youth prefers Government service to a commercial career because the former carries with it a certain amount of "auza"—power, authority, and social prestige while the latter does not. That may have been true once, but I do not think it is true now. I am afraid the Burman boy does not regard with any enthusiasm the hard steady work which is necessary to success in a commercial career. His courage fails at the condition that promotion, or at least accelerated promotion, will depend solely upon his own increasing merit and usefulness, and that wangling will not help him. This aspect of the problem cannot be solved by either the employers or the schools, but the future would be much brighter if some machinery could be evolved which would pass the boy straight from school into work and so eliminate the interval during which so much damage is done.

THE SECOND POINT.

This brings me to the second point in defence of the schools.

With considerable humility and deference I venture to suggest that it is important that the engagement of boys should not be left, as it too often is in the hands of those who have not the right experience, and tend in consequence to deal with the matter far too casually, or even to suppress applications that do not agree with caste prejudices or (worse still) are not accompanied by tangible good will.

The straight and honest boy will not bribe to get his application put on the top of the pile, but he is the very boy you want.

It seems to an outsider that the steady prosperity any firm must be based largely on the qualities of the young recruits engaged and that therefore the employer himself, or some other responsible European official, should deal with all applications for employment. No endeavour on the part of the school to meet the employers' demands can be successful unless parents schoolmasters and boys are persuaded that the best boys are put into the best places, are en-couraged to go on improving themselves and (as far possible) rewarded by promotion for the effort they have made. Nepotism caste fellowship, "bhaibunthi" of all kinds strike at the very roots of the efficiency of young employee.

THE SUDDEN CHANGE

One other point in this connection needs to be brone in mind and that is the sudden change in the boy's life when he leaves school. At one step the boy leaves behind him the atmosphere of the school with its easy hours, comfortably light discipline, and general air of guardianship. To move without an interval from boyish to adults surroundings is to undergo a violent and disturbing experience. If anything can be done to mitigate its violence it would be all to the benefit of employers. Some of the larger industrial works at Home have realised this and have established "Initiation Classes" which young employees attend for the first week or so of their employment in order to become generally acquainted with the lay-out, organisation, rules and customs of the works. It is too much to expect firms out here to go so far, but perhaps in the last year of a boy's school life it should be possible to give some attention to local conditions of employment and to introduce the boy to the careers and prospects which are open to him. Such a step is a natural part of any arrangement for relating the curriculum to occupational environment, and I put it to this Club that only employers can guide the schools in such a matter. Up to the present, guidance has not been forthcoming.

In England, three factors have gone far towards solving the whole problem of recruitment of boys leaving school, apart from the drastic revision under the 1918 Education Act of the whole school system. These three factors are the Juvenile Employment Bureauset up by Government and by Local Authorities. Evening Classes and Special Classes of Inspection established wfthin the Firm itself and organised and run by the heads of the Firm's own Departments, This last step may, or may not, be possible in Rangoon but the other two certainly are worth a little consideration. The Juvenile Employment Bureau provide a means whereby the employers' requirements can be made known to the schools, and the schools can offer candidates that appear to meet those demands. In Rangoon an employer may have an opening to offer, and there may be a dozen througely reliable and suitable boys just leaving, or just left, school who would fit it; but the chances of any of that dozen applying for that particular post are extremely small. It has been my personal experience that when the employer gets into touch with the schoolmaster the latter can generally find the right type of boy to meet the employer's needs, and a very large number of boys who have been placed in this way are still in their jobs and are giving satisfaction. But if there is no such contact, the employer will certainly receive applications from many square pegs, but the dozen round ones he never hears about.

EVENING CLASSES

Evening classes offer another hope. Nearly every firm of standing here; as it England is ready to encourage its young employees to attend evening classes, the encouragement taking many forms—fee-payment, book money, time off, prizes, and salary increments to successful students. The trouble is that good evening classes in sufficient number and variety and commanding the confidence of employers are not available in the city. The Niven Committee on Technical and Vocational Education which sat in 1927 suggested the establishment of a comprehensive scheme of properly controlled evening classes and a scheme of examinations based upon those of the Royal Society of Arts and Commerce and other similar Institutes, which are so valuable to both employers and employees in Great Britain. It is possible that if the Chambers of Commerce paid some attention to those suggestions, modifying them perhaps in the light of more recent developments, a road might be opened for advance along these lines. It appears to me that the very root of the difficulty lies in the absence contact between those responsible for boys' as school pupils and those responsible for the same boys as young employees, and I am sure we all hope that Rotary will help to remedy that defect. But satisfactory co-operation can only be established under certain general conditions. Everyone concerned will, I am sure, accept the principle that the prime object of the school is to produce well-educated and responsible citizens; but there is still the secondary principle, subordinate perhaps to the first but still important that education shall be related to the needs and circumstances of everyday life, which for the vast majority of boys means life spent in work. The schoolmaster will naturally place the greater emphasis upon the first principle, but the employer may properly point out that the second principle should not be lost sight of.

GIVE AND TAKE

The schoolmaster can ask the employer to refrain from making demands which amount to a narrow adhoc preparation for a particular career ; the employer has both justice and common sense on his side when he asks the schoolmaster to exercise a wise direction in guiding different types towards the employment for which they are best suited. Of the one side, a little less haste in downright condemnation of cultural studies, and on the other a slight loosening of the cervical vertebrae in the educational theorist whose ideals of education are too lofty for attainment in a work-a-day world—these are the conditions which will make possible a measure of co-operation beneficial to both. The point has been tackled at Home, and the Malcolm Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales) made recommendations and suggestions towards creating the contact which is so desirable. A study of those recommendations might possibly lead to improvement on here also.

It is not for any single schoolmaster to put forward a scheme for meeting the employers' difficulties. Indeed, the mercantile community, with a shrewd insight into the heart of things, view with apathy and suspicion academic proposal for the development of facilities for commercial training; but so far the business men of this city have not come forward with any suggestions to remedy an evil which, after all affects the efficiency of their own businesses.

Perhaps the time is not yet when the D. P. I.'s office will be thronged with crowds eager expectant employers bubbling over with fresh ideas about the service that education can render to industry; when the Inspector of Schools will be buttonholed by anxious merchants on their way to office, full of new and suggestive schemes and proposals. But I do think that the time has come when Business might pay a little more attention to Education and when Education might pay a little more attention to Business. I have attempted to state the case; it is for employers, and I think more particularly Rotarian employers, to decide whether anything need be done about it.

Fire in Ma-U-Gon Quarter

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT Rs. 25,000

Shortly before noon yesterday, as fire broke out in one of the wooden structures at the east end of 139th-street in Ma-U-Gon Quarter, as a result, it was stated, of sparks from an oven flying on to the dhaunee roofing. The flames spread very rapidly and, within a few seconds, this structure and four others adjoining it were well ablaze. The Brigade was promptly on the scene but not before several of the houses, all of which were constructed of inflammable material, were on fire, The firemen worked hard to prevent the flames from spreading. The fire, fanned by a strong breeze, spread to to the stables in 130th-street and partially damaged two of them.

The damage is estimated at about Rs. 25,000.

Commonwealth Bank

NO MORE NOTES TO BE CASHED OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, March 7.

The Commonwealth Bank announces that it will not cash Australian notes outside Australia for the time being with the object of stopping tourists taking notes away and preventing traders from trying to establish credits abroad by exporting notes.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA" RANGOON. BURMA.

SUNDAY MARCH 16 1930

Education and Industry

THE lecture which Mr. F. G. French, Headmaster of the Government High School, Rangoon, delivered at the Rangoon Rotary Club last Tuesday, had for its title "Education and Industry in Burma." One might have thought that the substance of the lecture would be an interesting analysis of the present education system in its relation to the industrial development of the country. A perusal of the lecture, however, would be sure to create much disappointment, because one would not fail to find that the lecturer, in the course of his address, never dealt with the industrial problems of the country at all. We are sure the title of the lecture would deceive every reader. The gist of Mr. French's lecture was a spirited defence of the present schools to supply efficient clerks to the employers, particularly the Rotorian employers. What Mr. French strived to explain in his lecture was that the firms which employ Burmese clerks should not run away with the idea that the products of the schools are practically useless. We extract at length the following from the lecture:—

"It is, I believe, a general complaint among employers that the young Burman is apt to expect a salary considerably higher than his real market value. It is said that the boy who offers himself for employment on leaving school only too often can neither speak nor write correct English; he cannot draft a simple letter nor can he perform simple arithmetical computations with speed and accuracy or without gross extravagance in office stationery; he fails to make the Firm's interest his own interest, he is unable to realise the essential connection between an increase in pay and an increase in his own efficiency and economic worth to the business, leaving without a shadow of regret if his pay does not rise as fast as a fire-balloon. He will absent himself from the office on the flimsiest execuse, and there is an alarming mortality among relatives on race days. In addition to all this, it takes two of them to do a job that could be done in half the time by a junior clerk at Home on almost the same pay. This, at least, is the picture which is quite commonly drawn by the exasperated employer. If he is asked to apportion the blame for this state of affairs, the employer will generally place half of it upon the Burman himself and trace many shortcomings to certain sides of the national character—careless and carefree, happy-go-lucky, improvident, touchy upon points of personal dignity, lacking in stability and concentration. And the other half of the blame the employer will place upon the education provided in the schools."

Of course, Mr. French would not like the nrms which employ Burmese boys as clerks to take the above description as true and complete Nor would he agree to place even half of the blame upon the education provided in schools. In fact, he defended both the students and the education system in the course of his lecture, which, frankly speaking, is no more than an appeal to the firms to overlook the shortcomings found in the young clerks. The lecture of Mr. French is neither on Education nor on Industry. It is in the nature of an apologia. But, apart from this, Mr. French seems to have some confusion of thought in judging the utility of education. In trying to placate the employers, Mr. French perhaps thought that the production of efficient clerks is the criterion to judge the efficacy of the education system. This view at least was the predominent feature of the lecture. Perhaps, this perverted notion of efficacy was in his mind when he said: "But I do think that the time has come when Business might pay a little more attention to Education and when Education might pay a little more attention to Business."

There is yet another feature in the lecture which needs some comment. Mr. French made it clear in his lecture that it was not the education system that was responsible for the production of inefficient clerks, We on our part hold the view that the present education system is responsible for manufacturing not only inefficient clerks, but inefficient citizens too. These schools produce boys who could not express their thoughts neither in their own language nor in the English language. The cause of all this is the fundamental mistake of teaching Burmese boys through the medium of a foreign language. So long as Burmese is not made the medium of instruction in schools and colleges, so long as Burmese is not made the language of the State, Commerce and Trade in Burma, the ineficiency of the Burmese people, either as clerks or officers or citizens, will ever remain to be a standing disgrace to them. It is not that the Burmese people are wanting in talents and intelligence. If we could just form a mental picture of Burma where the Burmese language would be used in firms, banks, courts, offices, schools and colleges, we would be able to see how the Burmese people would compete with others in every branch of life. Burma, with the Burmese language used in firms, banks, courts, offices, schools and colleges,—this may seem a utopia now. But this should be the goal towards which every son of the soil should strive and struggle.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul

On Sunday, the 16th March, 1930, the Society's Annual General Meeting will take place at 4 p. m. The Right Rev. Bishop Felix Perroy, D. D., will be Chairman. It is the first occasion that the Society throws open the meeting to subscribes, sympathisers, well wishers and clients' who are all cordially welcome.

The members are a body of lay voluntary workers who help the deserving poor without distinction of race, colour or creed, visiting them in their homes. The President is Mr. Jos. Shaw, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Rangoon. The Society depends for funds on the charitable public. His Lordship will make a special appeal, and there will be a collection.

The entrance to the Annexe is by the gate on Judah Ezekiel Street opposite the Catholic Club and the Convent Parochial School.

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The Best Way of Spending the Next Long Vacation.

An appeal to all Students for the Social work of spreading Literacy amongst Adults in their neighbourhood.

[BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M A., LLB.]
Hon. Secretary., Bombay Congress Committee.

High School and College students and even post graduate students, who have the desire to do the best form of Social Service to their illiterate countrymen, should make a resolve to spend a part of the day during the long vacation in spreading literacy amongst the neglected illiterate adults of this vast country.

The plan of work can be briefly described as under :—

1. Students may group themselves into batches of two each. Either of them should have had a friendly acquaintance with the other; preferably they should belong to the same school or college or even to the same class or standard.

2. Each batch should select a chawl or working people or a peasant village in the immediate neighbourhood of their place of residence. Such a village should have a primary school and not be, if possible, beyond a radius of 10 miles from the residence of that batch. Batches may be co-ordinated from any central small Taluka town or each batch may function independently without any direction or control from the other. It is essential that not more than 2 students should conduct a centre of literacy either in a chawl or a village.

3. Residence at a village will involve no travelling expenses. Students should reside for the whole of the vacation at the chowra or any public place in the villages which the villagers may provide them. They will very probably be fed also by the villagers though the food may be coarse but healthy. Students will do better to minimize their expenses as much as possible as their guardians may not be in a position to make any special vacation allowance.

4. Classes in literacy should be held each day at such hours as might suit the particular locality. Select lessons from the vernacular series may be used until a special set of lessons for adults are published by any organisation which takes upon itself the work of an Adult Literacy League in each linguistic province. Spurious lessons on incorrect history should be dropped, so also the lessons and poems involving metaphysical notions and mythological stories of any particular religion. This is very essential to harmonise the teaching for all communities following different religions in India. These student-teachers will thereby avoid all conflict of teachings and any opposition from any particular community. Object lessons on agriculture and industries suitable for each locality should be specially dealt with; so also ethical lessons as well as lessons in practical economics based on a strict sense of truth and social justice must be taught. Lessons on the ordinary legal rights between parties or on administrative laws affecting their person and property may also be taught at a later stage. The remedy of unjust and unfair laws must be explained. Lessons on various physical sciences including Astronomy, Biology, Hygiene and public sanitation must be imparted.

5. If any students have private gramophones or magic lanterns available for their use they should be utilised for the purpose of—imparting literacy so as to create a greater interest in general information.

It is ordinarily to be expected that this work will have to be done by the same students during their vacations for 2 or 3 years. The work in the beginning will not be encouraging in results but the student-teachers should not feel disappointed. The adults will however remember the previous teaching after a short revision in the beginning of each session. Under no circumstances the vacation teachers should attempt to start new schools for children or to help those that are ordinarily attending regular schools. Higher primary students may attend the adult classes.

Once the adults become literate they will understand the advantages of education and will insist on compulsory primary education from the State for all children. They will also be able to understand the advantages of the co-operative movement and will be saved from the clutches of dishonest money-lenders as well as dishonest petty officials, as literacy will enable them to understand their own rights, examine their own accounts, and later on they may write their own petitions of complaints to the proper superior authorities. Literacy will enable them to read newspapers and tracts in libraries, attain a higher standard of living and adopt more hygienic ways of life. They will also improve their effeciency in economic productivity. Nothing should therefore appeal to the student-world better than this best form of Social Service which can easily be rendered by all students without provoking any objections from their teachers or guardians, however unreasonable these may be in disallowing them other forms of public activities.

This activity in towns may be continued by high school or college students in the towns of their residence during each week-end where adult pupils may be available e.g. Workers' chawls in industrial towns. Night schools for adults for two days in a week may also be similary carried on in suitable town areas. Just as there voluntary casual teachers are warned against child schools, so also they may not attempt continuation classes in night schools for secondary education. Such work can only be carried on by paid teachers to ensure regularity of attendance both for the pupils as well as the teachers.

Sent for favour of publication from Congress House Girgaum Back Road.
Bombay, 1st March 1930

News and Views

Against Currency Notes

We understand that a new form of agitation is under contemplation in India. At the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the following resolution has been tabled for discussion:—

"The people of India should refuse to handle the paper currency and demand cash from the Government for every promissory or currency note in their possession, and in future refuse to accept paper."

We are not in a position to say whether this novel form of agitation is being seriously considered by the leaders of India. But we are convinced that the wide-spread adoption of this measure would serve as a rude shock to government credit and prestige, without offending against any law of the land. A sudden and organised demand of silver will certainly cause great embarrassment to the Government, because the currency reserve, it is believed, is less than the value of the notes. Opinion is expressed in certain quarters that to demand the return of silver for the currency note is perfectly legal and justified. We watch and wait and see whether this novel form of political agitation will be seriously carried on in India.

Corporation Commissioner.

As a premier local body, the Municipal Corporation of Rangoon should demand constant attention of the citizens. In fact, it is a happy augury for the welfare of the City that the citizens are now having greater interests than before in the administration of City. Mr. Gavin Scott, who has been at the helm of administrative affairs for a number of years, is going to retire very soon. Of course it is common knowledge that Mr. Gavin Scott is well-known in Rangoon, due to his association with the municipal administration of the City. With all his shortcomings, that are common to all human beings, t may be stated that Mr. Gavin Scott has done much in the cause of civic improvement in Rangoon. And he now deserves a well-earned retirement, after spending the best part of his life in Rangoon. The obvious question that arises in this connection is the selection of a man to take the place of Mr. Scott. Of course, it is quite premature to raise this question now. But we think it is not early to remind one and all concerned that the Municipal Corporation of Rangoon, as a premier self-governing institution in Burma, should cease to appear officialised by having as its administrative head heaven-born I.C.S. men or officials. The practice of importing government officers should cease by this time, if the Corporation could look for its officers elsewhere. We hope to say more about it on the next appropriate occasion.

Adding Fuel.

It is common knowledge that in these days of wide-spread economic depression, officials in various parts of Burma should not do anything that would be just like adding fuel to the fire. None will deny when we say that the officials should exercise tolerance and magnanimity in these days of acute economic distress. Yet we are informed by a correspondent from Gyobingauk that as some house-owners have let out their buildings, their leases are about to be cancelled or withdrawn. We are told that letting out buildings is a violation of para 4 of the Town Lands Act, involving the cancellation of the leases. If the statements of the correspondent are true, we must say that we cannot congratulate the officer or officers, whoever they may be, on their enthusiasm to create bitter feelings among the people. What is needed from the officers at the present moment is more sympathy and less cruelty. We hope the higher authorities will make the point of ascertaining whether there is any truth in the statements made by our correspondent. At least, we hope the Government would not fail to advise its officers not to do anything that would be like adding fuel to the fire.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BURMA.

QUINQUENNIUM REVIEW.

The following is a review of Forest Administration in Burma, including the Federated Shan States, during the five years from 1st April 1924 to 31st March, 1929 :—

As stated above recruitment to the Indian Forest Service was dislocated by the decision consequent on transfer to replace gradually. the All-India Service by a Provincial Service The change in the status of the Service postulates recruitment with the eventual object of officering the Department largely, if not entirely, from natives of the province. It is accepted at present that the process must be a gradual one, and that in recruiting officers to the higher ranks of the Department there should be no lowering of standards, The conditions of the new Service (the Burma Forest Service Class I) were sanctioned in 1928.

Excluding posts listed for service outside Burma the nominal strength of the Indian Forest Service serving in Burma at the beining of the period under review was 97. There were 16 new, recruits to the Indian Forest Service; 1 temporary trained officer was recruited in anticipation of the new Service and 3 officers were promoted to this Service. At the close of the period the strength of the combined Indian Forest Service and Class I Service serving in Burma, including one officer recruited on a temporary basis, was 90 against an accepted cadre of 113.

There were 4 Extra Deputy Conservators at the commonnement of the period and two at the close, both of whom were on leave preparatory to retirement. This cadre now ceases.

Consequent on the change in status of the the higher service the former Provincial Service became the Burma Forest Service Class II. Excluding posts listed for service in the Andamans the nominal strength of this Service in Burma was 68 at the beginning of the period. There were 33 new entrants. At the close of the period there were 84 officers serving in Burma an accepted cadre of 106. The number of candidates that offered themselves for recruitment has not been satisfactory. In part this has been probably due to uncertain as to the future status of the higher Service; but the main reason appears to be that the educated sons of the province prefer a less arduous career than that offered by the Forest Department.

There were 8 Forest Engineers at the commencement and 6 at the close of the period.

EXECUTIVE CHARGES.

Two more Forest Divisions were formed by splitting the existing Pyinmana and South Tenasserim Divisions.

The Silviculturist Branch was strengthened by the addition of posts of Forest Botanist and Zoologist and a post of Economist was added to the branch of Economic Research. A whole-time post of Personal Assistant was provided for the Working Plans Circle and a similar part-time post for the Utilization Circle.

A post of Game Warden was estalished.

EDUCATION.

The intention is the direct recruits for the new Class I Service should be trained at Oxford and their training should be identical with that accepted for the Indian Forest Service.

Recruits for the class II Service are trained at Rangoon University.

The English Class at the Pyinmana Forest School has been reduced to 10 students as the original class of 25 proved to be in excess of requirements. The Vernacular Class has been increased to 40 students which should allow in the future of all Deputy Rangers possessing school training. The School museum which has been built up with much care and at considerable personal expenditure by the various Directors is of considerable interest. The number of persons that visit it is an indication of the appreciation that provincial museum would receive.

The area of reserved Forests includes 1,151 square miles und taungya (shifting cultivation) privileges and 15 miles under permanent cul tivation.

The area of reserved forests is only some 12 per cent. of the gross area of the province including its dependencies.

Two thousand one hundred and forty seven square miles (Burma, 2,053 square miles; Federated Shan States, 94 square miles) of proposed reserves await settlement at the close of the period.

The nominal area of unclassed forests at the close of the period totalled 115,325 square miles (Burma, 93,784; Federated Shan States, 21,541 square miles).

SURVEY AND WORKING PLANS

The length of artificially demarcated boundaries of reserved forests at the close of the period was 18,963 miles (Burma, 17,622; Federated Shan States 1,341) and 157 miles of new boundaries remain to be demarcated.

In 1924-25 an air reconnaissance was carried out under contract with the organization that was responsible for the aerophotographic survey of the forests in the Irrawaddy Delta during 1923-24. The object was forest stock mapping which was accomplished over some 15,178 square miles of difficult country in South Tenasserim. Messrs. Scott and Robbins, I.F.S., acted as observers and the result have enabled a definite programme for reservation to be drawn up. In addition sufficient photography was undertaken in strips to render comparison between the various methods of ground reconnaissance and aerial photography possible.

WORKING PLANS.

Five or six field parties were employed each open season on the preparation and revision of working plans. There parties examined a total of 6,094 square miles, of which 3,879 square miles were covered by enumerations extending over more than 20 per cent. of the area; 1,325 square miles by enumerations over 5 to 20 per cent. of the area and 890 square miles of poor forest were stock mapped only.

SILVICULTURE AND RESEARCH

The area accepted as regenerated naturally under concentrated systems of management totalled 22,140 acres at the close of the period under review. This are excludes the large areas where regeneration has been induced under the selection system as a result of extraction and improvement fellings.

The book are of plantations increased from 115,539 acres to 130,799 acres [including 838 acres in the Federated Shan States] being a net advance of 15,260 acres. More than half this total area is in the Hlaing Circle.

FOREST BOTANY.

The post of Forest Botanist was filled in 1925. The main purpose of the Forest Botanist is to supplement the work of the Silviculturist and Economist. A valuable type collection of timbers has been built up. Material is being collected for a Forest Botany.

The post of Zoologist was filled in 1928. Research is concentrated on the insects which damage teak and marked progress has been made.

WOOD WORKING.

The wood workshop turned out a growing volume of articles which found a ready sale to the public, the annual value of such sale rising from Rs. 11,000 in the first year to Rs. 41,000 in the last year of the quinquennium. About half the articles were high class furniture and half were industrial supplies such as handles, ploughs, oil-field accessories, etc. Some trouble was experienced with warping and cracking of furniture, especially in the case of the popular and common timber taukkyan or uaurel wood (Terminaha tomentosa). With improved technique this trouble showed signs of disappearing.

The chief value of the sales made lies in the experience gained as to the possibilities of numerous unfamiliar timbers and in the public interest aroused.

In view of the large volume and value of the trade in lac collected from the forests, chiefly in the Shan States and Minbu, efforts were made to assist the trade along lines which had been followed with success in India. Departmental operations were carried out in Maymyo Division in the first two years of the quinquenium but unfortunately the erops produced coincided with an exceptionally heavy fall in the world price of sheilac. This fall had no connection with the departmental operations but it led to their closing down. Much new information was collected. It may yet prove of valve in view in the subsequent revival in the shelac market.

As a result of research at Dehra Dun considerable interest was displayed in bamboos for paper pulp. A survey of possible lease areas and factory site in Burma was carried out. The feasibility of large scale commercial operations was still under discussion at the close of the quinquennium. The crucial points are the cost of brininging the bamboos to the factory and the price of wood pulp against which the bamboo pulp must compete.

In collaboration with the Forest Botanist, a type collection was started and rapidly built up. It proved invaluable, being the first syatematic collection of its kind in the province, in which each timber sample is checked by botanical specimens from the identical tree concerned.

Specimen logs of the most important trade timbers were sent to Dehra Dun for strength tests on the standard lines adopted throughout the world.

A comparison of beehole damage in teak logs showed thrice as much in planted teak as in teak from adjoining natural forest.

PROTECTION

There was a progressive increase in the number of forest offences which averaged 9,847 as against 6,780 in the preceding quinquennium.

The area under fire-protection at the close of the period was 124 square miles. Fire-protection is restricted to areas where its application can be justified either on silvicultural or financial grounds.

The agricultural cattle do comparatively little damage but the large uncontrolled herds owned by Indians are a serious menace both on account of their direct damage and their indirect damage in the shape of the introduction of disease.

The increasing number of licensed guns makes the protection of the fauna a difficult task and there is undoubtedly a danger of some of the wild animals of Burma notably rhinoceros thamin [Cervus eldi], saing [Bos sondaicus] and hogder be coming extinct. In order to guard against this danger and to protect the fauna, a Game Warden has been appointed and the Game Rules were revised in 1927. Five sanctuaries aggregating 471 square miles have also been formed.

EXTRACTION AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The teak market which at the end of the last quinquennium was in a depressed condition recovered its tone in the period under review during which the average price of teak extracted and sold in the log departmentally rose from Rs. 62 to Rs. 98 per ton and appeared at the close of it to be likely to remain steady.

As regards trade in other timbers it is becoming increasing evident that the bulk of the available outturn of the province is required for internal consumption.

The export trade in other timbers showed no marked development, as expansion of it is hampered by the pressure of the internal demand and in the case of the Indian market, which is the principal consumer by competition from the Andamans Development of a foreign export trade was also hindered by internal requirements as well as by certain local conditions and no appreciable increase of it took place during the quinquennium.

The shipment of timber to Europe by Government for sale through Messrs. W. W. Howard Brothers and Company, London, ceased in 1925. Between 1920 and 1925 some 26,300 tons of teak and 6,500 tons of other woods were shipped. Teak formed 80 per cent. of the Burma Government shipments and overshadowed the other species. Of species other than teak 37 per cent. of the shipments were thitka (Burma mahogany), 23 per cent. were pyingado and 40 per cent. were miscellaneous woods. Though the efforts of Messrs. Howard Brothers and Company much interest was aroused, especially in connection with exhibits at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924. Certain Burma woods, thitka and tukkyan (Indian laurel wood), were used for the first time in important public buildings in Europe. In the case of timbers other than teak the financial results as also the prospects of developing a market were, however, disappointing.

The total outturn of teak during the period was 2,449,708 tons as against 2,567032 tons (revised figure) for the preceding quinquennium,

The outturn of timber other than teak during the period was 2,794,974 tons (Trade 2,662,516; Free grants 17,421; Rights 115,037) as against 2,627,720 tons.

The outturn of firewood and charcoal during the period was 5,614,909 tons as against 5,022,380 tons in the preceding quinquennium.

The revenue from bamboos and other minor produce during the period was Rs. 160,72,118 as compared with Rs. 48,25,594 during the preceding-quinquennium. The main head of increase is lac the revenue from which increased from Rs. 13,09 lakhs in the preceding quinquennium to Rs. 23.47 lakhs (Burma, Rs. 5.85; Federated Shan States, 17,62 lakhs.)

Teak, the main factor in the revenue, was responsible for 72 per cent of the gross revenue and 42 per cent of the gross revenue was paid as royalty by the five European firms working teak.

WILD ELEPHANTS.

One thousand two hundred and seven wild elephants [Burma 1,132; Federated Shan States 75) are recorded as having been captured during the quinquennium. Depression in the timber trade depressed kheddah operations during the early years of the quinquennium. The appointment of a Game Warden is doing much to control and improve the agencies that capture elephants and has brought about a general reduction in the mortality.

FOREST VILLAGE.

The policy of establishing forest villages in reserved forests with the object of increasing and stabilizing the labour supply was continued. At the close of the quinquennium there were 112 such villages in Burma excluding 33 villages in enclaves subject to taungya privileges. There are no forest villages in the Federated Shan States.

There were 9,543 acres (Burma, 9,470; Federated Shan States, 73 acres) under permanent cultivation in reserved forests at the close of the quinquennium. The policy regarding the alldtment of such areas was redefined and control was centralized during the period.

India's Independent Campaign

GANDHI SOLDIERS READY TO MARCH
WOMEN TAKE OVER THE ASHRAM

Ahmedabad. March 11

Preparations for to-morrow's march on a civil disobedience campaign are complete and the women at the Ashram have already taken over charge of the different departments.

Inquiries show that the destination of Mr. Gandhi's march is Mandi, a seaside village in Jalapur taluk in the Surat District.

ON THE MARCH TO MANDI

Ahmedabad, March 12,

Mr. Gandhi with seventy-nine volunteers, left the Satyagraha Ashram at 6-30 to commence his march to Mandi, a seaside village, to offer civil disobedience.

RUMOURS OF MR. GANDHI'S ARREST
1,000 PEOPLE IN ALL-NIGHT VIGIL OUTSIDE ASHRAM

Ahmedabad, March 12.

Rumours of the immediate arrest of Mr. Gandhi caused a considerable stir in the city. About 1,000 people maintained an all-night vigil outside the Ashram whose gates were guarded by women pickets.

The morning saw a huge wave of humanity moving towards the Ashram and the whole route from the Ashram to Ellis Bridge was lined with people. Several places en route were also decorated with flags and leaves.

Mr. Gandhi, after his morning prayers, paid a final visit to the sick in the Asharm and punctually at 9,30 lest with a band of seventy-nine volunteers, who each had a bag of belongings and food stuff with them.

Mr. Gandhi headed the procession and was followed by the others in rows of three each. At several places, and especially at Gujrat Vidyapeth, Mr. Gandhi was offered powers and coconuts. Processionists rushed through the route. Five hundred people forded the river Sabarmati at Jalalpur.

The police maintained order and controlled the traffic. The procession has so far passed off peacefully,

The Mussalmans in a body took no part in the demonstration,

"BENGAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COUNCIL."

Calcutta. March 11.

At a conference of Bengal leaders, including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, this afternoon it was decided that an ad hoc council called the "Bengal Civil Disobedience Council" should immediately be appointed with the object of carrying out the programme outlined by Mr. Gandhi.

CREATING NECESSARY ATMOSPHERE

Madras, March, 12.

The Kerala Congress Committee has appointed a deputation to tour the Province to create the necessary atmosphere to launch civil disobedience.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION WITHDRAWN IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Bombay, March 12,

In the Bombay Legislative Council today, the President, replying to an inquiry by a member, said the adjournment motion in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhai Patel had been withdrawn.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a. m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 47025.00 cft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President,
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu.
The 3rd March 1930.
12 21 26

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New Burma Illustrated Supplement

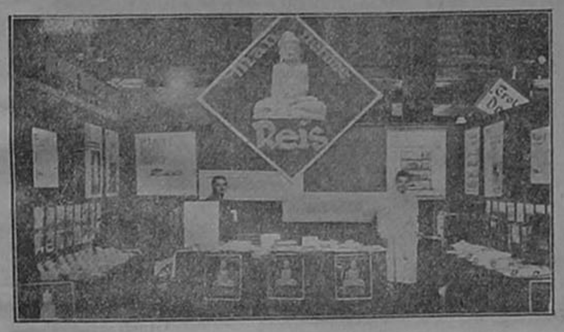
Opening Ceremony of the Western Moat of the Shwedagon Pagoda on the 2nd March 1930.

A Generous Burmese Lady

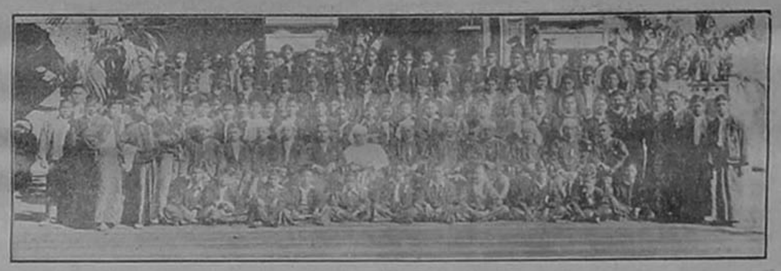
The above is a photo of Mingadaw and Ledisan Kyaung Darakama, Ma Ma Nyun, who had given a great religious offering at Dhadan Quarter, Mandalay on 13th February 1930. This illustrious lady was born at Shwegyin in the year 1863 and was a youngest daughter of Kyaungdayaka U Khan and Daw Daw Oh. Her elder brother was U Po Thin owner of a rubber estate at Shwegyin, who recently gave a grand donation of Rs. 10000 to, Myoma National High School, Rangoon. She was married to U Hmo, Akunwun and though they were blessed with two sons, both of them died in their premature age. Besides death has snatched away also her beloved husband and there is no one now to be inherited. Therefore in a registered deed, she transferred all her movable and immovable properties under the care of seven Administrators with a view to make perpetual charity. In thus doing this meritorious deed, she apportioned the profit derived out of her own rubber estate into seven groups or shares and one of the shares is, it is understood intended for Central National High School, Mandalay. Her numerous charities in previous years have been listed in a book for the memory of the generation. Her generosity being admirable, we are glad to publish this short, but praise-worthy biography of Ma Ma Nyun.

Some of the delegates and the Chairman, U San Hla Pru, of the World Buddhist Conference held at Calcutta on the 25th December 1929.

Celebration of Mrs. Forster; Birth-day at British Maha Bodi Society in London. Mrs. Forster is well-known for her munificence in the cause of Buddhism.



Burma Rice Exhibition at Berlin



At the charity given by U Aye of Mandalay, the students, and the teachers of the Mandalay National High School treated the guests with light refreshments. The students and teachers wore black jacket and green lungyi and U Aye with whtte jacket can be seen in the centre.

U Nyun and Daw Gone of Kemmendine gave a donation of ten thousand rupees for erecting new building at Kandy, Ceylon for tooth-relic of Buddha. A "Padethabin" was formed by means of the currency notes and the above photograph shows it in front of the Burmese Rest House.

The "Padethabin" with currency notes was carried in a procession of a elephant at Kandy.

Burma Gazette

Dated 15th March 1930.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. William Tyndall Henry, a member elected to the Burma Legislative Council by the Constituency of the Burma Chamber of Commerce [Commerce], of his seat on the said Council.

The services of Mr. E. C. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, are placed at the disposal of the military authorities for the period from the 16th March to the 5th April 1930, both days inclusive, to enable him to undergo his military training at Maymyo.

Mr. V. C. Pitchford, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, is, on return from leave, posted to the Federated Shan States.

Mr. J. J. Bennison, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is, on completion of duty to which he was posted the 24th December 1929, appointed to be Superintendent of Census Operations in Burma with effect from the 1st April 1930.

U On Gaing [1], Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Kyaiklat Subdivision, Pyapon Distict.

Mr. A. Williamson, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, was transferred from Rangoon to Mandalay, was placed on foreign service and was appointed, with effect from the 15th October.

Mr. J. E. Gillies, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, has been granted by the High Commissioner for Indian an extension of leave on half average pay for one day.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. A. K. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The leave is being spent out of India and Ceylon.

The following Assistant Superintendents, Burma Frontier Service, on probation, are confirmed in their appointments with effect from the 7th November 1929:

1. Mr. G. H. Ellis.
2. Mr. N. W. Kelly.

U Maung Gyi (6), Extra Assistant Commissioner, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 19th February 1930.

Major R. R. Ewing, I.A., made over, and Lieutenant Colonel E. Butterfield, D.S.O., I.A., received, charge of the office of Commissioner, Arakan Division, on the 28th February 1930, before noon.

Mr. R.R. Langham-Carter, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duty to which he was posted dated the 20th February 1930, on the 10th March 1930, before noon.

Mr. J. Maung Sein, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 1st February 1930.

Captain F. H. Rust, O. B. E. I. A. S. C. Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, is appointed to officiate as a Commandant, and is posted, as a temporary measure, to the command of the Rangoon Battalion, with headquarters at Rangoon.

The services of Mr. W. J. Barron, District Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Military authorities to undergo the annual course of military training prescribed for officers of the Army in India Reserve of Officers, with effect from the date on which he enters upon his course of training.

U Pe Ba [1], Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the class in the Sandoway District, is specially empowered to exercise the powers conferred by section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. L. Hone Kyan, B. L., Assistant Judge is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Insein District.

U Po Kywe, Inspector of Boilers Junior Grade, on probation, is permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from the forenoon of the 25th February 1930.

Leave on average pay for a period of eight months is granted to Mr. J. Hutchison, Chief Inspector of Boilers, Burma, with effect from the 29th March 1930.

The leave will be spent out of India and Ceylon.

Mr. R. Watson, Inspector of Boilers (Senior Grade), is appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Boiler, Burma, in place of Mr. J. Hutchison, proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for seventeen days on medical certificate, was granted to U Po, Kywe, Inspector of Boilers [Junior Grade], on probation, with effect from the 27th January 1930, before noon.

U Tu Saw, Myook, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Subordinate Civil Service with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

U Saw Nyun, Deputy Myook, on probation, is removed from the service of Government with effect from the 27th February 1930.

The services of U Sein Hmoon, Subordinate Judge, on probation, are dispensed with effect from the 6th March 1930.

U Kyi Maung, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Magwe District.

U Hla Baw 1, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Magwe District.

U On Gaing, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Thaton District.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

INDIANIZATION OF THE ARMY

The Reality Underlying the Opposition to it By F. W. Wilson

Commander Kenworthy, in a farewill interview, following his rapid tour of India, has laid emphasis upon the need for the rapid Indianization of the Army and, with characteristic commonsense, has put his finger upon a problem which is at once a source of reproach to the powers that be and humiliation to the patriotic Indian. "The idea of Swaraj," says Commander Kenworthy, "with British soldiers guarding the country is ludicrous." In his opinion, it is nonsense to argue that no material is forthcoming to create an Indian Army composed of, and commanded by, Indians, and he gives the example of some eight Indian States, which he has visited, and where he found trained armies of Indian soldiers in a highly efficient state under Indian Officers. He thinks that Indians ought to enter the Staff College at Quetta, and that an Indian Cranwell ought to be established immediately for the training of Indians for the Air Force. On the whole, Commander Kenworthy's intentions are amiable and well-meaning. He has laid his finger on one of the fundamental criticisms of British rule, and though he does not seem to be able to estimate the reactionary forces which are engaged in bolstering up the opposite point of view, he has done well at this time and in this manner to point to the paradox inherent in the military situation. The root-trouble, which seems to have escaped Commander Kenworthy, is that the Army authorities have no intention, if they can possibly help it, of seeing the creation of a proper Indian Army. The Army in India has been for far too long a source of agreeable careers, and apart from the rights and wrongs of the case, there is no doubt that in the long run what counts most is means and ways of getting bread and butter. I would not go so far of course, as to say that the short-sighted and ignorant Army policy, which has been, adopted for years, and which is still the dominating idea from headquarters down to the smallest unit, is consciously based on these considerations. What I would urge is that, as a result of the presence of this factor, the Army mentality has arrogated to itself a superiority-complex, and a self-confidence which argues: "There can never be people like us, so, therefore, they don't". The commonest form of this superiority-complex is to deny to the Indian capacity for leadership; only grudgingly is it admitted that there is enough raw material to make Sepoys and the credit for a disciplined, efficient Sepoy battalion is claimed entirely by and for its British Officers. This sort of talk might have had some effect in the days before the War when military matters were hidden behind a veil of profes-ional mystery; the soldier's profession was then supposed to demand the highest qualities; the civilian was led to think that qualities necessary for a good Officer were rare and called for a unique combination of brains and character.

Unfortunately for this professional point of view, the Great War occurred and the Nation went into arms. The military profession was exposed for what it was. In a few months civilians were doing the work of regimental Officers, quite as efficiently and, in many cases, with considerably more intelligence. Civilians began to man the staff-jobs, and men like Currie and Monash went to the head of Army Corps and could look back upon some of the most brilliant achievements of the War. The whole of the mysterious secret of soldiering was exposed as being nothing else except the grasp of a few elementary principles and commonsense. I would not for a moment decry the work of the professional soldier; he has handed on the civilian splendid traditions of courage, self-sacrifice and character. But when he attempts to revive the old eye-wash about the Army, he is making a claim which cannot be substantiated. The higher command, after shrouding itself in almost dictatorial secrecy, has had the fierce light of publicity beating on it now for some ten years, and history is not dealing kindly with the reputation of the soldier. If anyone wants to read a story of chaos and incompetence, he should read the story of the Mesopotamina Commission, and the strictures which were passed on the higher command of the Army in India. It is unfortunate that soldiers rarely learn from their critics. The Mesopotamia Commission thoroughly exposed the fundamental faults of Delhi and Simla. One wonders to day whether there has been any real improvement, and how much still remains of the old and deplorable regime. An Army and an Army organization, which has been so thoroughly exposed and which has proved itself so appallingly and devastatingly inefficient, is surely not an Army to claim the monopoly of the gift of leadership. Can it be seriously argued that among the 320 millions of Indian people, there are not sufficient men, who would be attracted by an Army career, and who could not, at least, equal the standard set up by the British Officer? The proposition has only to be stated like this to carry with it its own answer. There are many of us in India to-day with sufficient knowledge about actual warfare to be able to judge of the professional capacities and abilities of the Army hierarchy, and it is no exaggeration to say that we are not impressed. I myself have come across quite a number of senior Army Officers occupying important positions whose war record is not exactly brilliant, and whose present positions cause one to wonder. The truth is, of course, that there is no monopoly in leadership, and that leadership is largely a question of opportunity. If Indianization of the Army had been started a generation ago in a whole-hearted and sympathetic fashion, the present position would have been very much different.

Unfortunately and in addition, there is another factor which enters into the situation, a factor which, on the whole, does not redound to the credit of highly placed Army Officers. It is an open secret that when the Military Requirements Committee met some years ago, one of the most deplorable features revealed before that Committee was the extraordinary attitude adopted by certain Generals who gave evidence. Their main theme was the theme I have discussed above, namely, that Indians did not possess the gift of leadership, and that, in their opinion, it was impossible to produce an officer of an Indian Army in the proper sense of the term. These men were faced with War-time despatches. The highest praise penned by British Officers commanding in the field was read out to them, and they were asked how they reconciled these opinions with the opinions they were expressing before the Committee. To their eternal discredit, it must be recorded that these men said that the quoted praise was written, because of the exigencies of the situation, that it was necessary at that time, in order to keep up recruiting and the morale of their troops. They gave it as their opinion that the true state of affairs was their more recent and more frank attitude. It seems incredible that British Officers should adopt such a line; but it is not only recorded history, it is an attitude that was recently argued before the Simon Commission. I myself refuse to believe that the generous praise, which was lavished on Indian troops during the War, does not represent more truly the real position than the more selfish point of view argued in a semi-political atmosphere. At any rate, most people will refuse to believe that high placed British officers would indulge in such consistent hypocrisy. The other day, for example, Lord Allenby visited an Indian State and inspected some troops who had fought under him in Palestine. He paid them the highest tribute for efficiency, courage, discipline and daring. Is anybody going to argue that Lord Allenby was merely giving expression to pleasing platitudes and was not telling the whole truth? If his praise was genuine, then the usual arguments about the potentialities of the Indian in military service is completely erroneous, and the real reason for opposition is to be sought elsewhere.

There is no getting away from the fact that British rule in India has, as its ultimate sanction, the British bayonet. This may be camouflaged, and cushions may be placed on the bayonets, but they are still there. The soldier because of his profession and his training, is usually a realist, and he knows full well that if you make the Army Indian and reduce the purely British Army in India to a minimum, you are handing over the real power in this country to the Indian people. This is the last line of defence; and, however much British politicians and statesmen may attempt to gild the pill, this depository of force will remain until the very last. I do not mean to say that there is intentional hypocrisy and insincerity about the talk of Self-Government and Dominion Status; far from it; there is much genuine belief in progress and evolution, but the hard facts of the case are still embodied in the higher Army organization, and in the reluctance of the Army to give up power. There is nother explanation for the scandalous scrapping of the Skeen Report; there is no other way of explaining the shelving of Sir Andrew Skeen. The present system of Eight Units is nothing more or less than ridiculous procrastination. The answers which are most daily given in the Assembly show that every concession, every extension of Indianization, has got to be wrung from the Army with the greatest difficulty, and is granted with the greatest reluctance. So humiliating is the position that it is now generally recognized that a grant of Dominion Status must be accompanied by transitional military safeguards. To put it in another way, it has been the considered policy of the British Government to prevent India assuming a position in which she can defend herself; and having done it, India's inabilities and military incapacity are used as an argument for not giving her Self-Government. It is a vicious circle, which is not entirely creditable to my countrymen. Commander Kenworthy has done a service in pointing out the realities of the situation; it is now up to the Indians to press, both in and out of season, both at Delhi and in London, for a proper generous opportunity for developing her own Army, for training her own Officers, and for attaining the not too high ambition of equalling the state of efficiency, which has so long been held up before them as them as the special prerogative and the peculiar characteristic of the leaders and chiefs of the British Army.

Schoolboy Demonstrators' Clash with Police.

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE UNION JACKS.

Bombay, March 12.

It is reported that a clash occurred between the police and schoolboy demonstrators, resulting in injuries to several boys, who were removed to hspital.

2,000 BOYS MARCH TO POLICE STATION

Bombay, March 12

The schoolboys demonstration took an unexpected turn at noon, when 2,000 boys came into collision with the police. A number of boys have been removed to hospital. The incident which provoked this ugly development was the arrest of a boy for alleged disorderly behaviour. As he was being marched to the Esplanade police station, a crowd of boys followed crying "Shame" and demanding the release of their comrade. When they reached the entrance of the police station, the collison referred to occurred. The uproar in the compound necessitated a temporary adjournment of the police court.

Earlier in the day, the boys gathered in front of the Corporation buildings and jeered and cried "Shame" at the flages with which the buildings were decorated in connection with to-night's dinner to the Governor. The boys showed strong resentment at the display of Union Jacks, which, it is reported, they tried to remove.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S WARNING

Bombay, March 12.

Mr. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, appeared on the scene after the collision of the schoolboys with the police and directed the arrested boy to be released on a deposit of Rs. 70. He added he had not so far ordered any arrest, but if the disorders continued, he would be compelled to issue an order.

Meerut Conspiracy Case

Meerut, March 12.

Sub-Inspector Obedally, of Naihati, who searched the Bengal Workers and Paper Mill Associations' offices, was examined to-day in the Meerut conspiracy case.

Sibnath Banerjee, accused tendered a large number of defence exhibits through the witness and this occupied the whole time till lunch.

Mr. B.D. Joshi, advocate, appeared to-day for the accused Joshi.

The witness was cross-examined by the accused Banerjee, Chakravarty and Mitra at great length.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

NEW GRANT OF THE SHWEDAGON PAGODA LAND

The following is the new Grant of the Shwedagon Pagoda land:—

THIS INSTRUMENT made the 24th day of February 1930 between the Secretary of State in Council hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary of State" of the one part and Sir Po Tha C.I.E., O.B.E., K.I.H., U Po Aung, U Ne Dun, U Thein Maung, U Ba Kyaw, U Hpo Tah, U Thwin, U Po Mya and U Myin, Trustees under a Scheme for the management of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon and of the funds and property devoted to the purposes of the said Pagoda hereiit after called "the Trustees" (which said term shall so far as may be taken to mean the said Sir Po Tha C. I. E., O. B. E., K, I, H., U Po Aung U Ne Dun, U Thein Maung, U Ba Kyaw, U Hpo Tah, U Thwin, U Po Mya and U Myin and their successors in office as such Trustees as aforesaid and the Trustees for the time being of the said Turstees) of the other part WHEREAS the Shwedagon Pagoda at Rangoon is an ancient religious monument resorted to for purposes of worship by persons professing the Buddhist religion AND WHEREAS by the decree dated the 29th day of April 1885 in Suit Civil Regular No. 139 of 1884 of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon the said Court did under the provisions of Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure order and decree that certain persons in the decree mentioned should be the Prustees of the Trust funds and property devoted to the purposes of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda aforesaid and that all the funds and property held for the purposes thereof should be vested in such Trustees and that a Scheme should be settled by the Court for the management of the trusts connected with the said Pagoda which Scheme was thereafter settled by the said Court AND WHEREAS the said Sir Po Tha C.I.E., O.B.E., K.I.H., U Po Aung, U Ne Dun, U Thein Mg, U Ba Kyaw, U Hpo Tah, U Thwin, U Po Mya and U Myin are now the Trustees of the said trust AND WHEREAS the Trustees of the said last now hold under the Instrument of Grant dated the and October 1908 the parcels of land enumerated in the Schedule appended to that Grant subject to certain reservations and conditions AND WHEREAS application has been made to Government for a grant to the Trustees of the area within the Arsenal Walls on the Western side of the Pagoda the two strips of land known as the Moat between the Arsenal Wall and the existing Grant and the triangular piece of vacant land to the South-west of the Pagoda Platform AND WHEREAS the Government is willing to make an unconditional grant of the lands already held by the Trustees of the said Trust under the Instrument of Grant dated the 2nd October 1908 and of the lands now applied for subject only to the reservation hereinafter mentioned NOW IT IS HEREBY WITNESSED that in consideration of the surrender by trustees of the Grant of 1908 hereinbefore mentioned the Secretary of State both hereby grant unto the Trustees all those pieces or parcels of land in the Schedule and in the plan bere to annexed delineated in red saving and excepting therefrom the lands and the said Schedule also described and in the said plan delineated in blue TO HOLD the said pieces or parcels of land upon trust for the public and to maintain the same for the use benefit and enjoyment of personal resorting to the said Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF TOM LISTER, Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Revenue Department acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State by order the Governor in Council of Burma and Sir Po Tha C.I.E., O.B.E., K.I.H., U Po Aung, U Ne Dun, U Thein Maung, U Ba Kyaw, U Hpo Tah, U Thwin, U Po Mya and U Myin have hereunto set their hands.

Signed by Tom Lister in the presence of

Signed by the said Sir Po Tha, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.I.H., U Po Aung, U Ne Dun, U Thein Maung, U Ba Kyaw, U Hpo Tah, U Thwin, U Po Mya and U Myin in the presence of—

SCHEDULE OF BONDARIES.

A demarcated plot of land of which the external boundaries include a total area of 84.406 acres, from which area the internal are a measuring 5.300 acres is excluded leavin a nett area of 79.106 acres.

The external boundaries are as follows:—

NORTH.—From the north-west corner of the main Arsenal wall enclosure, marked A on the plan, and situated 57 feet 6 inches south-east of permanent survey station a, of Survey No. 55 (Cantonment) and 258 feet 6 inches west of permanent survey station b, of Survey Block No. 50 (Contonment), a line running in a south-easterly direction along the wall for the distance of 89 feet to corner of the wall marked B; thence in a southerly direction for a distance of 44 feet 6 inches to corner marked C; thence in an easterly direction and continuing along the said wall for a distance of 426 feet to the north-east corner of the main wall enclosure and marked D; thence across the moat in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 117 feet 6 inches to demarcation pillar E thence in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 321 feet 6 inches to demarcation pillar F. which is situated 430 feet south-east of permanent survey stationed of Survey Block No. 51 (cantonment) and and 51 feet 6 inches south-west of permanent survey station c of the same Survey Block; thence in an easterly direction, across Commissariat Road, for a distance of 639 feet to demarcation pillar G; thence in the same direction for a further distance of 381 feet to demarcation pillar H which is situated 278 feet 6 inches north-east of permanent Survey Mark O of Survey Block No. 54 (Cantonment) and 106 feet south-east of permanent survey station c of Survey Block No. 53 (Cantonment).

EAST.—Thence in a south—south easterly direction for a distance of 295 feet 3 inches to demarcation pillar I; thence in the same direction, across the pagoda east stepway, for a further distance of 596 feet 10 inches to demarcation pillar J; thence in the same direction across the delivery pipe line at points o and n, for a distance of 397 feet 6 inches to demarcation pillar K; thence in the same direction, for a further distance of 415 feet across the discharge pipe line at points l and h to demarcation pillar L, which is situated 38 feet 3 inches north of permanent survey station T3 of Survey Block No. 60 (Cantonment) and 186 feet 6 inches south—south—east of permanent survey station h of Survey Block No. 54 (Cantonment).

SOUTH.—Thence in a south-westerly direction along the northen boundary of Late Road for a distance of 635 feet to demarcation pillar M; thence in the same direction, along the nothern boundry of LakeRoad aross Commissariat Road at points b and a for a distance of 337 feet to demarcation point marked N! thence in a south south-westerly direction, for a distance of 7 feet, to demarcation point O which is the south-east corner of the bottom step of the main south entrance; thence in the same direction across the stepway for a distance; of 61 feet 6 inches to demarcation point P which is situated 53 feet 6 inches north-west of permanent Survey Mark V 3 of Survey Block No. 59 [Cantonment] and 133 feet 4 inches north east of permenent Survey Mark f of the same Survey Block; thence in a north-north-westerly direction, for a distance of 29 feet 6 inches to demarcation point Q which is the south-east cornor of the main Arsenal wall enclosure; thence along the wall in the following manner; in a westerly direction for a distance of 69 feet corner marked R; in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 15 feet 6 inches to corner marked S: in a westerly direction for a distance of 20 feet to corner marked T; in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 29 feet to corner marked U; in a westerly direction for a distance of 690 feet to corner marked V; in a south—south—westerly direction for a distance of 30 feet to corner marked W; in a westerly direction for a distance of 93 feet to the corner marked X which is the south-west corner of the main wall Arsenal enclosure.

WEST.—From X the boundary continues along the wall as follows:—In a northerly direction for a distance of 94 feet to corner marked Y; in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 34 feet 6 inches to corner marked Z; in a northerly direction for a distance of 862 feet 6 inches to corner marked A1; in a westerly direction for a distance of 17 feet to corner marked B1; in a northerly direction for a distance of 621 feet 9 inches to corner marked C 1; in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 25 feet 3 inches to corner marked D 1; in a northerly direction for a distance of 16 feet 6 inches to corner marked E 1; in a north-westerly direction for a distance 73 feet to corner marked F 1; in a north-easterly direction for a distence of 79 feet 6 inches to corner marked G 1; in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 161feet 6 inches to corner marked H 1; In a north-easterly direction for a distance of 20 feet to corner marked I 1; in a north—north-westerly direction for a distance 200 feet 8 inches to corner marked J 1; in a westerly direction for a distance of 14 feet 2 inches to corner marked K 1; in a northerly direction for a distance of 15 feet 8 inches to corner markek L 1; in a westerly direction for a distance of 1; feet to corner marked M1; and then in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 110 feet 6 inches to the starting point A.

SCHEDULE OF INTERNAL AREA EXCLUDED FROM THE GRANT

An area bounded as follows:—

By the line from a demarcated post A at the junction of the northern edge of Lake Road and the Western side of Commissariat Road running in a north-easterly direction to a demarcated post E. C. for a distance 348 feet: thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 205 feet to brick pillar U; thence in the same direction for a distance of 83 feet to brick pillar V; thence in an easterly direction for a distance of 243½ feet to brick pillars; thence in the same direction for a distance of 63 feet to demarcated post R; thence in a north-easterly direction to demarcated post Q for a distance of 81 feet; thence in a direction north by a little west along the western edge of Commissariat Road for a distance 1,396 feet across the Eastern Pagoda stepway to demarcated post W; thence along the southern edge of the said Road a distance of 774 feet in a general westerly direction to demarcated post Z at the junction of the the said road with the external boundary of the grant; thence in an easterly direction by a little south across the said road for a distance of 40 feet to demarcated post Y; thence along the northern edge of the said road a distance of 745 feet to demarcated post X thence in a southerly direction along the eastern edge of the said road a distance of 1,297½ feet across the eastern Pagoda stepway to demarcated post P at he junction of the northern edge of the delivery pipe line with the eastern edge of the said road; thence in a north-easterly direction a distance of 290½ feet to demarcated post O; thence across the delivery pipe line in a southerly direction for a distance of 50 feet to demarcated post N; thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 315 feet to demarcated post M; on the eastern side of the said road; thence along the eastern edge of the said road a distance of 49 feet to nemarcated post J at the Junction of the said road with the northern edge of the discharge pipe line thence in an easterly direction a distance of 300 feet to demarcated post i on the external boundary of the grant: thence in a southerly direction for a distance of 50 feet to demarcated post H; thence in a westerly direction for a distance 325 feet to demarcated post g at the junction of the eastern side of the said road with the southern edge of the discharge pipe line; thence along the eastern edge of the said road in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 714 feet 6 inches to demarcated post b at the junction of the said road with the southern external boundary of the grant add thence across the said road for a distance of 40 feet in a direction west by south to the starting point a.

Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

NAVAL PARLEYS RESUMED

Experts Continue Discussion on Submarines

JAPAN'S DIFFICULTIES

Rugby, March 7.

The full work of the Naval Conference was resumed to-day. The French delegation led by M. Briand and including the Minister of Marine, M. Dumesnil, arrived in London last night and were met by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson.

M. Briand had a conversation early this morning with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and later a meeting of the heads of the delegations was held when the whole general position was reviewed.

This afternoon a meeting of the first Committee of the Conference will be held and there will be a further meeting of the Experts Committee which is examining the situation regarding submarines.

At yesterday's meeting discussion was continued on the question of tonnage of individual submarines. Representatives of the Powers indicated their general views on this aspect of the question America and Great Britain were prepared to accept as a basis of discussion the figure of 1,800 tons as a maximum unit displacement of the submarine class. This was the figure which was finally suggested at the Geneval Conference though the figure of 1600 tons was originally put forward. Italy was also willing to accept 1,800 tons as the figure for purposes of negotiation, but Japan, as had been expected, put forward the demand for a maximum tonnage of 2,000 in view of the deep and rough waters which surrounded her coastline. America and Great Britain then intimated that though they still preferred the figure of 1,800 tons they would be willing to accept a higher total of 2,000 tons as a compromise. France made an important reservation She would be prepared to accept a figure which suited the requirements of the other Powers provided that she was allowed to keep a certain number of submarines of more than 2,000 tons up to a maximum of 3,000 tons as she felt this concession to be absolutely necessary in view of the length of her lines of communications. These differences will be more fully discussed to-day.

LEAGUE COVENANT AND KELLOGG PACT

Lord Cecil, chief British delegate on the Committee for harmonising the Paris Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations, which concluded its discussion yesterday, expressed the opinion, in an interview, that good progress had been made. He approved the amendments proposed by jurists to the Council and the Assembly, which are on the original lines of British suggestions of September, last, excluding the resort to war, which, under certain circumstances, is now permitted under the Covenant. Lord Cecil pointed out that the definite text of the report containing these amendments carried explanations with which he could not fully agree, but as the report was only the opinion of jurists and not of the Government's other opinions could be expressed later on both in the Council and the Assembly.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION ANXIOUS

The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union and the National Council for the Prevention of War have made representations to the Prime Minister in view of the anxiety which has been aroused among friends of armaments reduction concerning the results of the Naval Conference The League of Nations Union Executive urges the Premier to use his great authority and influence to restore the confident atmosphere in which the Conference began its labours, so that there may be a large all-round reduction of armaments.

FORMAL WORK RESUMED

The work of the Naval Conference was formally resumed at St. James's Palace this morning when the heads of the delegations surveyed the whole ground and displayed determination to press on with its work as quickly as possible. The atmosphere of the Conference is favourable for such an advance. Six weeks ago when it began those attending the conference were freely discussing whether limitation of the size of capital ships and the reduction of their gun calibers could be achieved. The tendency in authoritative British circles now is to take for granted that if all goes well there will be no need for building new capital ships before 1936. A quicker scrapping programme than was envisaged by the Washington Treaty is now contemplated. A definite advance in the word of the Conference is also marked by the removal of the question of rival global and category methods of limitation from the realm of controversy. A compromise on this subject is set out in the experts report and embodies a skeleton tabel of categories which went before the heads of the delegations to-day. The report was in most respects approved.

A communique issued after the meeting said: "Two closely related questions were referred back to the First Committee for further examination in the light of to-day's discussions and the few remaining matters not settled by the report were deemed to be easier to arrange after an agreement had been reached in regard to figures."

This afternoon the First Committee accepted the experts' report on vessels not subject to limitation and it is now ready for submission to the plenary session. The Committee has in effect adopted the draft regulations drawn up at Geneva subject to two changes, namely the proposed speed limit of vessels exempt has been increased from eighteen to twenty knots and to the list of exempt vessels has been increased from eighteen to twenty knots and to the list of exempt vessels has been added small seaplane carriers equipped with apparatus for launching not more than three seaplanes.

On the question of special vessels, which lie outside the proposed categories and are not exempt vessels, the report of the experts was in general accepted by the First Committee, but before it can be sent on there will be further discussion as to whether or not the tonnage of special vessels should be reckoned in total tonnage allotted to the Powers.

Another matter for further discussion is as to what category future aircraft carriers, which fall below the level of existing aircraft carries and are larger than exempt seaplane carriers, should be placed.

SPECIFIC TREATY BEFORE BUDGET DAY.

London. Mar. 7.

After the issue of the communique, covering the two hours' meeting of the delegations at St. James's Palace this morning who reviewed the report of the First Committee dealing wite general questions, Mr. MacDonald told Pressmen that he was confident that the naval Conference would reach, possibly before Budget day, April 14, a specific treaty on a five-Power basis. He rebutted the criticism that the Conference had got into hands of admirals.

He explained that the treaty must cover definite programmes which the delegates were now examining in a practical way.

NO MORE CAPITAL SHIPS TILL 1936

London, March.

Hopefulness with regard to the Naval Conference is general among the delegates, British circles point out that now it is generally taken for granted that there will be no more building of capital ships before 1936.

POSSIBILITY OF MUTUAL GUARANTEE PACT.

London, March 8

Mr. Briand has invited Mr. Henderson to lunch to-day. He will see Mr. Stimson in the afternoon. It is learned from a French source that the conversations will relate to the possibility of concluding a mutual guarantee pact between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, which the French delegation considers will permit of the limitation of naval armaments greater than any contemplated by the Naval Conference, while recognising that Anglo-Saxon susceptibilities as regards international engagements will make negotiations in this respect extremely difficult.

BRITAIN AND U. S. OPPOSED TO FRENCH PROPOSAL

London, March 9.

The greatest secrecy is being observed with regard to M. Briand's talk with Mr. Henderson and Mr. Stimson to-day. It is believed that any reduction of French naval programme is contingent on some such guarantee as suggested by France. The general feeling is not optimistic. It is felt that there is little hope of the United States agreeing to participate in any such treaty, which is regarded by the United States as purely a matter of European concern. It is believed that the British also are unfavourable. It is felt in British circles that, if the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty and the Briand-Kellogg Pact are not a sufficient guarantee of security for France, very little else can be done.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a. m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 479250 cft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

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THATON MUNICIPAL OFFICE THATON.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Thaton Pawnshop license will be re-sold by public auction by the Committee in compliance with para. 4. of Special Meeting No. 16, dated the 27th February 1930 at the Thaton Municipal Office on Wednesday the 26th March 1930 at 11 A.M. for a term or two years commencing from the 1st April 1930 on the following conditions :—

1. The license will be sold for a term of two years, but the bidding will be in term of per year each.

2. The license will be subjected to Pawnshop Rules published in the Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 8, dated the 19th January 1914.

3. The successful bidder shall pay one-fifth of the license fee for one year at the fall of hammer and the balance in eight equal monthly instalments on or before the first day of each month, begining from 1st May 1930 and failing which the successful purchaser will be liable to the payment of Rs. 5 (Rs. Five only per day as fine after the 3rd day of each month, and further failure after the 15th of each month will entail cancellation and re-sale of license at the risk and responsibilities of the original purchaser.

4. That the license shall sign an agreement approved by the President and must pay the cost of stamp duty.

5. That the bidder of Pownshop license should obtain a certificate of good character from a Member of Municipal Committee before he is allowed to bid at the auction.

6. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid or offer or assign any reason for the rejection.

7. Further particulars can be obtained from the President.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee,
Thaton.

Thaton, 10th : March 1930.
16 21

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT THATON MUNICIPALITY

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of a permanent Secretary on a salary of Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th April 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or local bodies, the application must be submitted thro ? the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese at their High School Final Examtnation, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or (3) those who have passed the Secretaryship Examination. Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to Burmans with good moral character.

The successful candidate if he has not passed the Secretaryship Examination will be paid Rs. 160 per mensem until he has passed it when he will be paid Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for one year. He will be required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1000 either in cash or in landed property The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the provident fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government officials Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee,
Thaton.

7th. March 1930.
16 22 29

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Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Notice

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 18th. March 1930 for the right of collecting fees from the following lease for the year commencing from the 1st. April 1930 and ending with the 31st. March 1931 :—

Particulars.	Earnest money to be deposited
"A" Daily collection from tray sellers in the Municipal Bazaar including the Fish stalls but excepting the rents or daily fees from the Main Bazaar No. 1, Pucca stalls. Meat stalls, Tea stalls, Charcoal stalls, Pork stalls, Vendor stalls, Betel stalls, Miscellaneous stalls, the kitchen and any other stalls that may be erected hereafter. (No drapery, rice and cutlery stalls will be allowed outside the permanent stalls)	Rs. 500
"B" Insein Municipal Cattle and Goat Slaughter House	Rs. 250

Tenders should be under separate covers for each of the above rights and must be accompanied by a receipted challan indicating that the earnest money required in each case has been duly credited into the Government Treasury Insein to the credit of the Insein Municipal Fund. Cash payment of the earnest money or application for adjustment of accounts will not be accepted under any circumstances. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers while in the case of successful tenderers it will be retained as security deposits for the due compliance of the conditions of this notice and of the agreements to be executed in respect of the above leases. Successful tenderers will further be required to furnish two sureties in each case to the satisfaction of the President, Insein Municipal Committee and to bear the cost of stamp papers and registration fees in this behalf.

One fifth of the tendered amount must be paid within three days from the date of commencement of the acceptance of the tender and the balance amount to be paid in eight consecutive monthly equal instalments commencing on or before the 5th, of May 1930 failing which the deposit and the amount already paid in respect of the leases concern will be forfeited ; the lease cancelled and reformed out of resold at the risk or the original successful tenderer.

No application for reduction of the fees offered will be considered under any circumstances.

Further particulars with regard to these leases can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Comittee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an offer without assigning any reason for the same,

Sd MAUNG E MAUNG,
M. A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President.
Insein.
1st, March 1930. Insein Municipal Committee.

BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL, SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the thirrd Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the unders signed not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the canditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted.

T. F. OWENS.
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THATON MUNICIPAL OFFICE
THATON.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Thaton Pawnshop license will be re-sold by public auction by the Committee in compliance with para. 4 of Special Meeting No. 16, dated the 27th February 1930 at the Thaton Municipal Office on Wednesday the 26th March 1930 at 11 A.M. for a term or two years commencing from the 1st April 1930 on the following conditions :—

1. The license will be sold for a term of two years, but the bidding will be in term of per year each.
2. The license will be subjected to Pawnshop Rules published in the Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 8, dated the 10th January 1914.
3. The successful bidder shall pay one-fifth of the license fee for one year at the fall of hammer and the balance in eight equal monthly instalments on or before the first day of each month, begining from 1st May 1930 and failing which the successful purchaser will be liable to the payment of Rs. 5 (Rs. Five only per day as fine after the 3rd day of each month, and further failure after the 15th of each month will entail cancellation and re-sale of license at the risk and responsibilities of the original purchaser.
4. That the license shall sign an agreement approved by the President and must pay the cost of stamp duty.
5. That the bidder of Pownshop license shall obtain a certificate of good character from a Member of Municipal Committee before he is allowed to bid at the auction.
6. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid or offer or assign any reason for the rejection.
7. Further particulars can be obtained from the President.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee,
Thaton.

Thaton, 10th March 1930.
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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THATON MUNICIPALITY

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of a permanent Secretary on a salary of Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

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Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government officials Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee.
Thaton.

7th. March 1930.
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OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a. m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 47925.00 cft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

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The Political Future of Burma

The following interesting article from the pen of U Tun Aung, M. L. C. is reproduced from the Akyab National High School Magazine:—

At present the people of Burma are divided into two camps. One for separation leading on to Home-rule, another for Home-rule. The latter appears to have no faith in the Government or its officers. The persons who belong to this latter class, believe that they can get Home-rule earlier, if they fight shoulder to shoulder with their Indian brethren: those who belong to the former class, appear to put more faith in their own unaided efforts. They do not seem to have faith in the Government either. They believe that the pace towards Home-rule can be widened and thus brought closer to their goal by keeping Burma apart from India. This party although in a majority inside the Legislative Chamber in Burma, has evidently very few supporters outside the Council. If election is to be fought on this issue alone, viz : Separation—very few of those, who find themselves inside the Council, are likely to be there. From this it may be inferred, that the mass of the people in Burma, does not believe at all in the good faith of the Government and its officials. It is to be seen, whether this attitude on the part of the people against the Government is justified or not.

When Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague made their joint report on the fitness of the Indians for Reforms, Burma was left out of the survey. The Burmese people, indignant that their rights should have been ignored, agitated in earnest for Reforms. Sir Reginald Craddock was then the Lieutenant Governor of Burma. The Government of Burma then put up their case, and at that time, it was pointed out that Burma was not even fit for the present form of Diarchy. It was stated plainly that Burma had hardly 400 graduates. This was done with a view to prove the unfitness of the Burmans for Reforms owing to their want of higher Education. The Burmans had then to fight tooth and nail for Reforms. Two deputations then went to England, and then only Burma got the present Reforms. Diarchy has been tried in Burma, for a little over six years, and only lately, the Simmon Commission had been in the country, taking evidence from different political bodies. A very big body of the people would have to do very little with the Commission : they boycotted it. The Burma Government had placed its Memorandum before of the Commission.

MEMORANDUM ON SEPARATION

The Memorandum on Separation states that in January 1929 the Honourable Maung Po Bye moved in the Council of State for the appointment of a Committee to the question of Separation of Burma from the rest of the Indian Empire. The Government speaker in reply admitted that "Burma is racially and Geographically a distinct country from India," but pointed out that the resolution was premature since a demand for Separation must follow and not precede the introduction of the Reformed Constitution into Burma."

The Burma Government in its Memorandum states that Separation is the dominant political issue in Burma—the main problem before the Commission.' This statement is made very likely with a view to put the Commission on the wrong scent. To state the truth, the Burmans do not care for Separation by itself. What they do want is Home—rule with Separation. If Separation only is demanded, the Burmans ought to admit that they have no political foresight. Separation and Home-rule as are widely apart from one another are as the two poles, but, on the otherhand, Home-rule carries with it Separation. To lull the Burmans to a sense of security, the Memorandum states that 'the objective will be not provincial autonomy, but full responsible Government in Burma as an integral part of the Empire..... But it may be assumed that if Burma is separated in material from India the form of Government devised for Burma will resemble in material particulars that evolved for the Central Government in British India."

It is not stated therein when full responsible Government is to be given. No definite time-limit is fixed after which Burma is to get complete responsible Government. The matter is kept purposely vague, so that, the gift of full responsible Government can be indefinitely postponed. Thus the form of Government which Burma is to get will not differ in material particulars from that evolved for the Central Government in British India. What then is the Central Government in British India : it is like the Government obtained either in Great Britain or Canada or Australia or South Africa? It is not so. The Central Government of India is absolutely an autocratic, a bureaucratic government—a government where no power is at all transferred to the control of the people. Do the Burmans desire this sort of government? The reply will be an emphatic and decided "No". Such a government will hardly be at all different from the form of government which obtained in Burma in the old despotic days.

A BITTER PILL

To persuade the Burmans to swallow such a bitter pill, the Government try to sugar-coat it by stating that there is no reason to suppose that constitutional advance will be any less rapid in Burma than in India by reason of Separation.' Whether the statement can be trusted or not, can be easily judged by reading what will be quoted soon. 'Thus the expectation that the first stage of the reforms would prove a period of trial and of training in responsible government within the transferred sphere and would furnish the Commission with data for decision of the question whether further advance could safely be made, has not been fulfilld in Burma.'—Now, who is responible for this non-fulfilment: are the Burmans responsible for it ? It is not so. The responsibility must be placed heavily at the door of the official block in Burma, which prevents the Burmans from being trained in the party system of government, which is the form government now in practice in England.

The officials in Burma and India are very potent and powerful. According to the following statment of the Government Memorandum, it seems they can defy the Parliament even, and can act contrary to the will of Parliament expressed in a Parliamentary statute :—"The retention of the official block in the Council, 'however necessary it may have been for other reasons, was an obvious difficulty in the way of the intention of the authors of the Government of India Act. They thought that the difficulty might be overcome by giving the officials in the Council freedom to speak and vote as they chose. But ordinarily this course is not possible. The decisions of the Ministers are the decisions of Government. The officials in the Council are the officers of Government. Many of them are directly subordinate to the Ministers. And it seems to us quite unthinkable that officers of Government should be at liberty to oppose the proposals of the Government in the Council."

The Government Memorandum states also that, "If therefore Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague were correct in the emphasis they laid on the growth of capacity and responsibility in the electorate as a condition precedent to political progress, it can hardly be said in Burma that condition has been fulfilled. And if the Commission holds that further advance in Indian provinces is a matter of political necessity, we hold that equally as a matter of political necessity, the same advance should be made in Burma." According to the Memorandum to fitness for the Burmans for further political progress is to be judged from the growth of capacity and responsibility in the electorate, and judging them by that standard, they are found to be totally unfit. They are to get any thing simply because, on account of political necessity, the Indians must be given a further instalment of reform. If the Burmans had remained separate from India during the last six or seven years, then they will get nothing as an advance in reforms but now, they are to get something because the Government cannot but give a further advance to the Indians. This being the case, it is to be seriously considered, whether the Burmans will gain any thing if they remain separate from India. The writer's view is that they will not get any fair treatment from the Government if they remain apart from India. The Burmans therefore should not separate from India, until they feel strong enough to do the constitutional fight by themselves.

BE ALERT

The Burmans ought to see clearly that no constitution of any kind has been formed for them. They should not be too eager to separate. They should do so, as U Po Bye had been advised, only when they have been given a constitution according to their liking. If they are satisfied with Separation only, very likely they will find themselves in a very bad plight, the moment they are separated. They ought to look before they leap, so that they might not fall out frying pan into the fire. They should also know that "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush." They should not be led blindly by blind leaders. They should take time, sufficiently long, to consider over this very important subject. Let not prejudices rule over them. To prove that the Burmans are totally unfit to get any further instalment of reforms, the Memorandum has brought out facts, much more than those that are found written in books on Government. They are as follows. Education in Burma is in advance of other province, but it is to be doubted, whether Education itself is a satisfactory qualification for the exercise of the franchise; education in Burma is only skin-deep. In Secondary and University education, Burma was rather behind other provinces. It is to be asked here what is the position of Burma in the matter of Secondary and University education now ? Government has nothing to say about the present ; it states about a past that is not good for Burma. Is such a statement at all fair ? It is not so. Then the Memorandum states further that Burma possesses no natural leaders, no landed aristocracy, only very few outstanding personalities and that she is comparatively backward in higher education Here backward in higher education is attributed to the want of adequate arrangements for the training of teachers. Who is then responsible for this? Undoubtedly it is the Government and no other.

The Memorandum then goes on to state that, in Burma, there is no evidence of an active and intelligent use of the franchise, that the electorate has proved itself lethargic, that there is not much evidence of any widespread interest of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of an intelligent excercise of the vote, that there are no sales to the public of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, nor are the reports of the debates widely spread among the electorate through the medium of the public press, that the eletorate has no real grasp of the political problems of the province, that voting tends to be based on personal influence rather than on political considerations, that real political consciousness has not been widely aroused, that electorate in rural constituencies is politically ignorant and lethargic, and has very little conception of the functions of the Legislative Council, that the parties or groups inside the Council do not send their roots down into the constituencies, that members do not make a pratice of visiting them periodically and of making speeches to their supporters, and thus valuable opportunities of informing, educating and training, are thereby lost.

The Memorandum further states that local bodies show no desire for further taxation, that their financial control is weak, their accounts are badly kept, their standard of administration is not efficient, that taxation is unpopular, that there is very little interest in elections, that the management of finances is weak and defective, and that their standard of efficiency is low.

These are what the Memoranda have to say against local bodies. Our attention must now be focussed on to the Government Criticism of workings of the Legislative Council. Here the Criticism is extremely ingenious. The truth can only be seen when one reads between the lines.

The Memorandum states that the reformed constitution has worked with comparative smoothness in Burma, that there is harmony between the two halves of the Government, that the Government has succeeded in obtaining acceptance of its view by the Legislative Council inspite of the facts that the executive Government is in a perpetual and hopeless minority, that the Ministers have not introduced any striking changes of policy in the Transferred Departments, that the Council does not take any very real interest in financial questions and its financial control and that the period since the reformed constitution was introduced has not been marked by much Legislative activity.

REAL PURPOSE

All these have been brought out to show that the Burmans are too weak, too tame, that they can be easily coaxed, bribed, patted on the back into submission, that the Ministers are block heads and puppets, and that the Burmans have no head to introduce striking changes of policy or of producing legislative activity. They show that the Burmans do not even know what the answer of the purse, which was wrested from the hands of English Kings since the time of King John. The whole document is nothing else but the wholesale condemnation of the Burmese people.

Even admitting that the Burmans are as bad as they are painted in the Memoranda, who then is responsible for all this ? Burmans are supposed to be education in the arts of Government by the most enlightened government in the world, but what is proved by the result? The result proves, beyond all possible doubt, that they are unfit to act as masters, and that it is time that they should hand the country back to its original possessors.

The British people got the power of the purse as early as 1215, they got their first Parliament in 1265 and their Model Parliament came to being in 1295. Were they free from the defects enumerated in the Memoranda, not only at the time when they got their powers, but are free from those defects even now? Emphatically and most decidedly they are not, and this will be proved by the writer by quoting chapted and verse. It is best that this government ought to be made to be impressed with what the British writers have to say.

Now as to their literacy, what have the

writers got to say? "In the age of King John, when the Barons wrested the Great Charter from him, many of the nobility could draw spearheads more skilfully than the letters of the alphabet, book learning was despised by them. Bobby Lowe went to the Education Office as Vice President of the Council in Lord Palmerston's Ministry. He felt after the Reform Act of 1866 that it, would be necessary to educate the people to whom the Act had given the note. He said that it was necessary to induce our future masters to learn their letters." This shows that in Great Britain even so recently as the sixties of the last century, the extension of political right did not follow but was followed by the spread of education.

Lord Durham's Report contains the following observations:—"It is impossible to exaggerate the want of e ducation among the inhabitants. No means of instructions have been provided for them, and they are almost and universally destitute of the qualification even of reading and writing."

The Memorandum points out that the electorate in Burma is unintelligent, lethargic and that the political intelligence of the people has not been awakened. To this charge this is a sufficient answer. "We have in a great community like England, crowds of people scarcely more civilised than the majority of two thousand years ago: we have others, even more, numerous, such as the people were a thousand years since. The lower orders, the middle orders, are still, when tried by what is the standard of the educated ten thousand, narrow—minded, unintelligent and incurious. It is useless to pile up abstract words. Those who doubt should go out into their kitchen. Let an accomplished man try what seems to him most obvious, most certain, most palpable in intellectual matters, upon the housemaid and the foot man, and he will find that what he says seems unintelligible, confused, and erroneous—that his audience think him mad and wild when he is speaking what is in his own sphere of thought the dullest platitude of conscious soberness."

NO INTEREST IN POLITICS

Again the Memorandum states that the Burmese people do not take interest in politics, that they have no intelligent grasp of the political problems, that the reports of the debates are not widely read nor are they published in the papers. Now let us see what is happening in one of the foremost democratic countries in the world.

"The deciding catastrophies of cabinet governments are critical divisions preceeded by fine discussions. Everything which is worth saying everything which ought to be said, most certainly will be said. Conscientious men think they ought to persuade others: selfish men think they would like to protrude themselves. The nation is forced to hear two sides—all the sides perhaps, of that which most concerns it. And it likes to hear—it is eager to know. Humannature despises long arguments which come to nothing—heavy speeches which precede no motion—abstract disquisitions which leave visible things where they were. But all men heed great results, and a change of government is a great result. It has a hundred specifications it runs, through society it gives hope to many, and it takes away hope from many. It is one of those marked events which, by its magnitude and its melodrama, impresses men even too much. And debates which have this catastrophe at the end of them—or may so have it—are sure to be listened to, and sure to sink deep into the national mind."

"Travellers even in the Northern States of America, the greatest and best of presidential countries have noticed that the nation was not specially addicted to politics,' that they have not a public opinion finished and chastened as that of the English has been finished and chastened."

"But under a presidential government, a nation has, except at the electing moment no influence; it has not the ballot-box before if; its virtue is gone, and it must wait till its instant of despolism again returns. It is not incited to from an opinion like a nation under a Cabinet government; nor is instructed like such a nation. There are doubtless debates in the legislature, but they are prologues without a play. There is nothing of a catastrophe about them: you cannot turn out the government. The prize of power is not in the gift of the legislature. The executive, the great centre of power and place sticks irremovable: you cannot change it in any event. The teaching apparatus which has educated our public mind, which prepares our resolution, which shapes our opinions, does not exist. No presidential country needs to form daily, delicate opinions or is helped in forming them."

In Burma the case is not at all different. The official block makes the Ministers irremovable. They can hold their office in defiance of public opinion because they are helped by the official block. Thus the legislature in Burma is powerless to remove the executive, the people therefore have no interest in debates, because they know too well, that it is no better than a glorious debating society which can do nothing.

DEBATES AND NEWSPAPERS

As regards non-publication of reports of the debates in newspapers there is a good deal to be said. Let us see what is the position of newspapers in America. "But the same difficulty oppresses the press which oppresses the legislatures. It can do nothings It cannot change the administration.....If a Washington newspaper could have turned out Mr. Lincoln, there could have been good writing and fine argument in the Washington newspapers. But the Washington newspapers can no more remove a president during the term of office than the Times can remove a Lord mayor during his term of office. Nobody cares a debate in congress which comes to nothing, and no one reads long articles which have no influence on events. The Americans glance at the heads of news and through the papers. They do not think of entering upon a discussion which would be useless."

But in Burma it is not only useless to writer in newspapers but it is dangerous also Sec. 124-A I.P.C. hangs over the neck of writers in newspapers so that there are very few who write and because it is dangerous also they do not write. There is neither freedom of press nor speech in Burma as in independent countries so it is foolish to expect much from newspapers in Burma. The Memorandum states that the Burmans have taken no intelligent interest in politics; yet cannot be said that they are like Englishmen in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. History has to say this. "We must not think that in the fourteenth or fifteenth century Englishmen laid no much stress upon being represented in Parliament as they do now. The King had originally invited the Commons to send representatives, because this was the easiest way of rising money. But the Commons were not fond of making money gratis. Accordingly we find several cases in which a borough petitioned the king that it might no longer send representatives to Parliament. Another reason why representation was sometimes felt onerous was that all members of Parliament receive wages."

"Even the allurement of wages did not always make a seat in Parliament attractive. They were often loath to undertake the irksome business of satisfying the king's demamds without raising the anger of their constituents, We are told of an occasion on which the gentlemen chosen by the Oxfordshire fled from the country. The Sheriff raised the hue and cry, and pursued them like thieves of murderers. One escaped but the other was taken and bound over to appear at Westminister when the Parliament should assembles.

The above quotation does not show that the English people were at all eager to tax themselves even two hundred years after getting their Parliament. Here in Burma the people have not even got the power of the purse, and there is no reason why the people should be so eager to tax themselves.

The Memorandum states that the management of Council finances is defective and the general standard of efficiency low, and there has been little training in rural self-government. Now what do we find England even after 8832? "Corporations were generally indolent Many of them were also corrunt and wasted public money in private jobbery. Even when they had some public spirit they were hampered by the insufficiency of their powers."

The management of the finances of the District Councils in Burma is not as bad as is stated above: neither are the Municipalities at all independent. They have to carry out often what is insisted upon by the high officials, although that is totally against their best wishes. They cannot carry out which they believe to be the best for themselves.

FEW OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES

The Memorandom goes on to state the there are few men of outstanding personalities in Burma, that the Ministers have continued to move along old cuts and that they cannot introduce striking changes of policy. We find the conditions in England no better. It is found that "Many Privy Councilors had neither the industry nor the knowledge, nor the ability required for taking an active part in the Government" It is to be expected that as long as the Government can appoint Ministers who are expected and well paid to be at the bidding of the officials, little or nothing can be expected from Ministers.

It is stated in the Memorandum, that although parties exist inside the Council they do not strike their roots deep down to the constituencies. Taking for granted that it is exactly true, what do we find in England? History tells us that, "Well-defined parties have existed in the English Parliament ever since the days of Charles I. But few attempts to organise parties outside the House were made before the middle of the Eighteenth century. I was only in the nineteth century that the organisation of parties became an art or profession demanding the industry of a life-time." Now it is to be asked whether the officials in Burma criticised the Burmans out of ignorance, or because they believe that the Burmans do not know any thing at all about them. The English people cannot show a better record in the organisation of parties outside the Parliament. The Memorandum points out that the Burmans take no interest in the Proceedings of the Legislative Council nor buy the reports of the debate nor read them. It is for the officials to see whether there was any publication of the proceedings of Parliament in England long after the Model Parliament came into being. There was no publication of the proceedings of Parliament in England even after the introduction of printing during the reign of Henry VII. Even in the being of George III the debates and divisions were kept secret in order to enable the king to rule despotically. It is plain, therefore, that all the results laid at the door of the Burmans, do not, singly or collectively, disqualify the Burmans from gettting full-fledged Home rule. All the faults and imperfections laid at the door of the Burmans are found in the Englishmen long after they got their parliament. Why then should these disqualify the Burmans from getting Home-rule? There is a mock Parliament in Burma where the officials do what they like. Until the power of the purse is handed over, it is no use saying, that the Burmans do not take interest in financial matters. Even if they do take interest, what can they do?

The Burmans want Home rule, they possess all the qualities necessary to rule their country, but they have not got an Act passed by Parliament offering Home-rule to them, where a time limit is fixed, at the end of which they will get full-fledged Home rule. Hopes are given—Rosy hopes—to stiffen them in their fight for separation. But do we know when these hopes will ever be realised? No there is no definite future during which we can get Home-rule. Promises are nothing if not fulfilled. The Government Memorandum admits that official block has stood in the way of Diarchy being fully worked in Burma. Here is an example of a subordinate acting diametrically opposed to the wishes of his superiors and what is more, this puny subordinate cannot be punished by the Imperial Parliament or Imperial people in England.

In the matter of separation, they should not be swayed by the flatteries of the officials. They should be true to the best interests of the country and the people in their attempt to separate, and they should not separate until they can see clearly that they would undoubtedly gain by separation.

GOVERNOR TO BE A PERFECT AUTOCRAT.

The Burma Government in its Memorandum offers this much to the Burmans. It makes the Governor an undiluted autocrat, having power to overule the whole Burma Cabinet. The Ministers are to be appointed by him and they are to hold office at his plasure. The Memorandum is in favour of retaining the official block at its present or reduced strength. It wants the Governor to certify Bills, restare demands, retain the responsibility for the maintenance of the safety, tranquality and financial stability of the Province. Such a Governor is totally different from the Governors or Governor Generals of the different Dominions in the British Empire. He is in fact an autocrat. If he is to be an autocrat, it is better to onearth dead Thibaw from his grave and seat him on the throne of his fathers. They have outgrown that mentality. They want the rule of law and not of man. The Memorandum also recommends six Ministers, one of them to be an official Minister, who is very likely to be the Prime Minister, of Burma.

Even with two Ministers and the official block, the Burmans find it difficult to get their wishes felt in the Legislative Council New, if there are six Ministers and the official block also, the Burmans should cry aloud in a body to this effect viz:—"Save us from our Ministers and block-heads." Each of them will take a very big sum and they will very likely crow over the heads of us all, causing us no small misery. They, very likely will combine against us than with us. to our undoing. Do we like this sort of thing? We do not; yet as long as Government remains exactly as is recommended in the Memorandum, the country cannot expect a better state of affairs Unless the pay of Ministers is reduced and a system of local government organised in Burma, exactly like the Country Government in England, the country has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, if it is to get a system of Government as is detailed in the Government Memorandum. It is time therefore that the Burmese people think seriously. It is not a trifling matter, it is a matter that concerns the vital interests of the people. A coal head, a selfless heart and broad-mindedness are necessary to properly settle the kind of government that will be good for Burma.

Separation effected, what is the benefit that the Burmans are likely to get? The Memorandum states that separation would benefit the province financially. Burma is likely to get an additional revenue of more than 4½ crores a year. But what is the additional expenditure Burma is likely to incur in the event of separation? The Memorandum states also, that hitherto the materials have been lacking for a confident expression of opinion whether on the balance of advantages and disadantages separation would benefit Burma. The important financial aspect has never been authoritatively examined. It is necesary that it should be done, and until that is done the people of Burma should wait and see. The Memorandum states that whether the measure should be carried out depends mainly on whether people of Burma demand it, viz;—Separation

Now attempts are perhaps being made to induce the Burmans to demand Separation, One of them is the raising of freight for carrying Burma paddy to India. Steamers carry Siamese rice from Siam to India at Rs. 6 per ton. The freight for carrying Burma paddy to India has been raised to Rs. 14 per ton. Why has freight been abnormally raised? It is done with a view not only to profit but also to make the Burmans feel that they are now suffering, simply because they are not separated from India. It is not known what further attempts have been made or are being made.

BURMESE LEADERS

Burma gives ready following. If the leaders are selfish the Country is doomed. The leaders in Burma are to be narrowly watched. There is too much of want of fidelity, and a good measure of betrayal in Burmese nature, These must be knocked off, if Burma is to go ahead.

The Memorandum has stated that Burma would gain financially but what is likely to be the increase in expenditure if Burma be separated? Burma will have to maintain her army and navy and the officers in that connection. Then Burma will have to arrange for her currency and exchange; she must have her Finance Department, her own supply of anti-rinderpest service, her High Commissioner, her Geological survey Department and her other services; see will also have to pay a fair share of the productive debt of India. Very likely the services will be very expensive, the people of Burma will have no say on appointment and dismissal of officers or on fixing their salaries and pensions and the Burmans will be forced to pay will fully, If the 4½ crores of rupees are not sufficient for her new needs what is she going to do? Will she be saved by going to the bank ruptcy court or will another Kenya be enacted in Burma. The people of Burma will have to consider very seriously the pros and cons of the matter before they do anything.

First and foremost they must get a constitution to their liking where a time-limit is fixed, after the expiry of which the Burmans would get complete responsible government, It is unsafe to reply on bare promises, whether they come from kings or officials. We know now what the officials had done before the Burmans were given Diarchy. The officials in a body, then stated that the Burmans were not fit for Diarchy. Now that Diarch has been given, it is the official block that prevents Diarchy from being completely worked in Burma. The official block has been in the way of the development of the party system of government in Burma.

If the officials again have a place in the Burma Legislative Council, they might stick on there as long as Doomsday. A remedy is provided in the Memorandum whereby the official block can be eliminated. It states, "that if three quarters of Council were present and two thirds of those present voted for the elimination of the official block, and if the Governor and Viceroy agreed, the official block should be removed." Here we see the official block can be removed at the mere and pleassure of the Governor and the Viceroy. It will be very difficult to get a two-thirds majority because the officials are two clever for us, and we can never hope, either the Governor or the Viceroy or both to give consent to remove the official block.

The Burmans ought to know what has happened in India, and only then they will be properly guarded.

WHAT WARREN HASTINGS STATED

Warren Hastings, as early as 17th May 1818 stated as follows:—"A time not very remote will arrive when England will, on sound principles of policy, wish to relinquish the domination which she has gradually and unintentionally assumed over this country, and from which she cannot at present recede. In that hour it will be the proud boast and most delightful reflection that she used her sovereignty towards enlightening her temporary subjects, as to enable the native communities to walk along in the paths of justice, and to maintain with probity towards their benefactors that commercial intercourse in which we should then find a solid interest."

These are wise words, but who cares for them? These words are not redeemed, perhaps, because W. Hastings is no more. The educated puplic in India is greater than the population of England, and there are millions who are staying in the Universities, yet the Indians are regarded as unfit for self-government. It is thought that the area of India is too big and the population enormous, so that it is feared that responsible government will not be a success, but what about Canada U.S.A., and Australia? Are these countries not bigger than India in extent, although all three are smaller in population compared with that of India?

Now we ought to see what respect the officials in India have for a Parliamentary Act. The Charter Act of 1833 was passed, Clause 17 of that Act declares "that no native of the said territories nor any natural born subject of His Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under Company."

It is to be noted that twenty years passed away without anything being done to fulfil the requirements of Clause 87 of the Act of 1833.

When in 1853 once again, the revision of the Company's Charter came up in the Commons, in discussing this provision many members bewailed that the important provision of Act of 1833 had not been given effect to. The opportunity, therefore, was fully availed of to "emphatically insist" that the British people and the British Parliament should be no party to "unfaithfulness", of reducing a Parliamentary enactment to "dead letter, a sham and a delusion."

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION

In 1858 Queen Victoria issued her Proclamation viz:—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations which bind us to all our other subjects and these obligations by the blessings of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfill."

On the 1st January 1877 when Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, Lord Lytton, the Viceroy said:—"But you, the natives of India whatever your race and whatever your creed, have a recognised claimed to share largely with your English fellow subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded on the highest justice. It has been repeatedly, affirmed by British and Indian Statesmen and by the legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognised by the government of India as binding on its honour and consistent with all the claims of its policy."

King Edward VII and King George V have issued their Proclamations. The Proclamation of the present King runs as follows:—

"Queen Victoria of revered memory, addressed her Indian subjects and the heads Feudatory States when she assumed the direct government in 1858, and her august son, my father, of honoured and beloved name, commemorated the same notable event in his Address to you some fifty years later. These are the Charters of the noble and beninant spirit of Imperial rule, and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide."

The people of India and Burma have listened to those Proclamations with great delight and have hoped that these words of sovereigns will be faithfully redeemed. How the officials in India and Burma have observed and acted on these Proclamations will appear in what is soon to follow.

John Bright on June 3rd, 1853 said:—The Statute 1833 made the natives of India eligible to all officer under the Company. But during the twenty years that have since elapsed not one of the natives has been appointed to any offices except such as they were elgible to before the Statute."

Referring to the still unfulfilled and unredeemed clause of the Charter Act of 1833 Lord Lytton has observed in a confidential minute:—"We all know that these claims and expectations never can or will be fulfilled."

He added:—"Since I am writing confidentially, I do not hesitate to say that both the Government of England and of India appear to me up to the present moment unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to their ear."

On March 1st, 1869, the Duke of Argyll avowed frankly:—"With regard, however, to the employment of natives in the government of their country in the covenanted services formerly of the Company and now of the crown, I must say that we have not fulfilled our duty, or the promises and engagements which we have made".

So far, we know that neither the words of Statues nor of the Proclamations have been faithfully observed.

"UNFITNESS OF BURMANS"

The unfitness of Burmans for another instalment of Reforms has been detailed at length in the Government Memorandum. They want to give something more simply on account of political necessity and not because they feel that the people are fit for it.

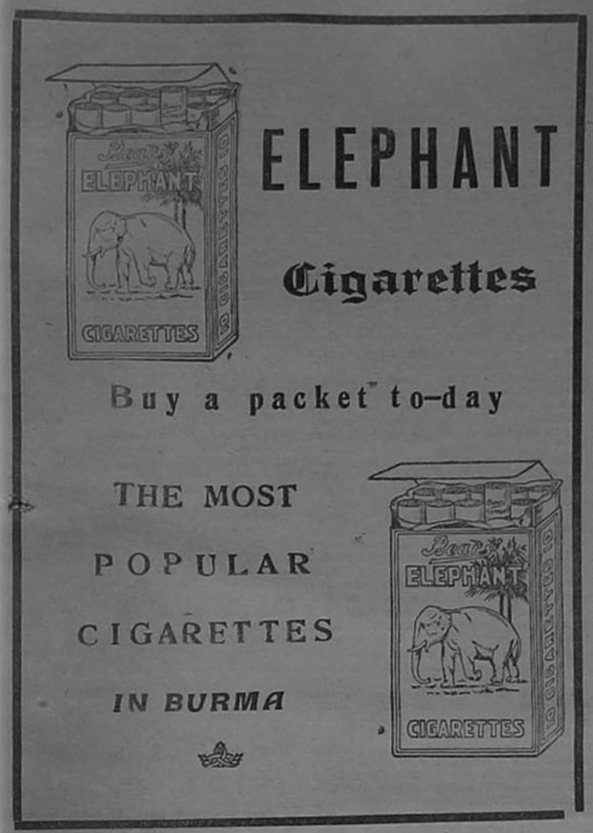
The fitness of a people for self-rule will appear undoubtedly when there is sufficient agitation for it. They might be well-educated, they might take enlightened interest in public activities, they might have a desire to do good to their fellow men, they might have all the qualities of the head and heart which an independent people have, yet, if the rulers consider that these are not sufficient qualifications for self-rule, they can do nothing.

Americans go self-rule by fighting for it and they have conferred Home-rule on the Philippinoes and on Porto Rico, Both are demanding for independence. There in Porto Rico the Governor even headed a deputation that went to U.S.A. to demand Independence from the great people of America. We have very few and hardly any Governor who will take upon himself such a responsibility. We must make up our minds to agitate restlessly and never remain content until we get self-rule. The field in Burma is wide but the workers are few. Most of us are cowed down by a little threat. There are few are prepared to suffer for a noble cause. All are, in a way, self seekers, When such is the state of affairs, can Burma safely separate from a country and a people by whose intense suffering, the Burmans, have, in a way, reaped a great benefit?

SPIRIT TO EXTORT SELF-RULE

The writer believes that the Burmans have not the means even if they have the spirit to extort self-rule from the Britishers. The Indians have both men and money to win self-rule from the British. He therefore believes that his people will do well, if they remain with the Indians, fighting shoulder to shoulder with them and win self-rule. In his opinion it is the easiest thing for them to get themselves out of the clutches of the Indians, even if they prove to be so foolish as to keep Burman in their hands against the wishes of the Burmans. A people who have won liberty after a great fight is not likely to turn summersault and at once be come Imperialistic. It is hoped that these words will be read and deeply considerd before any decision is made.

In conclusion it must be asserted once again that separation and Home rule are as far apart from one another as are the two poles but Home-rule carries with it separation as a logical sequence. The Burmans are therefore expected to see their goal clearly and to fight for restlessly until it is within their grasp.



INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

NOTICE

RIGHT OF OCCUPYING BEEF AND MUTTON STALLS IN THE MUNICIPAL MARKET

The right of occupying all the Beef Mutton and Offal stalls in the Municipal Market for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1930 will be disposed off on payment in advance of the following daily rent of the stalls:—

Beef stall No. 1		Rs. 2
do	2	Rs. 2
do	3 to 8	Rs. 1 each.
Mutton stall No. 1		Rs. 1/4
do No. 2		Rs. 1/4
do	3 & 4	Annas 12 each.

4 offal stalls at Annas 8 per stall per day.

Persons desirous of taking up any of the above stalls are required to apply for the same under sealed cover addressed to the undersigned on or before the 20th 1930 accompanied by a receipted challan for Rs. 50 as earnest money. If there are more than one applications for the same stall it will be put up to auction in terms of payment of salami or promieum. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful applicants while in case of the successful licensee he will further be required to deposit within 3 days of the sale a sum of Rs. 25/- for each stall thus making the total deposit to Rs. 75 per stall which will be retained by the Municipal Committee for the due performence of the contract till the end of the expiry of the lease unless the same is forfeited at any time for any infrigument of the conditions of the license.

If the applicant fails to pay the dep'a full within 3 days of the sale or acceptance of his application the earnest money will be forfeited and the right will be resold or farmed out at the discretion of the Municipal Committee.

No application for reduction of the stall rent or salami will be considered under any circumstances.

No person will be allowed to take more than one beef or mutton stalls and that there should be at least a carcase of one animal on each stall when opened for sale.

In case any stall is closed for 7 consecutive days at any time the lease will be cancelled.

Further particulars can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Committee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an application without assigning any reason for the same.

Sd. MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law, President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein, 1st March 1930.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 89-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Inscin Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply.

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council. Minbu.

Mr. Gandhi's Letter

Full Text

The following is the full text of Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy:—

Dear Friend,—Before embarking on civil disobedience and taking the risk I have dreaded to take all these years, I would fain approach you and find a way out. My personal faith is absolutely clear. I cause not intentionally hurt anything that lives, much less fellow human beings, even though they may do the greatest wrong to me and mine. Whilst, therefore, I hold British rule to be a curse, I do not intend to harm a single Englishman or any legitimate interest he may have in India.

I must not be misunderstood. Though I hold British rule in India to be a curse, I do not consider the Englishman in general to be worse than any other people on earth. I have the privilege of claiming many Englishman as my dearest friends. Indeed, much that I have learnt of the evil of British rule is due to the writings of frank and courageous Englishmen who have not hesitated to tell the unpalatable truth about that rule.

"BRITISH RULE A CURSE"

And why do I regard British rule as a curse? It has impoverished the dumb millions by the system of progressive exploitation and by the ruinous expense of the military and civil administration which the country can never afford. It has reduce us politically to serfdom. It has sapped the foundations of our culture and by the policy of disarmament it has degraded us spiritually. Lacking in inward strength we have been reduced by all but universal disarmament to a state bordering on cowardly helplessness.

In common with many of my countrymen I had hugged a fond hope that the proposed round-table conference might furnish a solution. But when you said plainly that you could not give any assurance that you or the British Cabinet would pledge yourselves to support the scheme of full Dominion status, the round-table conference could not possibly furnish the solution for which vocal India is consciously and the dumb millions are unconsciously thirsting.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION

Needless to say there never was any question of Parliament's verdict being anticipated. Instances are not wanting of the British Cabinet, in anticipation of the Parliamentary verdict, having pledged itself to a particular policy. The Delhi interview having miscarried, there was no option for Pandit Motilal Nehru and myself but to take steps to carry out the solemn resolution of the Congress arrived at in Calcutta at its session in 1928, but the resolution of independence could cause no alarm if the words Dominion status mentioned in your announcement had been used in their accepted sense. For has it not been admitted by responsible British statesmen that Dominion status is virtual independence?

NO ALTERATION TO AFFECT BRITISH TRADE

What, however, I fear is that there never has been any intention of granting such Dominion status to India in the immediate future. But this is all past history. Since the announcement many events have happened which show unmistakably the trend of British policy. It seems as clear as daylight that responsible British statesmen do not contemplate any alteration in British policy that might adversely affect Britain's commerce with India or require an impartial and close scrutiny of Britain's transaction with India,

If nothing is done to end the process of

Continued on page 8

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 259
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON, BURMA.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 19 1930

Ourselves

TOMORROW will mark the completion of ten years of our life. It was on the 20th March 1920 that the first issue of **New Burma** was published We look back with pride and satisfaction at our uninterrupted career during the period of ten years of our existence, though this career has been one of trial and tribulations, causing at times no small amount of anxiety and worry to those concerned in the prosperity of the journal. Brought into being at a time when the tidal wave of patriotism was passing throughout the broad miles of Burma, the birth of **New Burma** was cordially welcomed by the readers, whose encouraging support enabled the founders of **New Burma** to change it from a modest bi-weekly into a daring tri-weekly within a few months if its existence. However, in those days when political agitation reached the highest point of intensity the iron hand of the government was visible at every turn, and **New Burma** as the champion of the people's cause, was the target of government repression. In those dark days, persecutions and prosecutions were the hard lot of **New Burma** which at times seemed to be on the verge of extinction. Had it not been for the boundless sacrifice which a band of workers readily demonstrated from time to time, **New Burma** would have long ceased to live.

During the ten years' of our existence, we have had many ups and downs. Changes had been made though not frequent and many, in editorial control and management, either as an expediency or under compulsion. But, a redeeming feature has stood out predominently amidst these changes of hands. The fundamental character of **New Burma** has been the same throughout its life. It has been owned, managed and edited by Burmans. Indeed, it is now the one and the only paper of the Burmese people edited in the English language. Besides, the original aims and objects of the paper have been handed down to successive conductors of **New Burma**, just as the precious properties of a family are left as legacies to be inherited by those that come next For this reason, we deem it our duty to state that **New Burma** will continue to serve, as it has served all these years, as an organ for a fair, free and full discussion of questions of public utility. It will seek, as it has sought, to educate, influence and direct public opinion on subjects: social, political, intellectual and religious and concentrate into a focus the thoughts of great thinkers, and writers in every department of human affairs. The subjects mentioned above are varied and numerous, and it would be insane ambition to think that during our existence we have done even scanty justice to all classes of subjects. But the pages of this journal will be open to contributions on all classes of subjects. By this means we hope to cultivate an attitude which we believe to be essential to a healthy and faithful prosecution of every human study.

It is our purpose to stimulate and co-ordinate the awakened consciousness of our people with a view to direct our national progress in a right channel. It is our firm conviction that we, the Burmese people, are the inheritors of a great and ancient civilisation which carries the mind back to the dawn of human history. Our ideal is to preserve our national individuality and to regain our international status in all the glories and grandeur which that international status brings and implies. We of course, are aware that all our national ideals cannot be attained unless and until we have learnt the lessons of self-reliance and free-thought. We look forward for the dawn of the day when we can see the disappearance of servile obeisance paid to power and supremacy, and the regneration of independent thoughts in all departments of life. At the same time, we canot forget the importance of economic emancipation and renovation, without which no institution or movement, however high its ideals, can long survive or thrive. All these considerations will continue to dictate and direct the different issues of **New Burma** and constitute the mainspring of all our efforts. Having dedicated ourselves to the Nationalist cause, we send out our assurance to all who may have time and leisure to glance at or read **New Burma** that they will light upon an organ national in every aspect and born of patriotic fervour.

We think it is no dishonour on owr part to confess that our foremost duty is to love and to labour for our people. This sacred love of our people and our country will continue to compell us to discourse on the deficiencies and the foibles of the Government or to exult in its proud achievements. Therefore, for the mutual benefit of the rulers and the ruled, we shall continue to expose with relentless candour all sources of misunderstanding, misrepresentation, mistrust and prejudice. In the discharge of our duties, we shall maintain the traditional characteristic of ignoring the frown of the haughty and the disdain of the proud. **New Burma** shall never even to a hair's breadth deviate from the path of true duty. With continued support, which we are sure to receive from the people, we hope to enlarge the scope of our utility by adding more to the quality and quantity of reading matters contained in these pages. It is our fervent hope that before long we would be able to rectify some of our shortcomings which, in the meantime may be overlooked by our readers.

Belgian King in Iraq.

TO VISIT THE RUINS OF BABYLON.

Baghdad, Mar. 15.

The King of the Belgians arrived here this afternoon as a passenger on an Imperial Airways machine. He left Cairo this morning. The eight hundred miles' flight over the desert was uneventful. He was welcomed at the aerodrome by the High Commissioner, whose guest the King will be during his five days' stay in Iraq.

The Air Officer Commanding and a representative of King Faisal were also present. The visit is unofficial.

The King will be spending most of his time visiting the ruins of Babylon and the sites of other ancient cities. He will return to Caro by air on Friday.

ONLY 107.

The fuller details of the Assembly debate on Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhary's successful move to reduce the Army grant to one rupee as a protest against the Government's rank indifference to the demand for Indianisation clearly indicate the sorry plight in which the Army Secretary and his supporter in the European non-official group, Colonel Crawford, were placed in defending the official attitude. According to the latter the best way to obtain training as an officer ;"was not to begin as an officer but to get training and get up from the rank of a platoon commander to that of a battalion commander." To Mr. Jinnah's pertinent query "how many years that will take," the gallant gentleman replied "26 years." If his advice were to be followed in the case of the cadets coming out of St, Cyr in France or the Military Academy at West Point in Canada or by the British authorities in the case of Sandhurst, the trained youths they have to employ will be grey-beards before they can take charge of a regiment. By the way, we may put it to Colonel Crawford that there are enough platoon commanders in every province in India, trained under the University Defence Corps who should be fit and proper persons agreeably with his suggestion, to be allowed commission in the army forthwith Will Colonel Crawford agree to their direct entry ?

But the fact is that the authorities in India and in England are determined not to move in the matter of taking the least appreciable step towards Indianisation of the Army. To Mr. MacWorth Young's miserable account of the "progress" the Government of India had in the direction of meeting the popular wishes, Mr. Jinnah gave a spirited and convincing reply when he observed: "A situation in which there were only 107 Indian officers out of a total 3,200, officers was disgraceful and unworthy of any Government which talked of doing its best for Indianising the Army." And in what manner has it "done its best"? The valuable report of the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee over which Mr. Jinnah presided remains suppressed. When hundreds of Indian youths should be receiving training at military academies started in the country itself, we are told that it should be considered a gracious act of generosity on the part of the Government that vacancies for Indians at Sandhurst have been increased from ten to twenty and "Woolwich and Cranwell have been thrown open to them." Let us note the phraseology reminiscent of temples being thrown open to "untouchables." It is India's inherent right to claim that her sons shall receive the most efficient training available to equip themselves for the defence of their country in institutions located in the country itself and that it is they and they alone who shall officer the country's defence forces. From this natural and self-respecting attitude India shall not budge.

Wholesome Disillusionment

Mr. K. S. Gupte, a prominent non-Brahmin leader of the Bombay Presidency, has had a wholesome disillusionment during his recent tour of England and the Continent. Referring in a press interview to his impressions of the tour, he said: "Though I pleaded for separate electorates before the Simon Commission on behalf of the non-Brahmins of the Bombay Presidency, I must admit that since my tour in England and the continent my whole outlook on politics has been changed and I have come to the conclusion that it is high time for the non-Brahmin Party to work in future on democratic lines instead of riding the communal hobby-horse as they had hitherto done." He added that the opinion in England was that the party was more or less a creature of the bureaucracy intended to be utilised as a make-shift in the Councils. Not less interesting is Mr. Gupte's impression that English newspapers and public opinion cared to know only the activities of Mahatma Gandhi and the doings of the National Congress. That is because these activities alone tell on British domination and consequently on British opinion.
—"The Bombay Chronicle".

Ownerless and Driverless Car.

A Durant car (Rs. 7629), which had been from 11 a.m. on Friday in the private car stand at the Rangoon station, was taken over by the Railway police. No one has as yet come forward to claim it.

The Belgian King.

TO FLY FROM HELIOPOLIS TO IRAQ.

Cairo, March 14.

It is understood that the King of the Belgians, who is at present in Alexandria with the Queen, will start from Heliopolis by an Imperial Airways aeroplane on March 15, for Iraq, where he will remain until March 23, when he will join the Queen in Upper Egypt.

MASS MEETING AT BASSEIN.

The Bassein Town Mass Meeting was held at U Maung Gyi's Tazaung on the Shwemoktaw Pagoda Platform on Sunday the 2nd March 1930, at 2 p. m., when U Hla Baw, I, S. O., K. S. M. retired Divisional and Sessions Judge, U Kyaw Zan, K.S.M., retired D. S. P., U Lu Gale, retired E. A. C., U Po Hline, Merchant, U Tun Myat T. D. M., retired E. A. C., U Aung Hline Municipal Commissioner, U Boon Chain, Municipal Commissioner, U Po, Head Clerk, U Pu, A.T.M., retired I. P., U Ba Hpu, Head Clerk, Irrawaddy Commissioner's Office, U Tun Hline, Broker, U Ba On, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, U Saing, Pleader, U Myaing, Pleader, U Ba Than, Municipal Commissioner and U Ba Gyan, Teacher, Kaugyidaung Buddhist School, about 50 Buddhist Monks and about 500 people were present.

U Tun Myat, T. D. M., retired E. A. C., was voted to the chair and U Ba On, Pleader was elected Secretary for the meeting.

U Ba On, the Secretary, opened the meeting explaining that he had already sent full instructions regarding the history of Shwemoktaw Pagoda lands to U Kun and U Soe Nyun M.L.C.s (Bassein Urban and Rural Constituency respectively), as authorized by the former Bassein Town Mass Meeting held on the 20th September 1929 and the letter from U Kun, M.L.C., suggesting agitation by the people of Bassein to rise to the occasion for restoration of the said Pagoda lands to the Pagoda Trustees and the telegrams from U Kun and U Soe Nyun, M.L.Cs. expressing their regret at being unable to attend the meeting, were then read and recorded.

U Ba Gyan explained about the resolution dated the 4th February 1930, moved by U Kun, M. L. C., in the Burma Legislative Council in respect of a token cut of Rs. 1,00,000, out of the demand for Rs. 63,73,070 and the speaker further explained that the reason given by U Kun and U Soe Nyun for their token cut was that they wished the Withaka lands near Shwemoktaw Pagoda at Bassein, restored to the Shwemoktaw Pagoda Trustees.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1 Resolved to send letters of thanks to each of the 33 M. L. Cs. who were religious enough to vote for the resolution mentioned above. Moved by U Tun Hlaing, Broker and seconded by U Maung Hint.

2, Resolved that U Ba On, the Secretary of the meeting be authorized to send the copies of the minutes to the Local Government, to U Kun M.L.C., ot U Soe Nyun, M.L.C., and to the Burmese and English presses. Moved by U Myaing, Pleader, and seconded by U Saing, Pleader.

3. Resolved that in view of the suggestion made by the Finance Member that it was for the said Pagoda Trustees to consult with the Deputy Commissioner concerned, for the restoration of the said lands, a true copy of the minutes be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein. Moved by U Saing, Pleader and seconded by U Ba Gyan, Teacher.

4. Resolved that when a copy of minutes is sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, mention be made in the forwarding letter of the fact that the Pagoda Trustees and the twelve Committee appointed by the former whole Bassein Town Mass Meeting held on 12-9-1929, are ready for consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, if the latter so desires with a view to coming to an amicable settlement between the Buddhist public of Bassein and the Government in respect of the Shwemoktaw Pagoda Withaka lands. Moved by U Saing, Pleader, and seconded by U Maung Hnit.

5. Resolved that copies of the minutes be also sent to the Pagoda Trustees and to the twelve Committee for their timely information and restoration of intimating of the further that nothing short of the whole Withaka lands will satisfy the aspirations of the Buddhist public of Bassein. Moved by U Saing, Pleader and seconded by U Tun Hlaing, Broker.

The Chairman after delivering a speech on the history of the Withaka lands, thanked the meeting for the honour conferred on him by the meeting in voting him to the chair, U Kun and U Soe Nyun, M.L.Cs., for their hard works in the Council, the 33 M.L.Cs. for voting in favour of the resolution, the Members of the Aryoncat Society for convening the meeting with success, the Buddhist Monks and the audience for attending the meeting and the Bazaar sellers for the kind treat with light refreshments.

In conclusion, U Saing, Pleader, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Secretary of the meeting.

The Meeting terminated at 4 p. m.

Ceylon's New Constitution.

London, Mar. 15.

Sir Robert A. Johnson has been appointed adviser to the Government of Ceylon regarding departmental reorganisation in connection with the new constitution.

Sir Robert Johnson will reach Colombo on April 5 and will return in June.

The Silk Duties.

DISASTROUS POSITION OF UNCERTAINTY.

Startling facts as to the state of paralysis produced in the silk and artificial silk section of the hosiery trade by the fear of the abolition of the duties were placed before the annual meeting of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce on February 17 by Mr. J. H. Cooper, who the previous week headed a joint deputation of employers and employees to Mr. J.H. Thomas to appeal for the duties to be retained.

Mr. Cooper said that firms which this time last year had more business than they could execute were to-day without a single order on their books. In the small town of Hinckley, which was largely concerned with this branch of the industry, the unparalleled number of 1,500 operatives sigued on for insurance pay in one week. The position of the manufacturers in the Midlands was disastrous. Twelve representative firms had spent £331,900 in installing special machinery since the duties were imposed in 1925, and whereas until a few months ago it was extremely busy most of the machinery was now idle. It had increased the production by over a million dozen pairs of stockings per annum, and wages by more than £250,000, to say nothing of another £118,000 paid for dyeing and £48,000 for box-making.

The present stagnation would be permanent if the duties were taken off. The state of the cotton section of the industry was also extremely serious, owing to increased imports of cheap stockings and socks, which last year numbered two and a quarter million dozen pairs, equivalent to 100 per cent. of the home production .Mr. Thomas told the depatation that he deplored very much that safeguarding had ever become a political question.

The meeting, which included a number of prominent Liberals, unanimously condemned the withdrawal of the silk and safeguarding duties and urged the extension of safeguarding to other industries.

Mr. A. C. Radford, president of the Lace Federation, stated that during the five "slump" years preceding the duty 140 lace manufacturing firms in the district went into liquidation, came to an arrangement with their creditors, or went out of the trade. Hundreds of employees were thrown on the streets and Nottingham lace market became a scene of desolation; but since safeguarding was imposed there had been steady progress, and £30,000 more was paid in wages last year than in the pre-duty year.

The President (Sir Ernest Jardine) expressed amazement that in the present state of trade the Government should propose to open the door still wider to those imports which were causing so much memployment.

Select Committee on Capital Punishment.

GOVERNOR OF SING SING PRISON TO GIVE EVIDENCE

New York, March 14.

Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, Governor of the famous Sing Sing Prison, is going to Britian to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the question of capital punishment. He has often declared that capital punishment should be abolished. Recently he was presented with a gold watch by the convicts under his charge.

Oil War Again

RUSSIAN CONTRACT ENDS 1928 TRUCE

PRICE-CUTTING TO EXTEND TO INDIA

New York, March 13.

Russian oil has once again brought the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch Shell interests into conflict.

The former is reported to have made new contract to purchase a million tons of refined petroleum products from the soviet Naphtha Syndicate. The contract is said to cover five years and to involve a total of 25,000,000 dollars.

According to oil circles here the truce which ended the hostilities in 1928 has definitely been broken. Both companies through their subsidiaries, have cut the price of refined oil products by a dollar per barrel in the East Indies. The price cutting will be extended to other markets. The fight is expected to extend next to India.

Gold From Australia.

Sydney, March 18.

The liner Orford sailed to-day carrying £2,000,000 worth of gold to assist the balancing of Australian accounts in London.

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Afghan Prince in Rangoon

Prince Mahomed Amir Khan, the young and handsome son of the late Amir Habibullah Khan, and brother to ex-King Amanullah, accompanied by Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, a grizzled old scion of the aristocracy of Afghanistan, who during Amanullah's regime was the Afghan trade agent in Peshawar, arrived yesterday morning by the Aronda from Calcutta.

On arrival, Mr. Sayed Hossein, C.I.D., under whose charge they were during the voyage, handed them over to the Port Police who made arrangements that they should remain on board till they entrained for Kalaw in the evening.

Neither the Prince nor the Sardar could speak English and both have scant knowledge of Hindustani. The former having, it is stated, spent a few years in Germany, speaks German fluently. When interviewed by a representative of the "Rangoon Gazette" they complained as best as they were able to that the heat, for which the climate of Peshawar and the wardrobe of woollens with which they left that place had left them unprepared, was hardly bearable.

A PLOT FOR THE THRONE THAT FAILED

They have been deported to Burma by the orders of the Government of India. The young prince backed up by the Sardar, who is reported to be a very wealthy man, made careful and well laid plans to capture the throne of Afganistan, but on the evening of the night of February 6, last, when they were to cross the border from Peshawar into the territory of the Shinwaris, a tribe on whose support they had relied to start a revolt, they were both arrested. The time they had chosen for the commencement of their scheme was during a winter which has been described as the severest in thirty years. The difficulty of transporting troops to the the frontier from Kabul over the ice blocked roads would have given them ample time to make preparations and set the revolution well on its feet. Their inopportune arrest has disappointed them.

West Indies And Mauritius Sugar Industry

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY GOVERNMENT SUGGESTED

London, March 14.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to the Governors of the West Indies and Mauritius suggesting that the Colonial Government should guarantee lenders in respect of half of any losses of capital or the interest on advances to assist the next sugar crop, the Government's liability not exceeding 15 per cent. of the advances, which must be a first charge on cane or sugar. The British Government will shoulder half the Colonial Government's losses up to £300,000 in respect of West Indies and £200,000 in respect of Mauritius.

The management of the **Burma School of Commerce** conduct their business from **1st January 1930,** under the new name and style as :—

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(Government Certified Public Auditor.)
PRINCIPAL.

THE NEW PLANET

British Astronomers Enthusiastic over Discovery

MOST IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL EVENT FOR A CENTURY

London March 15.

Leading British astronomers are very enthusiastic over the magnificent and sensational discovery of the new planet, which is regarded as the most important astronomical event fornearly a century.

A cablegram from Professor Slipper, head of the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, received by the Royal Astronomical Society, states that the search has revealed an object of the fifteenth magnitude, which was observed for seven weeks and conforms in rate of motion and path to the approximate distance assigned to it by Lowell. Its position on March 12 at three hours was seven time seconds west of Delta Geminorum, agreeing with Lowell's longitude.

19,000 MILES IN DIAMETER

Another cablegram estimates the diameter of the new planet at 19,000 miles. Its position is intermediate between the Earth and Uranus.

INVISIBLE TO NAKED EYE

The Astronomical Society states that a trans-Neptunian planet has been postulated by many astronomers for many years. The new planet is a very faint object invisible to the naked eye and at present in the direction of the Milky Way.

Mr. Crommelin, President of the Society, says the discovery will probably affect Halley's Comet and might alter the period of each return by a couple of days.

Codification of International Laws

CONFERENCE OPENS

SOVIET OBSERVER PRESENT

The Hague, March 13.

The Conference on the Codification of International Laws has opened here. Forty-three States are represented and the delegates number 400.

The Soviet has sent an observer.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations described the Conference as one of the most important ever convoked by the League of Nations.

THE OTTAWA AIR CRASH.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT ON PART OF PILOT.

Col. Barker To Be Accorded Full Military Honours

Ottawa, March 15.

The court of inquiry into Colonel Barker's death finds that there is no evidence that the 'plane became unairworthy during the flight. The cause of the accident was an error of judgment on the part of the pilot, who was performing acrobatics too near the ground.

Full Government and military honours will be accorded at the funeral, which will be attended by a flying squadron from the United States.

Prince in the African Jungle

DISTURBS TROOPS OF BABOONS

Butiaba, March 16.

The Prince of Wales drove himself 200 miles here from Entebbe and had a splendid time seeing some of the world's finest views and passing some of the richest farms in Uganda, nearly all of which are owned by Scottish settlers, whereofore the road is called Caledonian Road. The Prince traversed the magnificent Budongo forest, in which mahogany and other stately trees tower to the sky from dense undergrowth into which troops of baboons, feeding on the roadside, scampered at the approach of the cars.

His Royal Highness is now on board a little river steamer in the neighbourhood of the Murchison Falls of the White Victoria Nile, busy with his cine-camera recording the wonderful animal life.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER.

Continued from page 5

exploitation, India must be bled with an ever increasing speed. The Finance Member regards as a settled fact the 1-6 ratio which, by a stroke of the pen, drains India of a few crores; and when a serious attempt is being made through a civil form of direct action to unsettle this fact along with many others, even you cannot help appealing to the wealthy landed classes to help you to crush that attempt in the name of the order that grinds India to atoms.

VOICELESS MILLIONS

Unless those who work in the name of the nation understand and keep before all concerned the motive that lies behind the craving for independence, there is every danger of independence itself coming to us so charged as to be of no value to those toiling, voiceless millions for whom it is sought and for whom it is worth taking. It is for that reason that I have been recently telling the public what independence should really mean.

Let me put before you some of the salient points. The terrific pressure of land revenue, which furnishes a large part of the total, must undergo considerable modification in an independent India. Even the much vaunted permanent settlement benefits a few rich zemindars, not the ryots. The ryot has remained as helpless as ever. He is a mere tenant-at-will. Not only then has land revenue to be considerable reduced, but the whole revenue system has to be so revised as to make the ryot's good its primary concern.

But the British system seems to be designed to crush the very life out of him. Even salt, which he must use to live, is so taxed as to make the burden fall heaviest on him. If only because of the heartless impartiality of its incidence, the tax shows itself still more burdensome on the poor man, when it is remembered that salt is the one thing he must eat more than the rich man, both individually and collectively. The drink and drug revenue, too, is derived from the poor. It saps the foundations both of their health and morals. It is defended under the false plea of individual freedom, but in reality is maintained for its own sake.

Weight of Taxation

THE SALARY OF THE VICEROY

The ingenuity of the authors of the Reforms of 1919 transferred this revenue to the so-called responsible part of dyarchy so as to throw the burden of Prohibition on it, thus from the very beginning rendering it powerless for good. If the unhappy Minister wipes out this revenue he must starve education, since in the existing circumstances he has no new source of replacing that revenue. If the weight of taxation has crushed the poor from the above, the destruction of the central supplementary industry, i.e., handspinning, has undermined their capacity for producing wealth. The tale of India's ruination is not complete without reference to the liabilities incurred in her name. Sufficient has been recently said about these in the public Press.

MOST COSTLY ADMINISTRATION

It must be the duty of a free India to subject all liabilities to the strictest investigation and repudiate those that may be adjudged by a impartial tribunal to be unjust and unfair. The iniquities sampled above are maintained in order to carry on a foreign administration, demonstrably the most expensive in the world. Take your own salary. It is over Rs. 21,000 per month besides many other indirect additions. The British Prime Minister gets £5000 per year, i. e., only Rs. 5,400 per month at the present rate of exchange. You are getting over Rs. 700 per day against India's average income of less than annas 2 per day. The Prime Minister gets Rs. 180 per day against Great Britain's average income of nearly Rs. 2 per day. Thus you are getting much over five thousand times India's average income. The British Prime Minister is getting only ninety times Britain's average income.

On bended knee I ask you to ponder over this phenomenon. I have taken a personal illustration to drive home the painful truth. I have too great a regard for you as a man. I do not wish to hurt your feelings. I know that you do not need the salary you get. Probably the whole of your salary goes for charity. But the system that provides for such arrangement deserves to be summarily scrapped. What is true of the Viceregal salary is true generally of the whole administration. The radical cutting down of the revenue therefore depends upon the equally radical reduction in the expenses of the administration.

This means transformation of the scheme of government. This transformation is impossible without independence: hence the spontaneous demonstration of January 26 in which hundreds of thousands of villagers instinctly participated. To them independence means deliverance from a killing weight.

Not one of the great British political parties, it seems to me is prepared to give up the Indian spoils to which Great Britain helps herself from day to day, often in spite of the unanimous opposition of Indian opinion. Nevertheless if India is to live as a nation, if the slow death by starvation of her people is to stop, some remedy must be found for immediate relief.

NOT A MATTER OF ARGUMENT

The proposed conference is certainly not the remedy. It is not a matter of carrying conviction by argument. The matter resolves itself into one of matching the forces. Conviction or no conviction, Great Britain would defend her Indian commerce and interests by all the forces at her command. India must consequently evolve a force enough to free herself from the embrace of death.

It is a common fact that, however disorganized and for the time being insignificant it may be, the party of violence is gaining ground and making itself felt. Its end is the same as mine, but I am convinced that it cannot bring the desired relief to the dumb millions and the conviction is growing deeper and deeper in me that nothing but unadulterated non-violence can check the organized violence of the British Government.

Many think that non-violence is not an active force. My experience, limited though it undoubtedly is, shows that non-violence can be an intensely active force. It is my purpose to set in motion that force against the organized violent force of British rule as well as the unorganised violent force of the growing party of violence. To sit still would be to give the rein to both the forces above mentioned.

Sinful to Wait

FAITH IN EFFICACY OF NON-VIOLENCE

Having unquestioning and immovable faith in the efficacy of non-violence as I know it, it would be sinful on my part to wait any longer. This nonviolence will be expressed through civil disobedience, for the moment confined to the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram, but ultimately designed to cover all those who choose to join the movement with its obvious limitations.

I know that in embarking upon nonviolence I shall be running what might fairly be termed a mad risk, but the victories of truth have never never been won without risks, often of the gravest character. The conversion of a nation that has consciously or unconsciously preyed upon another far more numerous, far more ancient and no less cultured than itself is worth any amount of risk.

I have deliberately used the word conversion for my ambition is no less than to convert the British people through nonviolence and thus make them see the wrong they have done to India.

I do not seek to harm your people. I want to serve them, even as I want to serve my own. I believe I have always served them. I served them up to 1919 blindly, but when my eyes were opened and I conceived non-co-operation, my object still was to serve them. I employed the same weapon that I have in all humility successfully used against the dearest members of my family. If I have equal love for your people with mine, it will not long remain hidden. I will be acknowledged by them even as the members of my family acknowledged it after they had tried me for several years.

If the people join me, as I expect they will, the suffering that they will undergo, unless the British nation sooner retraces its steps, will be enough to melt the stoniest hearts.

A Real Conference

TO PROMOTE COMMON GOOD OF MANKIND

The plan through civil disobedience will be to combat such evils as I have sampled out. If we want to sever British connexion it is because of such evils. When they are removed the path becomes easy. Then the way to friendly negotiation will be open. If British commerce with India is purified of greed, you will have no difficulty in recognizing our independence.

I respectfully invite you then to pave the way for the immediate removal of those evils and thus open the way for a real conference between equals interested only in promoting the common good of mankind through voluntary fellowship and in arranging the terms of mutual help and commerce equally suited to both.

You have unnecessarily laid stress upon the communal problems that unhappily affect this land. Important though they undoubtedly are for consideration of a scheme of government, they have little bearing on the greater problems which are above communities and which affect them all equally. But if you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and my letter makes no appeal to your heart on the eleventh day of this month, I shall proceed with such co-workers of the Ashram as I can take to disregard the provisions of the Salt Laws.

I regard this tax to be the most iniquitous of all from the poor man's standpoint. As the independence movement is essentially for the poorest in the land, the beginning will be made with this evil. The wonder is that we have submitted to the cruel monopoly for so long.

FOLLOWERS

It is, I know, open to you to frustrate my design by arresting me. I hope there will be tens of thousands ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me and, in the act of disobeying the Salt Act, lay themselves open to penalties of the law that should never had disfigured the Statute Book.

I have no desire to cause you unnecessary embarrassment or any at all so far as I can help. If you think there is any substance in my letter and if you will care to discuss matters with me and if to that end you would like me to postpone publication of this letter, I shall gladly refrain on receipt of a telegram to that effect soon after this reaches you. You will, however, do me the favour of not deflecting me from my course unless you can see your way to conform to the substance of this letter.

This letter is not in any way intended as a threat, but is a simple and sacred duty peremptory on a civil resister Therefore, I am having it specially delivered by a young English friend who believe in the Indian cause and is a full believer in non-violence and whom Providence seems to have sent me, as it were for the very purpose.—I remain, your sincere friend, M. K. Gandhi.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

Office of the District Council Sagaing.

Sale of Bazaar and Ferries

Leases for the year commencing from 1930

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the following Bazaar and Ferries will be put up to auction at the places and on the dates noted against them.

The term of lease shall be one year or such period not exceeding three years commencing from 1st May 1930 as may be decided by the Council.

No.	Name of Bazaar	No.	Name of Ferries	Place and date of auction sale.
1	Ywathitkyi	1	Khodaung Odoktan-	At the office of the District Council Sagaing on the 17th April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Zegyo	2	Shanze-Phayekyun	
3	Nandawshe	3	Nyaungbintha	
1	Allagappa	1	Mu-Mandalay	At the Sub-Divisional officer's office, Myinmu, on the 22nd April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Kyaukyit four days Market	2	Pannyo	
3	Amyin	3	Nebugon	
4	Chaungu	4	Kyweyeik	
5	Chaungu Nyaungbinyat	5	Shwetachaung	
6	Ngazun	6	Minkyawdin	
7	Myaung	7	Mayogon	
		8	Nyaungyin	
		9	Shwepaukpin	
		10	Mu-wa	
		11	Kyaukyit	
		12	Gonnyinzeik	
		13	Shwebontha	
		14	Anein	
		15	Payinma	

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

BAZAAR CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other cases, one-fifth shall be payable immediately on the fall of hammer and the balance in equal instalments to be determined by the Council, on the 15th day of the month proceeding that for which it is due.

The Lessee shall give a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the prompt payment of the monthly rent and fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer. The Lessee shall also pay for such staff as is necessary for the proper guarding, lighting and cleaning of the bazaar.

FERRY CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other case, one fifth shall be payable immediately, on the fall of hammer and the balance in eight equal instalments in the first week of the month for which it is due from June 1930.

The Lessee shall deposit a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the punctual payment of the monthly instalment and due fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer.

Note :— The chairman or any other member or officer of the council conducting the sale may refuse to accept any bid and may withdraw from the sale without assiging any reason.

The lessees shall be required to register their leases at the registration office on such date as may be appointed by the council.

U MYAT THA,
Chairman,
District Council, Sagaing.

SAGAING,
Dated the 1st March 1930.

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Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.

(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,

(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,

(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,

(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,

(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,

(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,

(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Notice

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 18th March 1930 for the right of collecting fees from the following lease for the year commencing from the 1st April 1930 and ending with the 31st March 1931 :—

Particulars. Earnest money to be deposited

"A" Daily collection from tray sellers in the Municipal Bazaar including the Fish stalls but excepting the rents or daily fees from the Main Bazaar No. 1, Pucca stalls, Meat stalls, Tea stalls, Charcoal stalls, Pork stalls, Vendor stalls, Betel stalls, Miscellaneous stalls, the kitchen and any other stalls that may be erected hereafter, (No drapery, rice and cutlery stalls will be allowed outside the permanent stalls) Rs. 500

"B" Insein Municipal Cattle and Goat Slaughter House Rs. 250

Tenders should be under separate covers for each of the above rights and must be accompanied by a receipted challan indicating that the earnest money required in each case has been duly credited into the Government Treasury Insein to the credit of the Insein Municipal Fund. Cash payment of the earnest money or application for adjustment of accounts will not be accepted under any circumstances. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers while in the case of successful tenderers it will be retained as security deposits for the due compliance of the conditions of this notice and of the agreements to be executed in respect of the above leases. Successful tenderers will further be required to furnish two sureties in each case to the satisfaction of the President, Insein Municipal Committee and to bear the cost of stamp papers and registration fees in this behalf.

One fifth of the tendered amount must be paid within three days from the date of commencement of the acceptance of the tender and the balance amount to be paid in eight consecutive monthly equal instalments commencing on or before the 5th of May 1930 failing which the deposit and the amount already paid in respect of the leases concern will be forfeited; the lease cancelled and reformed out of resold at the risk or the original successful tenderer.

No application for reduction of the fees offered will be considered under any circumstances.

Further particulars with regard to these leases can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Comittee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an offer without assigning any reason for the same.

Sd MAUNG E MAUNG,
M. A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President.
Insein.
1st, March 1930. Insein Municipal Committee.

BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the undersigned not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applicatiohs in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the canditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted

T. F. OWENS,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
Burma Govt: Medical School,
Rangoon,
RANGOON,
5th March 1930.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေဝန်ရုံး

ကြေငြာစာ။

အများပိုင်ရေနှင့်ကြေးခြောရေကိုသည်၊ ကိုယ်ထိလက်ဆိပ်ကမ်းနှင့် တတိယဆင့်ဆင့်ဝယ်းဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိ ပိုက်များမှတဲ့၊ သောင်တင်၍ နေသောသင်္ဘော ၂ စင်းကိုးတွက်ပါသဖြင့်အထက်ပါဌာနမှ၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို ဖွဲ့ဖြေငြင်း၍၊ ကင်းဘန်ဝေါ် (ထုရင်ကန်းဆိပ်)ရှိဆိပ်းဆည်းထွက်ထားပါသည်ကိုယ်ထိလက် ဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိရှိသင်္ဘော်များနှင့် နံပါတ်မရှိ၊ တတိယဆင့်ဝယ်းဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိသင်္ဘော်များ၊ နံပါတ်-၂၄၀၇ ဖြစ်သော်သည်၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို တလအတွင်း ထာရောက်ဖြေဆိုခြင်မယူဘူးပါ၊ ထုပ်ထူသော စာရိတ်များကျရန်အထွက်၊ လေးဆိတင်ရောင်းချဖို့ဖြစ်သည်။

ပိုင်ရှင်၊ ဆိုမဟုတ် ပိုင်ရှင်သူများ သည်၊ အောက်ဖို့ ထက်ဝက်ရေးထိုးသူ အာဂုံထိုး၊ ပိုင်ဆိုင်သူ ဖြစ် ကြောင်း ကို လုံလောက် ဖွဲ့သက်သေပြပြီးဘူး၊ ဖွဲ့ဖြေငြင်းသောရက်၊ ကြေငြာစာနှင့်တကွ အထွေထွေကုန်ကျသော စရိတ်များကိုပေးချေသွားသူမို့ပါ ကြောင်း။

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(Deputy Conservator.)

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ကြော်ငြာစာ။

၁၉၂၀-၄၇ခု၊ဧပြီလအတွင်း ရထားလမ်းနှင့်ဆိုင်သော ရေဝန်းကော်မရှင်နာလုကြီးများရုံးတို့ကို ပြောပြပါတော့ကြောင်း ထင်ရှားစွာကြေညာအပ်ပါသည်။ ဤအဆိုပါ ရုံးများသည် ၁၉၃၀ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ ၁၀ ရက်နေ့မှစ၍ ဖွင့်လှစ်ထားပြီးဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ထိုရုံးများသို့ သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှုလိုသူတို့အား ဖွင့်လှစ်ပေးထားကြောင်း အသိပေးအပ်ပါသည်။

ဤရုံးများသို့ ရောက်ရှိလာသော ကန့်ကွက်ချက်များကို ရုံးဖွင့်ချိန်အတွင်း ရုံးတွင်ကိုယ်တိုင်ရောက်ရှိလာ၍ ကန့်ကွက်ချက်ကို ရေးသားတင်ပြသွားရန်လည်းကောင်း၊ ကန့်ကွက်ချက်ကို ရေးသားတင်ပြသွားသူများအား ကန့်ကွက်ချက်ကို ကြားနာရန် ရက်ချိန်းပေးမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းလည်းကောင်း အသိပေးအပ်ပါသည်။

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTE.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that the Assessment Lists for House and land tax for the year 1930-31 for all properties within the Insein Municipal limit except the Railway are a and Rice Mills at the Strand site are now ready and opened for inspection at the Municipal Office, Insein, at any time during office hours.

Every objections to the Assessment mus be in writing and shall be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 20th. March 1930, after which date the objection will be considered and due notice of the hearing will be given to objectors if any.

Sd/- MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B. (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein.
25th February 1930.
5 Z 12 19

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေဝန်ရုံး ကြော်ငြာ။

နံပါတ်မပါသော စပါးတင် သမ္မန်တင်း ရန်ကုန်မြစ်ဝကွင်းမျာနေသည်ကိုကွေ့ရိသဖြင့် ရေဝန်ဘက်ခြားနက ဆယ်တင်ပြီးလျှင်၊ ကင်းတင်ခေါ်ကယ်ခြေခြံ တင်ထားဝယ်ခံရကြောင်း၊ ၎င်းသမ္မန်တို့၊ ယခု မတ်လ-၃-ရက်နေ့ထစ်၍ ရက်ပေါင်း-၃၀-အတွင်း ပိုင်ရှင် ဖြစ်သူက ထားရောက်ဆောင်းဆိုင်းမပြုခဲ့သော်၊ ကုန်ကျထားသောဝရိတ်ဝကျများကို ကာဒီစေခြင်းငှာ၊ ရောင်းချပစ်လိုခဲ့ဟုသိ။

ပိုင်ရှင်ဖြစ်သူသည်၊ မိမိ၏ သမ္မန်ပုံသဏ္ဌာန် အမှတ်အသားများကို ဖြေဟပြု၍၊ ဆယ်တင်ရသောဝရိတ်၊ ကြော်ငြာခသောဝရိတ် ပေးသည်များကို ပေးဆောင်ပြီးလျှင်၊ အောက်၌ ဖော်ပြတော်ရေးထိုးသုတ် ထားရောက် တောင်းဆိုယူငင်နိုင်ကြောင်း။

H. N. GILBERT,
Deputy Conservator.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊
၃-၃-၁၉၃၀။

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြင်ရှင်၊ စရေးတော်ပုံ၌

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ဝေ္ဂုတရား ဂဒ္ဒါ၊

ရဒ္ဒဘာသာခေဒသတ်ထက်သုံး။

စံသာနှံ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး၊ မြေးပုဏ္ဏိ-အေ-စိတ်ရှင် ရေးသားသော တာရော်တွင်း၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စိစဉ်ရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မသတ် ၃၆ ပေါင်းချုပ်နှင့်၊ အခွင့်သင်ခန်းနှုန်းထုတ်ဝေသော ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းများကိုပါ ပြတ်သားသည်ဖြင့်၊ အထက်အောက်ပွတ်ထော်ကြီး စိရင်ထုံးများနှင့်၊ ထိထဝ်ဖဒိုဘိကောင်စီ ပွတ်တော်စိရင်ထုံး များဖွဲ့တို့ကို ထည်းပါ၍ပါကြောင်း၊

တာရော် ၄ ကျော်၊
ဝေ္ဂုတရား ၂ ကျပ်၊

ပြန်မာပြည်ဟုမ္မရူးရာဇဝင်း၊

ခေတ်ကာထအလျောက်၊ ဟုမ္မရူးရာဇဝင်ချုပ်နှင်းကို လိုထားသည်အားထေ့ပ်စွာ၊ ဟုမ္မရူးရပေါ်ပိုင်ကြောင်း နှင်းဇနဒ်ဝင်းကာ်ဥပဒေများကို၊ အကိုးအကားရဲထင်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စိစဉ်ရေးသား ပါ၍သည်ဖြင့်၊ ထီးထင်သွား၊ ကိုယ်စားတွယ်ကြီးတို့၏ ခါတ်ပုံများကိုထည်းပြီးကိုင်ဆည်ပြည်သွင်းထားပါသည်။

အထိုး ၁ ကျော်၊
ဝေ္ဂုတရား ၁၂ ပဲ၊

ရာဇဓမ္မသင်္ဂဟကျမ်း၊

ဆရာမဟာသေနာပတိ၌ဝက်မဂုတ်ဝမဲကြီး မင်းသည်၏မင်းအိုးချန်ငှဲ့ထိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ အိသင့်သိထိုက်သော တရား။ ကျင့်ကြံအင်သောတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည်နူးနိုင်ကြစေရန်ရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ထုပါကြောင်း

အထိုး ၂၁ထွာ် ၈ပဲ

ဝေ္ဂုတရား ၁ကျော်၊

ပါဠိထာန်ဝတ္ထုပုံ၊

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အထိုး ၁ ကျော်၊
ဝေ္ဂုတရား ၈ပဲ၊

ထေးထဝ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

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အထိုး ၅ထွာ် ဝေ္ဂုတရား ၃ဝပဲ၊
မဟုတ်မောင်နှင်းချောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဝင်းစာရော်ကြီးထွင်ရောင်းပါးအမျိုးမျိုး၊ ထြတာဇ၊ကရာ၊ထေးချိုး၊ဒွေးချိုး၊ဗာဝရိုး၊သံချိုးသံထောက်ခွန်းထေ့ပါ၊ မထွန်း၊ရုကန်း၊ဂုဝ်း၊ သခြန်း၊ အိုင်ချင်းအတွဲခွဲး၊ ပိုရင်းထောင်ခြင်း၊ တေးထဝ်၊ထေးဆော်နှင့်ဆွဲ၊ ကြာဦးကာ၊ ဗိုလ်ဦးကတိုဂ်ဝဲ၌၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အမျိုးမျိုး ဆွဲဖွဲ့စီထုံး ရေးသားထားသော စာရော်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ရေးခင်း ၆-၁၂၁၊
စာရော်အနှည်းငယ်သာရှိ၍ ၆-၄၃ နှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်၊

ချာပန်ပြည်ပေဒကရိုးများနှင့်၊

ဝေးများအကြောင်းဝေးရော်၊

ချာပန်ပြည်၌နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥက္ကာမ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ ဖြဲနေစာအမျိုး ား အမျိုးမျိုးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ချာပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အလေ့အကျင့်ဝတ်သားနည်းယဉ်ကျေးပုံ အသွေးတို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရော်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၀၀ပဲ၊

ရုံသမားဗိထက်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရော်ကြီးနှင်းထိုဝယ်ခိုင်ဝံ၊ အလေ့ရိကျိုင်ဝံသော ဖွတ်ဆောင်ကြီးများ ဗိခထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန့်မာမှိုင်ဝံ ဗိခထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍ဖြည်သူအများတို့ အထွဋ်ထူထောင်ခြင်းရှိနိုင်ရန်၊ သစ်ထောရေးဖမတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရဲဦးဝု-တိ-အေ-ရေးသား အပ်သော စာရော်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသင်ခန်းစဉ်ဖြစ်သောစကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါသည်း

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၃-အုပ်ထဲတစ်မျိုးတည်းယူလျှင် ၅ပဲ၊

စာအုပ်ဆွဲငင်းစားပွဲတွေများ ၃၄ ၁၀၀၀

ထိုးကြိုတင်ဝါးတည်းဝယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့

ရှိပေးမှာဖြစ်၊ ထူးဂိုဟတ်ကင်း

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဖွဲ့ထိုင်ရုံ ထူးထူးကြီး တေဘင်ထက်စောင်းထန်းဆင်ခံနှစ်မျိုးတစ် ၉၂၈ စာရုပ်ကုန်သည် ထုတ်ကြီး ခေါ် ဘောင်မြန်မြန်အား။ အသင်တို့ကုန်မှ ရောင်းရွေထုတ်ဒိုလော ၈၁ အုပ်အမျိုးမျိုးတို့ကုန်း ဆင်ခြံ့ထိုယ်စားဖွယ် အမြန်ဖြင့် ရောင်းရန်ခွင့်ရန် ခန်းဝေးထုတ်ပြီး မြစ်ပေါ်ဘောကြောင့်အားစွာပြန့် ရေးသားပုံးနှိပ်ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်မှာကြောင်း။

ဆထိုး ၆-၈ဝ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ခေတ်ကာလအဆိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာ ရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရုံ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အမတ်တော်ထံတော်ခံပြီးဆိုးမောင် ရေးသားပေးထားရုပ်ပြီးသောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပဒေ အုပ်ဖိုးသည့်ခေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည့်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် အရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျစီကိုယ်တိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ၃ထျပ်-၈ဝ၊

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ဆထိုး ၆-၈ဝ၊

ဗဟာဂိတသစ်စာအုပ်ကြီး။

ရွေးဟာင်းဟုခံရာဂါကြီးများရေးသားသော ကဗျာထုတ်ဝေကြီးများကို မမှောက်စီးမတ်ဝမြုပ်စေရန်၊ ကမ္ဘာ့ပထိုသူထိုထတိုက်ကာ၊ ရပေါင်းမြို့ဖြစ်၍ရှိကန်ဒ်ထားပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း။

အထိုးတန်ဆာ ၅ကျပ်၊

ထျေဈေး ၁ကျပ် ၄ဝ၊

မောင်စံသူဆိုဘွဲ့နှန်းခွဲဗုဒ္ဓဘာကမ်း၊

အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားလည်၊ စာဆိုတော်ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ ဆစ်အထူးအနှုန်းအထွဲအခွဲ့ အဖြောင်း ဆကောင်း ထူသဘူးသာထီးသုံးနှုန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည့်ဖြင့်၊ ကဗျာထုံးနည်းနှင့်သျှည်းနှင့် ထူပြု-အပြု-ဘို့ဖို့ ထေ ကျင့်ခဏ်းထသည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြီ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ထျေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ ထျေဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဝဲကူးဆဇဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဖွတာဆဆုပ်ပြင်းကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆဇဝင်တို့ နှုန်းထိုးနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ထးချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆဇဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ဝ၊

မထိုခက်နှုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်မှိုင်းမြို့ဆင်မြိုက်နှိပ်အဝ ထေး၊ အထက်ပါဝါဆုပ်မှာ၊ ဖြန်မာဗုဒ္ဓဝင်းခြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းတော်တွင်းရှိက၊ ဖြရုံသေ ဇာတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဖွင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ပုံးကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းဘွဲ့း၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ခုတ်၍၊ ဆိုင်ဂုဆိုင်ဂု တင်ဇတ္ထာက်ခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေးနှက်သောတကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထူးထားသဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ထတီဂုနည်း ဟုရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄ဝ၊

ယဇုထျေဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ခေတ်ကာလအဆိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာ ရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရုံ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အမတ်တော်ထံတော်ခံပြီးဆိုးမောင် ရေးသားပေးထားရုပ်ပြီးသောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပ်ဖိုးသည့်ခေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည့်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် အရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျစီကိုယ်တိုင်ဆဖြဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ၃ထျပ်-၈ဝ၊

ထျေဈေး ၁ကျပ် ၈ဝ၊

ဝဲကူးဆဇဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဖွတာဆဆုပ်ပြင်းကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆဇဝင်တို့ နှုန်းထိုးနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ထးချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆဇဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ဝ၊

မထိုခက်နှုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်မှိုင်းမြို့ဆင်မြိုက်နှိပ်အဝ ထေး၊ အထက်ပါဝါဆုပ်မှာ၊ ဖြန်မာဗုဒ္ဓဝင်းခြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှုန်းတော်တွင်းရှိက၊ ဖြရုံသေ ဇာတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဖွင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ပုံးကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းဘွဲ့း၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ခုတ်၍၊ ဆိုင်ဂုဆိုင်ဂု တင်ဇတ္ထာက်ခန်းတို့မှာ၊ ထေးနှက်သောတကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထူးထားသဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ထတီဂုနည်း ဟုရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄ဝ၊

ဝဲကန်ဘဲဝဏ္ဍ၊

ဝဲကန်ဘဲ ဝဏ္ဍကို ဗိရင် ရေးသားသော ဂုဂိုဏ်ဒ်ဖာ၊ ရေတနာဒုပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရုထောက်မောင်စံရှားဝဏ္ဍ၊ အိန်းထိုက်ဝဏ္ဍ ဗသော-နာမည်ကျော် ဝဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဒွဏ္ဍဒေါင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဲကန်ဘဲဝဏ္ဍဖြာ-ရတနာဒုပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရှုပနှုဒ်ဝဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်ရှိမြဲ။ ဘတ်ပြီး ထျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍ သွားဖြာများဖွာမှတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ဒွဲအထူးအကျိုးပြုသင်းဖြစ်သည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဏ္ဍသွားဖြာ၊ ထူများ၏စိတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဍ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်အိမ့်ငြင်းထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင်းအလွှဲ့ဆေးသွားနှင့်ထသည်း ပြည့်နှက်ဖွာပါရှိပါသည်။ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ဖြာ၊ သတ်တရားပွားများ၍၊ စိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြဲမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်လူ ပြည့်ထွင်နေရခိုက်၌၊ နှက်ကြွက်၊ ထုကြွက်၊ သိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ကျန်ရှိမှုင်ဆေသော အရှက်အထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဍဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတိရပြီးထွင်၊ အသက်ရှင်ဝဲ့-အဝဲ့သဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိလေရန်၊ စိမ်ဆေးထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်ထွင် ဝဝဝဲ၊ ထျေဈေး ၆ဝ၊

ကောသာဘိဒိမင်းထိုးနှုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

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ထဆုပ်ထျင်အထိုး ဒဂကျပ်၄ဝ၊

ဘိပေါ်မင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဍာဖြစ်ဆိုဒ်၊

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THATON MUNICIPAL OFFICE
THATON.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Thaton Pawnshop license will be re-sold by public auction by the Committee in compliance with para. 4 of Special Meeting No. 16, dated the 27th February 1930 at the Thaton Municipal Office on Wednesday the 26th March 1930 at 11 A.M. for a term or two years commencing from the 1st April 1930 on the following conditions:—

1. The license will be sold for a term of two years, but the bidding will be in term of per year each.
2. The license will be subjected to Pawnshop Rules published in the Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 8, dated the 19th January 1914.
3. The successful bidder shall pay one-fifth of the license fee for one year at the fall of hammer and the balance in eight equal monthly instalments on or before the first day of each month, begining from 1st May 1930 and failing which the successful purchaser will be liable to the payment of Rs. 5 (Rs. Five only per day as fine after the 3rd day of each month, and further failure after the 15th of each month will entail cancellation and re-sale of license at the risk and responsibilities of the original purchaser.
4. That the license shall sign an agreement approved by the President and must pay the cost of stamp duty.
5. That the bidder of Pownshop license should obtain a certificate of good character from a Member of Municipal Committee before he is allowed to bid at the auction.
6. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid or offer or assign any reason for the rejection.
7. Further particulars can be obtained from the President.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee,
Thaton.

Thaton, 10th : March 1930.
16 21

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THATON MUNICIPALITY

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of a permanent Secretary on a salary of Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th April 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or local bodies, the application must be submitted thro ? the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese at their High School Final Examtnation, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or (3) those who have passed the Secretaryship Examination. Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to Burmans of good moral character.

The successful candidate if be has not passed the Secretaryship Examination will be paid Rs. 160 per mensem until he has passed it when he will be paid Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for one year. He will be required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1000 either in cash or in landed property The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the provident fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government officials Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee.
Thaton.

7th. March 1930.
16 21 29

OFFICE OF THE PEGU
MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 47925.00 cft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President.
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu.
The 3rd March 1930.
12 21 26

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

European Opposition to the Indian Claim

MR. SASTRI'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

New Delhi: The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri's report on his mission to East Africa is published by the Government of India. The report says:—

The instructions given to me in connection with my deputation to East Africa were—

1. to help the Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton-Young Commission's Report and
2. to be at Sir Samul Wilson's disposal if he wished to make use of me in dealing with Indian deputations. Unfortunately all the accommodation in the "Karoa" had been fully taken up when my deputation was settled, and it was possible for me to sail on the 24th April. I sailed instead by the "Ellora" which left Bombay on the 1st of May, and arrived in Mombasa on the 10th. Instructions met me there that I should meet Sir Samuel Wilson at Entebbe on the 13th. I also learnt that the East Africa Indian National Congress had resolved that a deputation under the leadership of Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru should wait upon Sir Samuel Wilson in each of the three provinces with a special memorandum. The Kenya deputation's interview had been postponed till I should be able to attend. The Uganda deputation visited on him on the 13th within a few hours of my arrival at Entebbe. I was present and took part in the discussion which followed the presentation of the memorandum. Sir Samuel advised me not to accompany him to Tanganyika but to proceed to Nairobi and await his arrival there. He felt that my time might be most advantageously used in getting acquainted with the situation in the capital of Kenya, where political feeling was most pronounced. Pandit Kunzru proceeded to Tanganyika by the same boat as Sir Samuel, while I returned to Niarbol after staying at Kampala for two days. Travelling by motor during the first part of the journey, I was enabled, besides, to meet representative Indians in Jinja and Tororo. In Nairobi I was the guest of the Acting Governor for just over a week, and lived in separate quarters for a fortnight. Sir Samuel Wilson arrived in Nairobi on the 27th of May and received the Indian deputation on the 31st. We left Nairobi together on the 9th June for Mombasa, whence he sailed on the 12th for England and I for India on the same day. I arrived in Bombay on the 22nd June.

Common Electoral Roll

THE ONLY SAFE BASIS OF KENYA CITIZENSHIP

As was anticipated, the feelings of the Indian community are deeply engaged on securing a common electoral roll. For many years they have concentrated their efforts on it. At intervals they have practised non-co-operation, abstaining from the legislature and from municipal bodies, to which, under present arrangements, they could have access only through communal registers. Certain events led them to withdraw from these bodies in 1927 and they remain out, now. They look upon the common roll as a sign of political equality, an ideal to which they are attached by the deepest and strongest sentiment, not only on their own account but on the account of the people of India. In addition, they value a common roll as the only safe basis of Kenya citizenship and guarantee of the progress and welfare of the Colony as a whole. Furthermore, they realise only too clearly that the present communal arrangement is meant to secure their inferior statue in the affairs of the colony by making it impossible for their numbers or importance to tell on the collections. The leaders of Indian opinion see vividly the moral and material disadvantages of abstention from the legislative and municipal bodies; and in fact desire that the extent of these disadvantages should be regarded as a measure of their anxiety to secure a common roll. Though I made earnest attempts to induce them to abandon the non-co-operation policy, I produced but little impression, especially in view of the recommendation of the majority of the Closer Union Commission in favour of the common roll. The community fully expected that the authorities in Great Britain and in Kenya would take this recommendation seriously and set about the task of getting the consent of the local European community, which had been laid down by the Commission as a necessary condition. This expectation was doomed to utter disappointment. Nothing ostensible was done in this behalf by Government.

A SHOCK OF DISAPPOINTMENT

The declaration made in Parliament by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the main basis of the franchis which was laid down in the White Paper issued in the time of the Duke of Devonshire could not be altered except by consent, brought them no comfort. A hope, however, lingered that Sir Samuel Wilson although not exactly a High Commissioner in the terms of the recommendation of the Hilton-Young Commission, might yet conduct preliminary inquiries regarding the basis of a civilisation franchise and bring together the leaders of the different communities for the discussion of the question. Sir Samuel Wilson, however, called the attention of the Indian deputation on the 31st to the fact that, although the majority of the Hilton-Young Commission were in favour of a common roll, they nevertheless pointed out that this ideal could only be realised by the consent of all parties. He went on to say that, from what he had seen for himself in Kenya, it was unlikely that any such consent could be got at the present time, and that it might be desirable to explore other avenues of approach. These statements caused the deputation a shock of disappointment and grief. However, they repeated their arguments with vigour, and are not wholly without a hope that when Sir Samuel should bring them to the notice of the new Government, they might have better chances then ever before of favour able attention.

Central Council.

SIR. S. WILSON'S PROPOSALS.

At the same interview, Sir Samuel explained his proposals as to closer union which involved the establishment of a Central Council with legislative powers over economic subjects of common interest and presided over a High Commissioner who was to be a King's representative, having precedence over the local Governors, taking the chair at their conferences and enjoying a power of veto over resolutions of local legislatures on central subjects. The deputation saw in these proposals grave danger of eventual political union and denounced them wholesale. At the same time they were emphatic in demanding that, should the Central Council be established in spite of their protest, one of the two un-official representatives from each province should be an Indian. They would not be content to leave the matter to the discretion of local authority, as Sir Samule suggested. Their experience of the way in which such direction was in point of fact exercised was most unfortunate, and they must insist on Indian representation being made to rest on prescription. As regards the legislature of Kenya it will be remembered that Government of India were inclined to favour recommendation of majority of Hilton-Young Commission, provided change was not meant to be the beginning of a process which was to end in the establishment of European un-official majority. The Indian deputation did not allow themselves to forget that the majority of the closer Union Commission had avowed their intention to extend the substitution of official by un-official representatives if the first experimental step should prove successful ; and. therefore, set their face definitely against the proposal. They argued strongly for the retention of the official majority. If, however, the official majority was to go, they required that the representation of native interests should be by natives themselves; but that if non-natives should be chosen for the purpose. Europeans and Indians should be chosen equally.

Indians and Europeans.

UTTER LACK OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

No one who visits Kenya can fail to be struck by the utter lack of mutual understanding in political outlook between the Indian and the European communities. I admit that my stay was brief and my opportunities for ascertaining European feeling were necessarily limited. Nevertheless it was clear to me that the predominant view of that community was that they should be arbiters of the destiny of Kenya, and that Indians should be allowed only a very subordinate voice in the administration of the affairs of the Colony, irrespective of their numbers, wealth capacity or contribution to the taxation. On the Indian side, one seldom heard a desire expressed to seize the direction of the Colony's affairs or a claim made to anything like political dominance. But with passionate fervour all leaders demanded equality of status and, while some might be willing to advance towards equality by steps, none would be content to contemplate a lesser goal or destiny for the Indian people. In this contention they are sustained by the thought that the position of India in the Commonwealth of Great Britain is really at stake. It is easy to understand how this fundamental opposition of political aim between the communities has caused them to drift apart, so that occasions even of ordinary social intercourse are extremely restricted. In the circumstances I am in a special degree thankful for the opportunities that were afforded to me of meeting Europeans of influence and trying to understand their points of view. For these I am indebted to the hospitality of many friends ; and I am in particular glad to acknowledge the ungrudging help of the Acting Governor, Sir Jacob Barth, and his staff.

A BLOT ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

During the decision alike of policy and of grievances which took place one circumstance became apparent. The extreme anti-Indian view no longer occupies the field so exclusively as before. A more tolerant attitude finds expression here, and there. Even where our assertion of equal political status is not welcomed. the disparity between the two communities as to the essential condition of well-being education, medical relief, etc., is regarded as a blot on the administration. A few ardent spirits regard even a common electoral roll as not hopelessly beyond the range of practical politics, And I have brought away the impression that, if the healthy opinion, now incipient on the spot, should be fostered by the firm and clear enunciation from the headquarters of the Commonwealth of principle and policy consonant with its real character, the next few years may witness in Kenya the beginnings of a common citizenship full of promise for the future. By sad experience our people know the real character and ideals of the commonwealth are obscured to the vision of local authorities, derived exclusively from one race and in touch with the sentiments and wishes exclusively of that race. Naturally the Indians in Kenya will oppose by all constitutional means open to them not only the abandonment but even the relaxation of the control now exercised by the Colonial Office, And as the moral custodian of their interest, the Government of India in my humble judgment, cannot acquiesce in any arrangements calculated to transfer final responsibility even in part from London to Nairobi.

The small improvement in atmosphere to which I have referred might have been utilised by me to promote negotiations for a mutually satisfactory and honourable settlement of questions now outstanding between the European and Indian communities. But the advent to office of a new government in Great Britain made local leaders uncertain as to the tread of its policy regarding Eastern Africa and, consequently, disinclined to discuss terms. Moreover, it was recognised that Samuel Wilson was in no sense a plenipotentiary of the Imperial Government, empowered to promote binding agreements, but merely to investigate and to report. The general feeling was that the proper venue for negotiation and settlement would be London. The Indians in East Africa fervently trust that when the Labour Government takes up consideration of the problems of Eastern Africa, they will be given an opportunity of representing their views, and that in this task, they will have the active assistance and support of the Government of India, preferably through one or more representatives especially deputed to England for the purpose. This hope I fully share.

Before leaving the subject of the situation in Kenya, I would revert briefly to the question of the disabilities suffered by the local Indians in respect of educational and medical facilities, and of their representation in the public services of the Colony. I have already forwarded to Simla a copy of Pandit Kunzru's memorandum on the subject. It affords disquieting evidence of the danger of leaving our people without adequate means of voicing effectively their grievances and their needs before the Government and Legislature of the Colony. I have also alluded to this topic in public speeches and more than once impressed it in private conversations on local authorities as well as on Sir Samuel Wilson. I am not without hope the ameliorative measures will be taken in the near future. It is, I submit, the duty of the Government of India to support the Indian claims for redress by all the methods open to them.

Indians in Uganda

EQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL

It is asserted with some truth that the mutual relations of Indians and Europeans are better elsewhere than in Kenya. Uneasiness, however, exists all over among Indians as to their lot within these territories. For instance, I was surprised at the vigour with which the claim of our fellow countrymen in Uganda for equality of representation in the Legislative Council was resisted. In this province we dominate the situation by numbers, wealth capacity and magnitude of interests. If race and colour were not sovereign considerations, we should have something more than parity of representation. Tanganyika too would give cause for pessimism if the general attitude of some of the White settlers, approximating as it does to that of their conferences in Kenya, were not counteracted by the mandate of the League of Nations and by the highminded and courageous character of the present Governor. The high ideals of labour and the declaration of Mr. Johnston in the Commons during the debate on the Colonial Estimates encourages the hope that the Labour Government will make a clear statement of policy which will assign to

the Indian populations in eastern Africa a status compatible with the description of "equal partners."

SUGGESTIONS TO GOVT.

In conclusion, I respectfully suggest that the Government of India should—

(a) press for inquiries as to the bases of a civilisation to franchise which shall be common all races alike;

(b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European community to the establishment of a common roll;

(c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;

(d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson;

(e) demand, in case of establishment of some such body that the un-official representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians;

(f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya;

(g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

FISHERIES IN INDIA.

Urgency of Earnestly Stimulating the Industry.

BY KHAN BAHADUR JACOB B. ISRAEL.

Since I wrote some weeks ago regarding the development of fisheries I had occasion to come across some literature on the subject and also of meeting a few individuals who have had experience of pisciculture in other parts of India. There are two broad divisions of the industry, namely (1) the inland fisheries including those of estuaries and (2) the sea fisheries. Both are of immense value, but it is the former one that can be taken up at a comparatively small cost, but, with immediate benefits to the vast mass of poor people who live in rural areas. From enquiries I understand that fish culture of this kind is largely carried on in the back-waters of Cochin and Travancore, so much so, that large areas of the bed of the rivers and back-waters are being utilised for the purpose. We in this Presidency have also similar places situated favourably and suited for fish culture. The numerous creeks and estuaries all along the coast as well as our rivers and tanks with perenial supplies of water are ideal places for this purpose.

GREAT EDIBLE VALUE

The Royal Commission on Agriculture have strongly recommended the improvement of the diet of the rural population and the addition of fish to their diet is an important item in that direction. They say "Improvement in the cultivators' diet holds out much promise of improvement in his general health and the addition of fish to his diet impresses as being so much the most promising way of providing it over large areas of the country, that we consider that we are more than justified in making recommendations which to those who know the difficulties, may well appear to err somewhat on the side of optimism.

USEFUL SUGGESTION

They urge that departments of fisheries with experts should be organised in all the Provinces. If that is not possible at present on financial considerations, there should be at least one special officer at Head Quarters of Provinces to popularise fish culture by giving proper advice in selecting suitable places for stocking fish and the kind of fish that will give the best results. Benefits from this will go not only to the consumers but also to the fish catchers. Realisation of revenue for Government need not be the immediate consideration. It will follow in a few years' as has happened in Cochin and Travancore. Unlike sea fisheries which depend a good deal on weather conditions, inland fisheries are mostly in confined waters which can be easily controlled by human efforts, nor do the latter require any very expensive implements of capture such as sea-worthy boats and nets.

WANTED EXPERTS TO SURVEY

From what the Honourable Mr. Jadhav stated in the Council last week I gather that the Bombay Government have asked the Collector of Salt Revenue to conduct a survey of the sea fisheries and a small amount has been provided for it in the budget. A survey of sea fisheries conducted on proper lines by furnishing correct data and information will be useful to capitalists who may be attracted to the industry from a business point of view. Then again the officer conducting the enquiry should possess some knowledge of the industry and it is not known whether the Collector of Salt Revenue has any such qualification Nearly 20 years ago a similar enquiry was entrusted to Mr. W. H. Lucas I.C.S., the then Collector of Salt Revenue, but though he was one of our ablest officers, owing to pressure of his own duties he was not able to carry on the enquiry satisfactorily and he could write his report two years later when he went home on furlough. Naturally nothing of practical value came out of his enquiry. The Bombay Government also liberally allotted several lakhs of rupees in getting down a steam trawler, but, as its efforts proved a failure all that money was totally lost. Now this very Government with all its past experience and the strong recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture before it has again instructed the Collector of Salt Revenue to enquire and report on the subject instead of appointing a special officer with the necessary technical knowledge needed fitly to deal with the question so as to achieve practical results.

BOMBAY'S FAVOURABLE POSITION.

The measure adopted is likely to lead us nowhere beyond lulling matters for the present under a happy belief that the same are receiving attention. Unlike Madras, Bombay has vast facilities for inland fisheries being developed at a comparatively very small cost. With the aid of an officer possessing technical knowledge these might be immediately taken in hand for actual development especially by the formation of as many fisherment co-operative credit societies as possible. There is not a single one in existence at present. In the meantime the question of deep sea fishing may be enquired into by the aid of the same technical officer and then schmees for the same might be launched by capitalists interested in the matter.

I may refer readers to the Popular Science monthly for February 1930 page 56 col 1. for two small notes of remarkable utility on the subject of fishing and fisheries.

PATEL ARREST DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. MUNSHI'S SPEECH

The following speech was delivered by Mr. J. K. Munshi in the Legislative Assembly on the Adjournment Motion in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

Sir, I am not in agreement with the policy laid down by the Congress at Lahore. I am against this movement for independence. I view with grave apprehension the campaign of civil disobedience started by Mahatma Gandhi. But these, Sir, are my own personal views. I claim the right to entertain my own views. I claim the unfettered right to express my views. At the same time, I do insist that the fullest liberty of speech should be allowed to Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhai Patel or any other man belonging to the other school of political thought, and I do maintain that in depriving Sardar Vallabhai Patel of the elementary right of free speech the Government of India have acted unconstitutionally. (Applause.)

Sir, I do not know to what constitution my honourable and gallant friend, Colonel Crawford, referred when he sought to draw a distinction between constitutional method and unconstitutional methods. Is Colonel Crawford for denying us Indians the right to express our views in this country? Are we not to have in British India the same liberty to express our views on matters of public importance as the people enjoy in England? If that is the constitution which Colonel Crawford is laying down for us, then I am afraid we must resort to unconstitutional methods. (Hear hear). But I do not accept Colonel Crawford's conception of the British Constitution We have a constitution which, if worked and administered in the manner promised by Mr. Wedgwood Benn recently in the House of Commons, should give us the fullest liberty to express our opinions and views and to discuss our programme so long as I am trying to reproduce his words from memory—so long as there is no commission of acts of violence or incitement to commit acts of violence. We were anxious to hear from the Honourable Leader of the House whether the speech delivered by Sardar Vallabhai Patel incited anybody to commit acts of violence, but we listened in vain.

Sir, only a few days are the Secretary of State for India claimed on the floor of the House of Commons that there was "Dominion Status in action" in India. Now let us examine the Government of India's conception of "Dominion Status in action" as illustrated by the prosecution and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhai Patel Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhai Patel had given warning days ago to the Government of India that they were starting this campaign of civil disobedience. The Government of India must have realised that in the course of this campaign speeches must necessarily be delivered. Having received this warning, did not the Government of India apply themselves to this problem? Have they or have they not thought out what they were going to do when the emergency did arise? Were they or were they not in communication with the Government of Bombay? Have the Government of Bombay communicated any views to the Government of India on, this subject? Have the Government of India issued any instructions to the Government of Bombay? On these important points Sir James Crerar was studiously and amazingly silent. All that we are told is that Sardar Vallabhai Patel addressed a meeting. He had not completed his speech. The Hon. Member has characterised that partly delivered speech as being an inflammatory speech. Now what does that signify? What does the Hon. Home Member mean by an inflammatory' speech? Has not the Hon. Home Member sat there day after day listening to and replying to inflammatory speeches on the floor of this House? The real question is this; Did Sardar Valabhai Patel preach violence? Did his speech incite the audience to commit acts of violence? That is the test which the Secretary of State for India has laid down; that is the only test the Government of India can apply. (Hear, hear).

But, Sir, what do we find from the reply given by the Hon. Home Member? We are told that a local petty magistrate, without any authority either from the Government of Bombay or from the Government of India, makes up his mind on the spot, after hearing a partly delivered speech, and serves on Sardar Vallabhai Patel an order under the Bombay District Police Act. Sardar Vallabhai quite rightly refused to obey the order and he was arrested. The Hon. Home Member has told us triumphantly that Sardar Vallabhai Patel pleaded guilty. Guilty of what? Guilty of disobeying that most unconstitutional order. (Hear, hear).

Now, Sir I do ask the Government of India whether they can justify their attitude of treating a question of all-India importance as a purely local matter. Is this movement, which, as I have said, is causing anxiety to a great many members of the Opposition in this House, to be treated in this manner by the Government of India? Should a petty local magistrate be left to decide whether the leader of a great movement should or should not be arrested? Is this the Government of India's idea of "Dominion Status in action"?

Sir, my Hon. and gallant friend Colonel Crawford has offered sage advice to the Opposition Benches in this House to follow constitutional methods. I am one of those who stand by the Constitution, the British Constitution as it is understood in the House of Commons and by the public in England, but certainly not the novel constitution which Colonel Crawford is trying to evolve for our benefit. Hear, hear.)

Sir, the important issue, which the Hon. the Home Member has deliberately evaded, is this: Are the Government of India going to prosecute and imprison persons for expressing opinion or for preaching propaganda even though they do not commit and do not incite anybody to commit acts of violence? That is the principal question before this House; and to that question we are entitled to receive a clear and unequivocal answer from the Government of India. Are the Government of India going to prosecute Mahatma Gandhi or his followers in spite of their doctrine and methods of non-violence? If the Government of India prosecute and imprison them, then they themselves will be responsible for removing the dividing line between violence and non-violence, and by doing that the Government of India will practically tell the school of political thought which is out for violence that there is no distinction between violence and non-violence, and the Government of India will be giving an impetus to the movement for violence, which I am sure this House condemns. (Here, here).

Sir, the Government of India had three days to get the necessary materials to place before this House, and all that we have heard to-day is this fragmentary, evasive and unsatisfactory statement from the Honourable Home Member. I feel, Sir that the Government of India either consciously or unconsciously are treating this House with contemptuous indifference. Certain sections of the British press have praised the action of the Government of India in arresting Sardar Vallabhai Patel. Naturally they assumed that before such an important step was taken the Government of Bombay consulted the Government of India, and that with the approval of the Government of India Sardar Vallabhai Patel was arrested on a broad question of policy; they never dreamt that the Government of India could allow this important question to be dealt with by a petty local magistrate on his own authority and initiative. I wonder what the British Press would feel about our position in this country when an all-India movement of this type is allowed—if we are to accept the statement of Sir James Crerar in toto—to be dealt with locally by a petty judicial and executive officer. The issue before the House, Sir, is clear and specific. Is this House going to arm the Government of India with authority to arrest and imprison Indians if they deliver speeches which are unacceptable to the Government of India, regardless of the test laid down by the Secretary of State for India and in spite of the absence of violence or incitement to violence? Are we going to arm the Government of India with authority to refuse Indians the right of delivering speeches? If we extend our approval to this action of the Government we shall caress our approval of the policy of ruthless repression. We are not at the present moment concerned with the questions of non-co-operation or civil disobedience. We shall be voting for or against liberty of speech; we shall be voting for or against ruthless repression. (Applause).

Motor Smash on Prome-Road.

TWO CARS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

What appeared to be a head-on collision between two private motor cars, one an Erskine and the other a Chevrolet, occurred on Prome-road opposite the military barracks yesterday afternoon. The front axles of both cars were torn off from their sockets.

It would appear that neither of the drivers nor the passengers in the vehicles were seriously injured as they did not appear to have been treated the Rangoon General Hospital.

Wanted

Applications are invited for the post of Accounts Clerk for the office of the District Council, Insein, on a scale of pay of Rs. 70-4-90.

The appointment is non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Provident Fund on confirmation.

The successful candidate is required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for two years during which period he must pass the Examination for Secretaries of the District Councils. If failed to pass the Examination his services will be dispensed with on the ground of incompetence.

Preference will be given to Burmans and Indians, domiciled in Burma, who have had experience in the Accounts Branch of a District Council or Municipal Office or the office of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma.

Applicants must be qualified under the latest clerkship Rules.

No replies will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

Applications, in applicants' own handwriting, stating age, race and educational qualifications together with copies of certificates testimonials and service-books, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the forenoon of the 24th March 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or Local Bodies the application must be submitted through the proper channel. The successful candidate is required to produce the original copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books, if any, on the day of joining the appointment.

Applications must be addressed to the Chairman, by designation and not by name.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officer, members of the District Council or other persons or influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

SET SHAIN,
Chairman, District Council, Insein.
Insein, 7th March 1930.
12 14 16 19

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-160-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply.

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council, Minbu.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

EFFECT OF DRINKING ON INDUSTRY

Mr. Hamilton Whyte, lecturer in economics at Brisol University, gave evidence before the Licensing Commission in London in mail week on the result of his investigations into the effect of drinking on industry.

He said that he chose shipbuilding and coalmining as two industries to investigate, and Leeds, Luton, Middles brough, and Coventry were the towns in which the investgations were made. There was a clear consensus of opinion among all parties interviewed that drinking among the workers had undergone a considerable reduction in recent years, but there were differences of opinion as to the cause of this reduction. One main factor was the restriction of hours of sale and higher prices. The representatives of one large establishment advocated a system by which the price of liquor should rise automatically with any advance in wages and should never be allowed to fall below the present ratio.

The range of interests outside working hours made for sobriety. Sports and amusements tended to become competitors with, rather than allies of, the publichouse. In one area, on the other hand, it was asserted that exposed workers drank ten times—he thought that was an exaggeration—as much liquor on an average as the covered workers. A joiner earning £2 18s. lived in a much more comfortable home than a riveter earning £4 a week, the difference being spent chiefly in liquor. The causes alleged for the excessive drinking of the latter were bad food, bad cooking, and inefficient domestic arrangements. The parties interviewed strongly favoured a more extensive system of domestic training for girls in day and evening continuation schools.

Owing to trade depression there had been little money to spend in Leeds, and drinking and declined in recent years. The change in custom had become a habit, especially in the rising generation. Luton was a sober town, but an old habit still remained among pieces workers in the hat-making trade. Their work was not had steamy, and the habit was that of running out for a "beaver" a glass of beer—at intervals during the day, and output suffered to a certain extent by the practice. At one time the custom was universal, but now it was on the decline.

A reduction in drinking was also found in Coventry. A marked contrast in drinking habits between younger and older men was particularly emphasized. On the other hand, there was some evidence of a little more drinking by women and girls, at any rate, in public. There was certainly no evidence of drink being consumed during working hours. The old tradition that it was mauly to get drunk had almost entirely disappeared.

In Middlesbrough 12 per cent. of the total population over 12 years of age were classified as labourers doing "hot" and labourious work. Nor had the immediate environment very much to offer as compensation, consisting, as it did of enormous blast furnaces, belching chimneys, miles of ironworks, and monotonous long line of small brick houses. Investigators found that there had been a recent marked decrease in drinking in the town, especially heavy drinking. In spite of the general reduction, the proportion of the income spent on drink could not be very much below the pre-War figure. It was difficult to see out of what surplus income Middlesbrough could afford to spend much on any sort of liquid refreshment. As the average expenditure per head on milk in 1927 was about 3d. per week, the available surplus could not be very large. One of the reasons given for decreased drinking was that the "constant soaker" was now a social outcast Generally, there was little evidence to show at the present time that drinking was directly lowering the standard of industrial efficiency. Drinking was diminishing, but that change in custom had taken place under conditions which were quite abnormal. The permanency of the change depended entirely upon the effects which a return to normal conditions would have upon drinking habits. Changes in organization leading to greater interdependence between workers would be a permanent force making for steadiness and good timekeeping, but in the event of a revival in trade the reduced fatigue resulting rom those changes might react both ways.

RETURN TO NORMAL.

The gradual return to more normal conditions was bound to produce certain reactions upon national customs, and such must be allowed for in formulating any sound policy for the further. Even those who contended that drinking to-day had no visible influence upon standard nevertheless inclined to the view that if all drinking ceased efficiency would be raised. Drinking during working hours on the part of single "key" workers was not tolerated in industry to-day, but the after-effects of drinking outside working hours might be responsible for errors of judgment of which the cause was not aparent.

The witness said that he had heard a rather mysterious red wine in the Clyde district on which it was possible to get drunk very quickly.

Mrs. Barton asked the witness how he arrived at the conclusion that domestic inefficiency caused more drinking among "outside" workers, and he replied that it was the considered statement of the managing director of a shipyard made in the presence of the works manager who had 40 years experience of the district.

School Journeys for the Backward

BENEFITS OF CAMP LIFE

Mr. P. A. Heard, Headmaster, John Ruskin L. C. C. School speaking recently before the School Journey Association, said that there were many reasons why mentally deficient children should go on school journeys. It was often asserted that mental deficiency was one of the evils resulting from poverty, but he would rather say that the converse was the case. The parents of mentally deficient were often, not necessarily always, themselves of low grade mentality, and it followed that they occupied the humble positions of life. A great percentage of mentally deficient children came from avery poor homes, and were of poor physique, small, and ill-nourished. The good which they derived physically from a school journey was obvious. It was remarkable what a difference was noticeable after even a short change in the country or by the sea.

Mentally defective children seemed to fall roughly into two classes; the over restless and the lethargic. The school journey was the antidote for both the restless had their energy turned into proper and profitable channels and the lethargic were stimulated to life and action. The school journey should, in the case of mentally defective children, very closely resemble a holiday. They could not go to camp schools; they could not be sent to open-air schools, and between 14 and 16 they were not accepted by the Country Holiday Fund. It was very difficult, almost impossible, to get them admitted into convalescent homes. The school journey was practically the only organised effort to give such children a holiday.

Mentally defective children were rightly segregated during school time from normal children, but this was for the purposes of instruction and training. At home, in the street, and eventually in the workshop and factory they lived and would live side by side with people of higher mentality. They had to learn to accommodate themselves to society by forming good habits, by concentration and extra diligence in order to overcome their handicaps. In a school camp they had this opportunity afforded them, and they rose to the occasion and showed other children that they were not so silly as they were thought to be. In point of fact they were not, really clever enough to be really naughty, and during the school journey they were always under supervision. In the way of camp routine, orderly duty, and so on, (they were able to copy and emulate the example set by normal boys. They would have to copy the example of normal men in after life and to work under the supervision of normal men.

These children easily tired because of their poor physique, and they could not spend their leisure in regarding or writing. Writing home was always a difficulty with this type of child. The school journey brought him face to face with his own lack of ability, and sometimes proved the starting point from which definite progress took place. The interschoe match, the camp cinema, and the camp concert all served useful purpose.

On his own school journeys, Mr. Heard said, two masters accompanied about 24 boys. The children were always under the supervision of one of the masters, and the masters took alternate evenings off duty. The sleeping rest, and feeding accommodation should not be too elaborate, but it should be comfortable, simple, clean; and homely. These children came from poor homes, and should be set the example of orderliness and cleanliness but their movement and happiness should not be restricted to make them uncongenial surroundings. On the other hand they did not go to camp to "rough it." "Roughing it" might be good for the public school boy, the secondary school girl, and children from good class homes. What these defective children wanted was an experience of something better, An elastic time table should be arranged, and the programme should not be aimless; but to try and conduct a school journey with these children along conventional or stalely mapped out lines would be ridiculous. The children easily fell into line with camp routine and camp activities. The rest of the time should be devoted almost entirely to talks and walks, and perhaps an omnibus ride or two, when the children should gain new experience and impressions. Impressions should not be forced upon them in the case of his own school the timetable was usually incorporated into a simple souvenir or guide, which was cherished by the boys. The good they gained from reading and studying it, if they could read, was passed on in a brotherly way to those of lower grade, and the benefit derived more than compensated for the time spent in its preparation. For years after the children would talk with enthusiasm and delight of the happy time spent in camp. They longed to go again, and should there be a lapse in conduct one had only to mention the magic words "school journey," "Were you a school journey boy?"

The special school did this work under tremendous difficulties, chief of which was the attitude of the parents towards the school. Their child had been labelled "M." and forced to attend a school sometimes situated miles from home with the attendant difficulty and danger, and sometimes expense, of travel. The midday meal was a charge on them, and, to add to their troubles, attendance was enforced at school until the, end of the term on which their child attained his 16th birthday. The parents were illiterate and nearly always poor, and they wanted to get the child to work as soon as possible. They were "disgruntled," and this was communicated to the child, and if one was not very careful to the school. The only way to win them was by being more of a father than a school master, and when the teachers sacrificed time, money and energy on taking their children on school journeys they were obviously human beings; the parents unfroze and natural friendliness asserted itself. The school journey was worth much in a special school, if only to remove parental animosity. "Times" Educational Superintendent.

"British Rule a Curse"

TEXT OF GANDHIJI'S ULTIMATUM

FINAL APPEAL TO THE VICEROY

TIME-LIMIT EXPIRES ON THE 11TH

Ahmedabad, March 6: The text of the letter written by Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy has been handed by Mr. Gandhi to the Associated Press. It begins: "Dear friend,—Before embarking on civil disobedience and taking the risk I dreaded all these years, I would fain approach you and find a way out. My personal faith is absolutely clear. I hold the British rule to be a curse but I do not intend to harm a single Englishman or any legitimate interest he may have in India."

END THE BRITISH EXPLOITATION

Mr. Gandhi goes on to enumerate the circumstances in which his hope that the Round Table Conference would furnish a solution was frustrated and the Delhi interview also having miscarried, there was no option for Pundit Motilal Nehru and himself but to take steps to carry out the soleman resolutions of the Congress of 1928. The resolution on independence should not cause alarm if "Dominion Status" mentioned in the Viceroy's announcement is used in the accepted sense, for has it not been admitted by responsible British statesmen that Dominion Status is virtual independence? Since that announcement many events have happened which show unmistakably the trend of British policy. It is clear as daylight that British statesmen do not contemplate any alteration of British policy that would adversely affect Britain's commerce with India or require an impartial and close scrutiny of Britain's transactions with India. If nothing is done to end the process of exploitation, India must be bled white with increasing speed.

"SINFUL TO WAIT LONGER

Mr. Gandhi then says that however disorganised and insignificant it might be now, the party of violence is gaining ground and making itself felt. Having unquestioning and immoveable faith in the efficacy of non-violence it would be sinful on his part to wait longer. Thus non-violence must be expressed through civil disobedience which for the moment would be confined to the inmates of the satyagrahi ashram; but it is ultimately designed to cover all those who choose to join the movement with its obvious limitations.

TO DISREGARD PROVISIONS OF SALT LAW

Mr. Gandhi finally says: "If you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and if my letter does not appeal to your heart, on the eleventh day of this month I shall proceed with such co-workers as I can take to disregard the provisions of the salt law which is a most iniquitous law from the poorman's stand-point—a law which should never have disfigured the statute book. It is open to you to frustrate my design by arresting me. I hope there will be tens of thousands ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me."

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250

Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA" RANGOON. BURMA.

FRIDAY MARCH 21 1930

Police Lawlessness

IT seems to us that peace and tranquility of the country have been disturbed by the Government's ill-advised repressive measures, which are being adopted now. Of course, we cannot discuss the merits and demerits of the Gupta case which is now proceeding, though, we may frankly say, we have serious doubts regarding the statemanship of the Government in prosecuting the Lord Mayor of Calcutta. Events of the previous years show that repression almost always leads to serious conflicts between the public and the authorities frequently resulting in violence and bloodshed. The fracas that took place last Wednesday in front of the District Magistrate's Court bears out our statement. Those who gathered in the vicinity of the Magistrate's Court on the day of the disturbance were, as far as we can make out, unarmed and innocent. That the situation contrary to that of peace should have been allowed to develop among the unarmed crowd is inexplicible to us.

It is natural that the public would take great interest in such a political case as the sedition trial of the Lord Mayor of Calcutta. In such important cases, it is obvious that people would come in large numbers. In fact, it is even a commonplace matter in these circumstances to see people make some demonstrations. What is required of the police on these occasions is calmness and self-control. An exercise of these qualities by the police last Wednesday would have prevented the serious fracas that occured in front of the District Magistrate's Court. Our enquiry shows that the trouble started from a trivial incident, which could have been prevented from developing into a general commotion, had the police been a little far-sighted enough. At a time when the feelings of the people have been aroused by the arrest and trial of such a high personage as the Lord Mayor of Calcutta, the police authorities should have exercised a little self-control. We know from our own observation that the crowd outside the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday was not so uncontrollable as to warrant the reckless baton charge of the police.

Apart from this, the very manner in which the police charged the people deserves severe condemnation. Whoever was seen on the road was struck down by the police, with the consequence that some innocent passers by were also beaten by the police. No discrimination was made by the police and reckless and wholesale assault was what they performed last Wednesday. Moreover, the police on that evil day seemed to have performed their duty with a vengeance. The purpose of the police charge seemed to be more than the clearing of the crowd in front of the trying Magistrate's Court. Not only were the people chased by the police far away into other Streets, but a tea-shop in Fraser Street which is far away from the scene of disturbance, was entered and the contents smashed by the police. This, surely is nothing short of police lawlessness, for which the Government must be held responsible.

From the display of police lawlessness it may be concluded that the authorities acted with a spirit of vindictiveness. Presumably, the gathering of a large crowd in the neighbourhood of the Magistrate's Court was an eye-sore to the authorities. The cries of **"Bande Materam"** and **"Gandhi-ki-jai"** might perhaps be irritating to the authorities. Perhaps, the object of reckless and indiscriminate charge by the police was to strike terror in the hearts of the people. If what we presume is true, we can only say that a wrong calculation has been made by the authorities concerned. Nothing could serve better than the display of brute force to embitter the feelings of the people. Such demonstrations of police lawlessness as we observed in Rangoon last Wednesday would tend to leave an incurable wound in the hearts of many. It is a pity that the Government means to govern us by a show of brute force. We are dismayed to find that the Government has not yet grown wiser, in spite of repeated lessons taught by past events. We may only add that just retribution usually follows blood-thirsty measures.

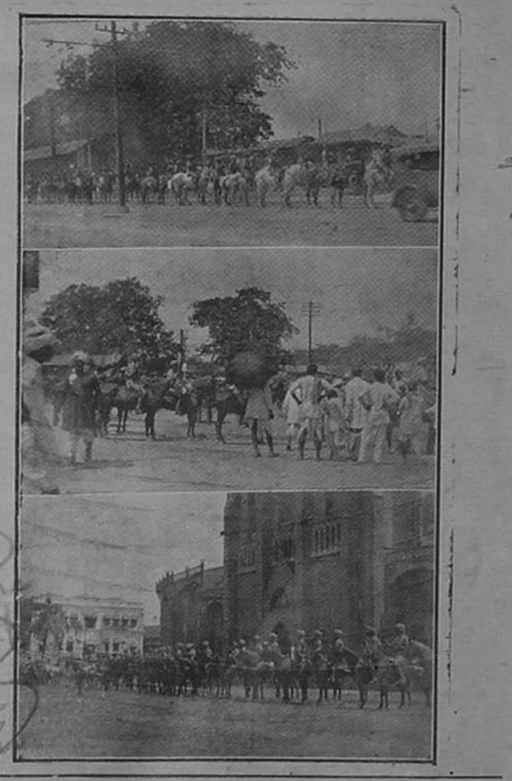
Police Rowdyism

ACTION TAKEN BY U BA PE

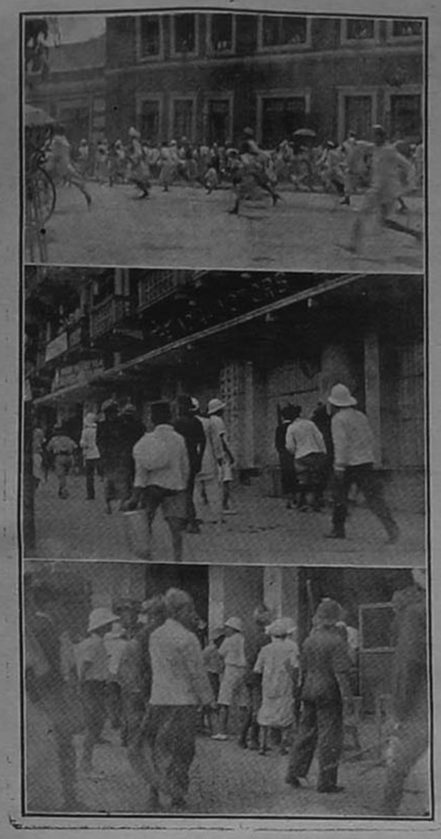
We understand that U Ba Pe, Managing Director of the Sun Press Ltd: has sent a letter to Mr. Merriken, Commissioner of Police, drawing the latter's attention to police rowdyism which took place last Wednesday in Rangoon. In his letter, U Ba Pe stated that when the Police party charged the Indian crowd at the corner of Fraser and Sparks Street, many Indians ran away in the direction of the Sun Press building Some Indian Policemen and European Sergeants actually entered the Sun Press buildings, assaulted the Burmese Foreman of the Sun Press who was working at his desk. A durwan and a Burman compositor of the Sun Press were also assualted while they were working inside the building. The foremen got hurt at the elbow and the glass door of his almirah just behind his chair was broken. The durwan got a cut on the left hand while the compositor was hit in the arm. A scale used in the sale room also disappeared. The number of one of the Indian Policemen who entered and assaulted was 254.

Just after 2 p. m. there was another commotion and U Ba Pe went down the Fraser Street in his car. Just as the driver was starting the engine a party Indian policemen and European sergeants led by an Anglo-Indian who appeared to be a bit drunk tried to stop the car. Only when U Ba Pe shouted that the car was allowed to go. Then the police party led by this Anglo-Indian entered the Sangu Valley Tea Shop opposite to the Sun Press. There they smashed tea-cups, glasses almirahs and everything that they saw. They then dragged out an Indian who was beaten severely with police baton and sticks. A khili shop was also smasfied for no reason. Later on, the same Anglo-Indian came over the Sun Press side and threatened to mete out the same treatment to the sun Press, U Ba Pe in conclusion requested Mr, Merriken to let him know what action would be taken in the matter,

U Ba Pe also forwarded a copy of this letter to Sir, J. A. Maung Gyi stating that the action of the Rangoon Police in the cases mentioned should receive the serious attention of the Government,



The above photographs show the fracas that took place between the police and public at the Gupta trial on Wednesday.



MR. SEN GUPTA'S TRIAL

Second Day's Proceedings.

POLICE STONED BY CROWD.

DEMONSTRATION ENDS IN BLOODSHED.

The hearing was resumed yesterday before the district magistrate, Rangoon, in case in which Mr. J.M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, is being tried for alleged sedition.

A large crowd of Indians was again present and occupied all the available space in the corridor outside the court as well as the room alloted to spectators in the court room.

BURMESE PEOPLE NOT INTERESTED

With the exception of a few Burmese lawyers, no interest is being taken in the trial by the Burmese community.

The crowd outside many of whom climbed the walls of the Roman Catholic Cathedral compound to get a glimpse of Mr. Sen Gupta on his arrival, started their usual cries long before the trial commenced.

It was a field day for the unemployed who gathered in their hundreds to join the eager mob of spectators and finding nothing to amuse themselves with they cheered each and ever motor car that arrived at the court bringing the police officials who were interested in the case.

Louder cheers went up as soon as Mr. Sen Gupta arrived, accompanied by Mr. R. M. Hall, Listrict Superintendent of Police. This was about 11-20 a.m., trial being fixed for 11-30 a.m.

Mr. Sen Gupta seemed very cheerful and, while reading the latest news about the situation in India, called upon Mr, N. C. Sen, barrister-at-law, to sit next to him and give him some moral support.

CROWD GETS OUT OF HAND.

Unruliness reigned throughout on the street outside the precincts of the court. Thousands of Indians who flanked Montgomery street rent the air at intervals with wild shouts till about noon when the mob began to resort to violence. An Indian, who was carrying a banner, attempted to form a procession. He gathered about him thirty or forty persons and led them in double file in the midst of the crowd. When passing the only policeman on horse-back they attempted to eject him from his saddle. This started things going and the crowed that watched came into action. Brickbats were hurled freely into the midst of a handful of police who guarded the entrance to the Court. The mounted police were requisitioned, but their charge on the infuriated mob was checked by a fusillade of missiles from all directions. The police retreated. In the meantime the mob bouyed up by the policemen's withdrawal regained confidence in their strength and a miniature battle ensued during which brickbats continued to rain mercilessly on the small posse of police and on the court building.

Meanwhile, the proceedings in the court with short interruptions, went on steadily, the magistrate again remarking that the noise outside was becoming a nuisance.

Matters assumed more serious proportions afterwards. Mr. M. S. Merrikin, the Commissioner of Police, who was in court at the time, was called out and consulted. Finding that the police were cornered and had no option but to remain in shelter, the Commmissioner collected his men together and ordered,

Bloodshed in Rangoon

SCENE AT GUPEA TRIAL

At the trial of Mr. Sen Gupta Lord Mayor of Calcutta, who was brought down to Rangoon on the complaint of the Commissioner of Police to answer charges of sedition based on speeches made at Hurry Krishna Hall and at Eytche Square a serious fracas took place between the police and the Indians on Wednesday last. Long before the accused was brought to the Court, which temporarily occupies the ground floor of the Rangoon Development Trust building, a large crowd assembled outside the Court room. At 11-20 a. m. when Mr. Gupta was brought to the Court in a motor car, the cries of "Bande Mataram' and "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" were simply deafening. In the meantime a surging mass of humanity gathered round the precincts of the Court. Up to noon, nothing untoward happened. The crowds of people were restricted to the farther side of the road, on the pavement running along the Roman Catholic Cathedral wall. Every thing seemed to be under control, till a small procession bearing a brown and green flag appeared. With police permission, the procession passed in front of the crowd towards the Railway station, but before reaching the Sparks street corner, the processionists retraced their steps. They were stopped by the Police and the crowd became restive. While the police and the processionists were arguing, Mr. S.A.S. Tyabji, with Gandhi cap and khaddar clothes came out of the Court room to pacify the crowd. He was followed by Mr. Merrican, Commissioner of Police who was also at that time in the Court room. Just as Mr, Tyaji was going to the scene of altercation, the police Sergeants seemed to be somewhat rough and rude when a stone fell near the place. At once there was commotion and an Anglo Indian Sergeant struck down with his baton Mr. Tyabji who at once fell on the round. Then bricks were thrown from the crowd, who also used stricks at the police. Then followed the baton charge by the police armed with batons and whatever they could lay their hands on the little band of police charged where the crowd was at its thickest. Brickbats rained on them. Many were felled. The police, undaunted, made an attempt to separate the mob by surrounding them which resulted in many skirmishes. when they closed in on their attackers a hand-to hand struggle ensued. He mob scattered in all directions. Some tried to re-form into batches but they failed in their attempts. Stray missiles, whowever, continued to fall on individual policemen who were hopelessly outnumbered.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

The arrival of reinforcements had a salutary effect on the rioters. They immediately sought refuse in the neighbouring buildings in Sparks-street and in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. But one by one the rioters went down under the batons of the police, while others took to their heals. All traffic on Montgomery-street and Sparks-street was stopped and the area presented a scene of a miniature battlefield strewn with brickbats and every imaginable kind of missile.

FIGHT LASTS AN HOUR.

THE WOUNDED.

For almost an hour the fight continued during which both parties suffered many casualties.

The ambulances from both the Central Fire Station and the Lanmadaw Fire Station were called up and they had their hands full picking up the wounded and administering first aid. Prominent among those who were injured among the civilians was Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, who had emerged from the court in order to entreat the mob not to resort to violence. But in doing so he was felled by a stray missile on the head.

He was picked up in a state of semi-consciousness in front of the offices of the "Rangoon Gazette" into which he was taken for succour. He was afterwards despatched in an ambulance to the General Hospital. Of the police party several if not all the European sergeants and Indian mounted as well as foot constables were injured, thought not severely. Mr. Merrikin. Commissioner of Police, who was in the thick of the fray when it was at its height, escaped unscathed. Mr. Baker, the assistant commissioner of police, was see moving about in the midst of the fight with a broken umbrella. All the policemen who withstood the fierce attacks of the mob seething with passion were lucky to have escaped with their lives. Although they were numerically inferior they were undaunted and at times individual policemen tackled batches of about thirty to forty single handed.

ABOUT 80 INJURED.

By a rough computation there were about eighty injured, of whom thirty were taken to the General Hospital, about twenty-five being somewhat seriously injured.

MILITARY POLICE TURN OUT.

The Military Police turned out after the disturbance had subsided. They lined the roads of the affected area.

It was some considerable time before pedestrians and vehicles passed down Montgomery street with any felling of security, Among the seizures of weapons made by the police was a formidable looking knife,

THE INJURED POLICE.

Among those of the police party who were injured was Inspector Crisp, who was in charge of the European sergeants of the Mogul Guard. Mr. Crisp, besides having his helmet smashed in by an attacker who was armed with a heavy club, sustained a severe injury on his left arm. His uniform coat was torn to shreds. Crown Sergeant Preston and Sergeant Hough were seriously injured. Crown Sergeant Preston sustained a stab would on the left arm, while Sergeant Hough had his helmet pierced with a dagger, which penetrated his skull. Both were conveyed to the hospital covered with blood and returned home after having had their wounds attended to, Sergeant Triggs was found to be badly bruised about his back as a result of a severe beating he sustained at the hands of the rioters Sergeant Ryan was lucky to escape with a deep cut just over his left eye caused by a huge brick which battered his helmet. Mounted Indian Constable Atta Singh receiving a gaping wound on the left side of his head caused by a brickbat. Several other foot constables were injured. About thirty policemen in all were injured.

Of the civilians, several of those who were not severly injured attended various dispensaries in town and in Kemmendine, whither they were conveyed by buses plying along Montgomery-street. Late last evening about ten Bengalis with serious injuries were seen being conveyed in a taxi to a dispensary in Mogul street.

TEA SHOP SMASHED UP.

A tea shop, known as the Sangu Valley Tea Shop (Dilkoush) in Fraser-street, attracted large crowds of spectators. The front doors were barred, but on peeping through the iron bars one noticed that the place had been wrecked. On inquiries being made, it was found that, when the rioting was in progress, some of the rioters took refuge in the place and, on the police discovering this, they raided the place. A clash occured, and in the free fight which ensued considerable damage was done. Here some of the wounded, it was stated, were attended to.

BENGALIS INJURED

The majority of those injured were Bengali clerks and Bengali traders.

DEVELOPMENT TRUST BUILDING DAMAGED

It was later found that some of the class panes in the Development Trust Building, where the trial was taking place, were smashed and many of the rooms, including that of the District Magistrate, were littered with stones and brickbats.

THE INJURED

About thirty of those were somewhat seriously injured attended the General Hospital, while others chose to attend the Rama Krishna Mission Hospital and dispensaries in town.

Those who attended the General Hospital for treatment were: Govind Pana, aged 20, of 212, 40th-street [contusion]; Ghose Patan 25, 77, Eden-street grievous injuries]; Bindal Chal [25]. Burma Art Press [contusions]; Ram Krishna 24, 210 Lewis street grievous injuries; J.C. Dutta 30. 25 Golden Valley grievous injuries; S.N. Ghosh 40, 42, 52nd street grievous injuries; Ram Anant Singh 30., 28, 55th street contusions; Mr, S. A. S. Tyabji one contused wound on the left side of the head, scalp deep, one contused wound on the right side of the head, bone deep); Ram Charan (40), 275, 40th-street [contusions]; Sergeant Hough [deep cut penetrating the scalp]; Sergeant Preston (cut on left arm); P. C. Achar Singh (contusions); Sergeant Ryan (cut on the forehead); B. B. Jesai (40), 154 Mogul-street (contusions); P. C. Dawood Khan, Mogul Guard (grievous injuries); P. C. Rampel Singh (contused wounds); B. Biswas, B. B. P. School (grievous injuries); Sreedha Rauth, 276 40-street (grievous injuries); Jaya Raji, 149 Kandawgalay (contusion); Azoya Ramjan, 24 Fraser street (grievous injuries); Randar Singh, Inspector, R.E.I. (contusions) B. Joseph, 136, 138th street (grievous injuries); Ponaya, shoemaker, Watson and Son (complained of pains behind the right ear): P.C. Ayub Khan, Mogal Guard [contusions] M. B. Biswas, 147, 38th Street [grievous injuries]; Abdul Kaka, 32, 55th-street [grievous injuries] Yankana, rickshaw puller [complained of pains behind the right ear].

"Till late in-night, isolated cases turned up one by one and received treatment at the hospital.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE VISITS INJURED IN HOSPITAL.

The district magistrate visited the injured in hospital.

Mr. Tyabji had his wounds dressed and was sent home.

THE GUPTA TRIAL.

ADJOURNED TILL SATURDAY.

Yesterday, after Mr. Eggar, the Government advocate, had addressed the Court, the District Magistrate adjourned till Satuarday the case in which Mr. Gupta, Lord Mayor of Calcutta, is being prosecuted for sedition. On Saturday, the District Magistrate will decide whether Mr, Gupta should be charged or discharged.

STRIKE AT GOVERNMENT PRESS

All compositors in the Government Press at Rangoon went on strike on Tuesday. Yesterday, there was nobody working in the composing department, the main gate of the building being closed. Police were also posted at some places. It is understood the compositors demanded house allowance and other conveniences which the Superintendent refused to hear.

Young Plan Bill Signed

GENERAL HINDENBURG'S "HEAVY BUT STAUNCH HEART"

Ber in, March 13

General Hindenburg was signed the Young Plan Bill "With a Heavy but staunch heart.

He said he was convinced that despite its heavy burdens it was an improvement on the Dawes Plan and signified political and economic progress towards the liberation and reconstruction of Germany.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Cotton Duties Controversy
SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

New Delhi, March 13.

After lunch Sir George Schuster thanked Pandit Malaviya for the moderate tone of his speech, but said it was difficult to tell the House of all the confidential correspondence which had taken place but he wished the Pandit had been the keeper of his conscience, for he had nothing to be ashamed of. While India's interest had come first he had been anxious not to antagonise feeling in England against India at this crisis. But there was the fact that more revenue was needed and the Government were also anxious to find a special protective measure which would not place too heavy a burden on the consumer. It was true that their original proposal did include three and a half annas per pound on all plain grey goods irrespective of the country of origin, but to say that was not telling the whole story. For when they came to examine the position in a practical way and consider how they could make a distinction, they found that as a matter of fact a distinction between British and non-British goods did fit in with the situation. In their preliminary discussion of this subject they felt shy of this proposal, because they were influenced by the consideration that it might be liable to political misinterpretation. So for the time being they gave up that plan. They came to discuss the three and a half annas specific duty on plain grey goods, but felt the Government of India were addressed by His Majesty's Government, a fact which had considerable influence on them. Then they thought that perhaps it was best to go back to the original plan and, risking political misunderstanding, place all the facts before the Assembly. The Government on the one hand, did reach a definite conclusion that on the top of a 15 per cent revenue duty they should at least as part of the scheme put a three and a half annas specific duty on all plain grey goods, and on the other hand made the plan now put before the House which it was felt, went much further to meet the needs of the situation than any other plan they could think of. It was for the Assembly to decide whether the plan thus proposed met the needs of the situation and would be better from the point of view of the interests they were trying to further, than a mere 15 per cent with three and a half annas duty on plain grey goods. In practice all the Dominions had introduced a system of tariffs which did give a very substantial preference to British goods. In Australia the difference between the general and the preferential tariffs was 15 per cent, in Canada it was between seven and ten per cent, and in New Zealand it was 15 per cent.

Concluding, the Finance Member said that the Government of India's proposal included the principle of differential tariffs, but it was necessary to meet the needs of the situation as well as the interests of India,

MR. MODY'S SPIRITED SPEECH.

Mr. H. P. Mody, millowners representative put up a spirited defence. He said that the Government's failure to put the Noyce report into effect had proved disastrous. Japanese competition had become intense, so that in the last five years Japanese imports had increased from 817 million yards to 550 millions. This competition was helped by unfair labour conditions, for Sir George Rainy could not deny that under the Washington Convention Japan could not work the two shifts which she was working. The Bombay industry, on the other hand lost ten crores of rupees in five years. The much-maligned managing agencies of Bombay suffered the expenditure of no less than 18 lakhs by way of commission. 85 lakhs of capital invested in various concerns and two crores invested further to help the industry. As for re-organisation no less than 75 lakhs were invested for new equipment in Bombay and the mills which were deadweight to the industry were put into liquidation. The position in the other centres was not more cheerful.

In the C. P. seven mills, excepting those of Messrs Tata and Co., lost 16 lakhs in five years; the Madras mill-yielded in 1628 less than three per cent profit; the Ahmedabed mills did not yield more than four per cent net profit, and in Bengal seven mills lost 32 crores in three years. The result of this was that in May last the millowners' deputation waited on the Viceroyland urged a 20 per cent all-round duty with a minimum of three and a half annas per pound. Mr. Hardy was appointed to investigate. He produced a convincing report and now help came.

Referring to the bill he said.—"We have not obtained all we asked for but, the proposals before the House are calculated to arrest the decline in our fortune and give us breathing time to carry out the complete re-organization in which we are engaged already. We faced with the difficulty of a market flooded with foreign consignments which will deprive us of protective advantage for six months, and then eighteen months after the Tariff Board will pounce upon us to know exactly what we have done." Mr. Mody complimented Sir George Rainy and Sir George Schuster on their efforts. He alluded to the horns of the dilemma on which the House was placed. To those who took a sentimental view against Imperial Preference and were opposing it, he said.—"Imperial Preference may be a mysterious thing, but like every economic issue Imperial Preference means reciprocity benefits. If there is reciprocity there should be no opposition. Moreover, the present proposals are merely of a nature to meet a grave position. I have admiration for the efficiency of the organization of Japanese manufactures, but the fact remains that their competition is killing our industry. However friendly we may be with another nation, we cannot allow it to kill an indigenous industry. May I ask under similar circumstances would the Japanese Government have cogitated for five years. No, it would have given short and sharp shrift to competition and would have protected its industry similarly. I expect that if the Government find Lancashire displacing Japan at the end of three years the Government will protect us against Lancashire."

Continuing, Mr. Mody emphasised Bombay's importance as an income-tax payer. Whereas the Government of India realized from Bombay four and a half crores, they now got less than two crores in income-tax, and super-tax had fallen from two and a quarter crores to less, than five lakhs.

"The point is, will sentiment be allowed to prevail?"

Mr. Neogy "This is not sentiment."

Mr. Mody.—What else, if you have no alternative but to starve out this national industry?

Dewan Chamanlal.—"How is it a national industry?

Mr. Mody.—"The industry in which a hundred crores were sunk, which is conducted by Indian brains, Indian energy on which the employment of hundreds of thousands depends if that is not a national industry what else would be national?" [Applause].

Concluding, Mr. Mody warned them that even if India obtained full freedom she could not maintain her position in the world if economic conditions were allowed to remain at the present low plane.

"We want a national policy in both trade and commerce"—(Cheers.)

DEWAN CHAMANLAL OPPOSES PROTECTION

Dewan Chamanlal (Labourite) vigorously opposed protection for the industry unless there was a definite guarantee that at least 50 per cent of the earnings accuring out of this Bill would be utilised for the benefit of the working classes. He objected to the industry's being called national, for it was really owned by a few millowners. Mr. Mody came with a beggar's bowl in one hand a pistol in the other and said that if the House did not give protection to this national industry it would become extinct. This industry suffered owing to the incompetence and the inefficiency of the owners. This was not his charge, but a charge made by an expert committee. What guarantee was there that the millowners would put their own houses in order if this protection was given?

Mr. Mody.—Spare us this phrase. I am prepared to take the challenge."

Dewan Chamanlal.—"Why has not that challenge been already taken up?"

Dewan Chamanlal maintained that Japanese workers were working less than 27 hours a week. So the argument of the Japanese not adhering to the Washington Convention did not apply. The fact was that during the boom period of 1917-1925 the mill industry paid out in dividends 177.9 per cent of the total capital invested in the industry. Was Mr. Mody prepared to challenge this statement?

Mr. Mody.—"I am prepared to challenge every one of your so-called facts outside this House, because I have exhausted my right of speech."

Dewan Chamanlal.—"You can not deny that while the Ahmedabad millowners were careful enough to prepare themselves for depression following the boom, the Bombay millowners did nothing of the kind, and today they come here and in the name of a national industry want this House to support misadventure at the cost of the starving millions of people who have to deny themselves a portion of their bread for the sake of paying more for cloth."

He suggested to the Government that they should take over the mill industry and run it even as they did the railways.

The President ascertained from Dewan Chamanlal that he wanted to speak for three quarters of an hour more and adjourned the House still Monday.

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Commissioners For The Port Of Rangoon.

Lease of lands on the right and left banks of the Rangoon River and on the right bank of the Pegu River

The Commissioners are prepared to receive separate tenders for a one year lease of any of the lands shewn in the schedule appended below, for paddy cultivation.

Full particulars of terms and conditions, which should be seen before tendering, and copy of the site plans can be inspected at the office of the Commissioners' Traffic Manager at any time during office hours.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of land for paddy cultivation" and should reach the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, 27th March 1930, at which time they will be opened in the presence of such tenderers as may wish to attend.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Serial No.	Circle charge or Township	Locality or quarter Block No.	Kwin No.	Holding No.	Area in acres.
1.	Pazundaung	6E1, 6F & 6G.		Hlaingbon	54	91
2.	Zepathwe	—		Yebyaung	Fields Nos. 405 & 422 of 1901-02.	18·06
3.	Dalla	41D		Sapagyaung	19	10·506
4.	Kanaungto	40		Kanaungto to Seikkyi	—	3
5.	Danok	—		Shwedaw chaung Myauk.	— Field No. 414	15·23

E. J. B. JEFFERY,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, dated 18th March, 1930. 21 24 16

MONYWA MUNICIPALITY MONYWA.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lease and licenses of the under mentioned toll on all vehicles, slaughter houses and markets of the Monywa Municipality for the ensuing year 1930-31 commencing from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931 will be sold by public auction on MONDAY the 7th April 1930, at 11 A.M. at the Municipal Office, Monywa.

1. Toll on all vehicles.
2. Cattle Slaughter House.
3. Sheep-goat Slaughter House.
4. Pig Slaughter House.
5. Bazaar Daily Collections and
6. Bazaar Monthly Stall Rent Collections.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. If the annual amount does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount must be paid in at once after the fall of hammer.

2. In other cases one-fifth of the annual amount must be paid immediately on the day of the sale after the fall of hammer and the balance money must be paid in eight equal instalments which shall be payable on or before the 15th day of each month, i.e., from May to December 1930. Sufficient security for the payment of the remaining instalments must be furnished by the auction purchaser within seven days after the sale.

3. The auction-purchasers are required to pay the stamp fees for their licenses and leases after the fall of the hammer and registration fees of then seemity bonds.

4. On failure of any of the above conditions the leases and licenses will be re-auctioned at the risk of the original purchaser.

5. For further particulars, applications should be made to the undersigned on or before the date of auction.

6. Conditions of leases and licenses will be read before auction.

7. Intending bidders must deposit in cash the sum noted as below against the leases and licenses they intend to bid.

[a] For Bazaar Daily and Monthly Stall Rent Collections Rs 1000.
[b] For Tolls on all vehicles. Rs 500.
[c] For Cattle, Sheep-goat and Pig Slaughter Houses, Rs 100 each.

U PO MYA, K.I.H., A.T.M.,
President,
Monywa Municipality.

Monywa,
The 26th February 1930.
No 15 21 23 26 28

New Steamer for Atlantic Express Service.

CUNARD LINE PLANS.

The Cunard Line to-day officially stated that they are in communication with certain shipbuilders regarding the building of a new steamer for their Atlantic express service.

It is understood that they have sent out preliminary inquiries and specifications for the new liner which it is believed will be the biggest ship afloat.

The largest vessel in the world is at present the White Star liner Majestic of 56,551 tons.—

INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

NOTICE

RIGHT OF OCCUPYING BEEF AND MUTTON STALLS IN THE MUNICIPAL MARKET

The right of occupying all the Beef Mutton and Offal stalls in the Municipal Market for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1930 will be disposed off on payment in advance of the following daily rent of the stalls:—

Beef stall No.	1	Rs. 2
do	2	Rs. 2
do	3 to 8	Re. 1 each.
Mutton stall No.	1	Rs. 1/4
do	No. 2	Rs. 1/4
do	3 & 4	Annas 12 each.

4 offal stalls at Annas 8 per stall per day.

Persons desirous of taking up any of the above stalls are required to apply for the same under sealed cover addressed to the undersigned on or before the 20th 1930 accompanied by a receipted challan for Rs. 50 as earnest money. If there are more than one applications for the same stall it will be put up to auction in terms of payment of salami or premieum. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful applicants while in case of the successful licensee he will further be required to deposit within 3 days of the sale a sum of Rs. 25/- for each stall thus making the total deposit to Rs. 75 per stall which will be retained by the Municipal Committee for the due performence of the contract till the end of the expiry of the lease unless the same is forfeited at any time for any infrigument of the conditions of the license.

If the applicant fails to pay the deposit in full within 3 days of the sale or acceptance of his application the earnest money will be forfeited and the right will be resold or farmed out at the discretion of the Municipal Committee.

No application for reduction of the stall rent or salami will be considered under any circumstances.

No person will be allowed to take more than one beef or mutton stalls and that there should be at least a carcase of one animal on each stall when opened for sale.

In case any stall is closed for 7 consecutive days at any time the lease will be cancelled.

Further particulars can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Committee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an application, without assigning any reason for the same.

Sd. MAUNG E MAUNG,
M.A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law, President,
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein, 1st March 1930.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May, 1930.

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President,
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Pakokku Municipality.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The following Municipal licenses will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, Pakokku, on Wednesday, the and April 1930, at 8 a.m.

(1) Right to collect tolls on Vehicles, (Motor-cars and bullock-carts) entering the Municipal limits.
(2) Ywahmaing Ferry License,
(3) Cattle Slaughter-house license,
(4) Pig Slaughter-house license,
(5) Goat & Sheep Slaughter-house license,
(6) Khandaw Bazaar daily rent license,
(7) Pakokku Main Bazaar daily rent license,
(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေဝန်ခွဲး

ကြေငြာစာ

အာဖျားထိစေရန်ကြော်ငြာထိုက်သည်၊ ကိုယ်ထိလက်ဖိပြင်ကပ်းနှင့် တတ်ဘင်ဆင်ထပ်းဆိပ်ကပ်းနှင့် ပိုင်ရှင်များမရှိဘဲ၊ သောင်တင်၍ နေသောသမ္ဘန့် ၂ ငင်းကို ဂွတ္တရိပါသဖြင့်အထက်ပါဌာနမှ၊ ငင်းပစ္စည်းများကို ဖွဲ့ဖြေငှဲ့ရန်၊ ကင်းဘင်ခေါ် (ထုရင်ကန်းဆိပ်)၌ထိပ်းဆည်းထွက်ထားပါသည်။ကိုယ်ထိပ်းဆိပ်ကပ်းနှင့်ပိုင်ရှင်မရှိသမ္ဘန့်မှာ၊ နံပါတ်-၂၄၀၇ ဖြစ်ထေသည်။ ငင်းပစ္စည်းများကို တလအတွင်း လာရောက်ဖြေဆိုရှင်းမယူလျှင်၊ တုန့်ကူသောစရိတ်များကုန်ကျရန်အတွက်၊ လေလံတင်ရောင်းချထိပ်မှသည်။

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INSEIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Notice

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 18th. March 1930 for the right of collecting fees from the following lease for the year commencing from the 1st. April 1930 and ending with the 31st. March 1931 :—

Particulars.	Earnest money to be deposited
"A" Daily collection from tray sellers in the Municipal Bazaar including the Fish stalls but excepting the rents or daily fees from the Main Bazaar No., 1, Pucca stalls, Meat stalls, Tea stalls, Charcoal stalls, Pork stalls, Vendor stalls, Betel stalls, Miscellaneous stalls, the kitchen and any other stalls that may be erected hereafter, (No drapery, rice and cutlery stalls will be allowed outside the permanent stalls)	Rs. 500
"B" Insein Municipal Cattle and Goat Slaughter House	Rs. 250

Tenders should be under separate covers for each of the above rights and must be accompanied by a receipted challan indicating that the earnest money required in each case has been duly credited into the Government Treasury Insein to the credit of the Insein Municipal Fund. Cash payment of the earnest money or application for adjustment of accounts will not be accepted under any circumstances. The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers while in the case of successful tenderers it will be retained as security deposits for the due compliance of the conditions of this notice and of the agreements to be executed in respect of the above leases. Successful tenderers will further be required to furnish two sureties in each case to the satisfaction of the President, Insein Municipal Committee and to bear the cost of stamp papers and registration fees in this behalf.

One fifth of the tendered amount must be paid within three days from the date of commencement of the acceptance of the tender and the balance amount to be paid in eight consecutive monthly equal instalments commencing on or before the 5th. of May 1930 failing which the deposit and the amount already paid in respect of the leases concern will be forfeited; the lease cancelled and reformed out or resold at the risk or the original successful tenderer.

No application for reduction of the fees offered will be considered under any circumstances.

Further particulars with regard to these leases can be ascertained at the Municipal Office during office hours.

The Municipal Comittee reserves the right of accepting or refusing an offer without assigning any reason for the same,

Sd MAUNG E MAUNG,
M. A., LL. B (Cantab)
Barrister-at-Law,
President.
Insein Municipal Committee.

Insein,
1st, March 1930.

BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the unders signed not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the conditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office, Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted.

T. F. OWENS,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Burma Govt: Medical School,
Rangoon,
RANGOON,
5th March 1930.

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C. M. L. Scott.
ခေတ္တ ၎ကိုယ်စားရေးမှူး၊

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ထွေ်ရွာရေး ဂဝဉ်၊

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တနေ့ ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေ်ရွာရေး ၂ကျပ်၊

မြန်မာဖြည်ဟုဓ္ဂရုကျပ်း၊

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အကြီး ၁၈ကျပ် ဂဝဲ

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ချာပန်ဖြည်ပထဝီဝင်ကျောများနှင့်မိန်းက

ထေးများအကြောင်းဝတ္ထုရုပ်၊

ချာပန်ဖြည်၌၊ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ ဒေ ထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးထော ရဟန်းတပည် အခွင့် ပြုဉာဏ်ဖ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး သား အမျိုးများအကျိုးငှ၊ ချာပန်ဖြည်သုတို့၏ အထေ အထွဋ်ဂုတ်သား၊ နှုန်းယူတွယ် အသွယ် တို့ကို ရုပါင်းရေးသားသော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အကြီး တဝဲ၊

ရံသမာဓိထက်ထိုးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ကြီးနှင့်ထိထင်နိုင်ငံ၊ အဓိကရိုင်ငံဟုသော ဖြတ်ထင်းကြီးများ၊ ဗိဝင် ထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ဗိရင် ထုံးအရင်ရင်တို့ပါရှိ၍ပြည့်သူအများတို့ အထွဋ်တတုကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရုံး၊ သင်ထားရေးရေး ထေ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံးဝေါဟာရ-ဗို-အေ-ရေးသား အပ်သော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသင့်ရှင်းပြီ ဖြင်သောစကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်း

အကြီး ၄ကျပ်၊

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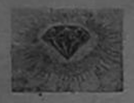

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ဈေးရင်းအထိုးငွေထားရုပ် ၁၂၅၊

ယခုလျှော့ဈေးထားရုပ် ၂၅၊

၃-အုပ်တွဲထပါထည်းယူလျှင် ၅၀၊

စာအုပ် ရောင်းစား ထိုသူများ ၄၆-၁၀၆ ထိုးကိုထခါထည်း ဝယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ ကျပ် ထျော်ရှိပေးပါမည်။

ဆုရိယံတိုက်၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဖွေတိဂု ထုရားကြီး ထောင် ဘက်ဝောင်းထုံး။ ဆိုင်နံပါတ်-၉၂။ စာအုပ် ကုန်သည် ကိုကြီးခါ မောင်ဖြစ်ခဲ့ အား။ ကမ္ဘာ့ပဲတိုက်မှ ရောင်းချထျက် ရှိသော စာ အုပ်အားလုံးကို ဆိုင်ခဲ့ကိုယ်စားထုပ်အ ဖြစ်ဖြင့် ရောင်းချခဲ့ရုံ ခန့်ထားထိုက်ပြီးဖြစ် ပါသောကြောင့်၊ အထိုရှိကြသော ရုပ်နှိုးကွင် ထုနာပေါင်းတိုသည်။ ၎င်းဆိုင်ဆို ကိုယ်တိုင် ဖြစ်ပေ၊ စာတိုက်ကဖြစ်ပေ၊ အထွေထထကုမှာ ၄ ၊ ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

ဆုရိယထထင်းစာတိုက်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရင်ခဲ့၊

မောင်စံသူဆရိဒ္ဓနန်းဆွဲဒဿာဘိုး၊

အရေးမှုရန်ကြောင်းစားတဲ့၊ စာဆိုထသော် ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ အစီအထုံးအနှန်းအ ဆွဲအနွဲ့ အဖြောင်း ဆေကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထိုးသုံးနှန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနဲသျှသည်နှင့် ထူပို့-အပို့တို့၏ ထေ ထူင့်ခဆိုးထည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော စာ ရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ဖြ ထားရုံသင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ဈေးရင်း ၁၈ျပ်၊ လျှော့ဈေး ၁၂၅၊

ဝဲကူးဆုဇဝင် နှန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

(ရင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးဌာ၊ ဖဆွတာဆထုဒိုင်း ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆုဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းဖြဖြင်၍ သေးချွေးတေးထပ်-သဖြန် ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဏ္ဍများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဇဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈၅၊

ဆေးဝက်နန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်ဌိုင်း ဖြင်ဆင်ဖြိုက်နှိပ်အင် သေး၊ အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ဌာ၊ ဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း ဖြတ်ထက်ထက်နန်းဆတ်ထွင်းနိုက်ဖြင်သော စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ဌုးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းကြီး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဌ၏၊ ဆိုင်ဘုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆျောက်နန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေး နှက်သဘင်ဘားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နေ့ာက်သားနေ့ာင်ထာတို့ကတိ၍ရုနည်း ယုရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄၀၊

ယခုထျော်ဈေး ၁၂၅၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးဖြည့် ရေးနှင့် ပတ်ထျော်သည့် ဥပဒေသေ များနှင့် ဧတင်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ ဒေတို့ကိုသာ ဂရုစျယ်ပေါင်းရ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုထာ်ခရီးဆိုးမောင် ရေးသား သောထေရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပ ဒေ ရုပ်ဝိုးသည့်ဧတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမလွှား ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် မှန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျစ် ကိုယ်ဝိုင်းဆဖြဝဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရုန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ ဈေးထိုး ၃ထျပ်-၈၆၊

ဈေးရင်း ၁၈ျပ်၊ လျှော့ဈေး ၁၂၅၊

ဝဲကူးဆုဇဝင် နှန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

(ရင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးဌာ၊ ဖဆွတာဆထုဒိုင်း ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆုဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းဖြဖြင်၍ သေးချွေးတေးထပ်-သဖြန် ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဏ္ဍများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဇဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈၅၊

ဆေးဝက်နန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်ဌိုင်း ဖြင်ဆင်ဖြိုက်နှိပ်အင် သေး၊ အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ဌာ၊ ဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း ဖြတ်ထက်ထက်နန်းဆတ်ထွင်းနိုက်ဖြင်သော စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ဌုးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းကြီး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဌ၏၊ ဆိုင်ဘုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆျောက်နန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေး နှက်သဘင်ဘားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နေ့ာက်သားနေ့ာင်ထာတို့ကတိ၍ရုနည်း ယုရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄၀၊

ယခုထျော်ဈေး ၁၂၅၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးဖြည့် ရေးနှင့် ပတ်ထျော်သည့် ဥပဒေသေ များနှင့် ဧတင်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ ဒေတို့ကိုသာ ဂရုစျယ်ပေါင်းရ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုထာ်ခရီးဆိုးမောင် ရေးသား သောထေရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပ ဒေ ရုပ်ဝိုးသည့်ဧတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမလွှား ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် မှန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ကျစ် ကိုယ်ဝိုင်းဆဖြဝဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရုန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ ဈေးထိုး ၃ထျပ်-၈၆၊

ဝဲကန့်ဝဏ္ဍ၊

ဝဲကန့် ဝဏ္ဍကို စီရင် ရေးသားသော ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဌာ၊ ရထာနှဒပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရုံထောက်မောင်စံ ရှာဝဏ္ဍ၊ အိုးထိုက်ဝဏ္ဍ ဧသော-နှာမည် ကျော် ဝဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဖွဲ့ဆေ၊ ဝင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဲကန့်ဝဏ္ဍဌာ-ရထာနှဒပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရုပနှုံ ဝဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ဖျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍ သွားဌာများစွာဖတ်သားရုန်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့များမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဏ္ဍသွားဌာ၊ ထူများ၏စိတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဍ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆိမ့်နိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင်၊ အသွင်းအသွားနှင့်ထည်း ပြည့်နှက်စွာပါ နိုပါသည်ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ဌာ၊ သတ်ဘများပွား များ၍၊ စိတ်ထားမြတ်ကြွမည်ဖြင်၊ အကြင်လူ ပြည်ထွင်နေရခဲ့ကိုခဲ့၊ နှက်ကြုံက်၊ ထူကြုံက်၊ ဆိုးကြုံက်စွာ ကူပို့မှုနိုင်ပေသော အချက်အ ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဍဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတို့ ရပြီးထျော်၊ အသာဝဲရှင်ဝဲ့-အဝဲ့သဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိမံ့ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တရုပ်ထျော် ၁၀၁၊

ဈေးရှာလေး ၆၃၊

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ရွှေးဟောင်း ရှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအများ များကို၊ ထိထွယ် ဌတ်ထွယ်-နုည်းဆိုးထွယ်-အဆိုးဌာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ဌာယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဍကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထရုပ်ထျော်အထိုး- ၂ျပ်၊

စက္ကူဖုံးအထိုး-၁ဂျပ်၊

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တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

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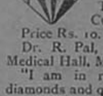

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အထိုး ၁၈ျပ်၄ဌ၊

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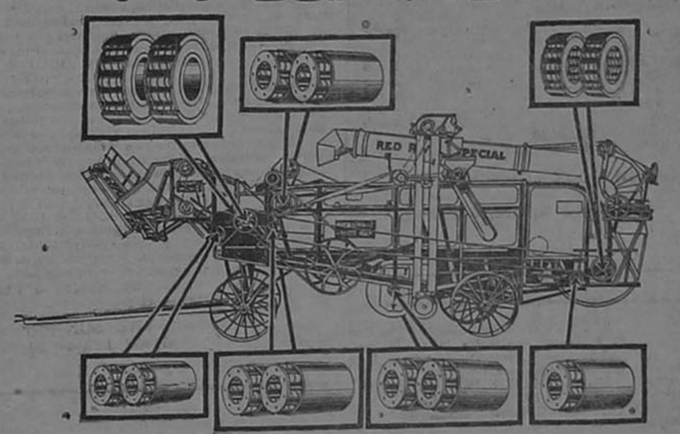

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Soviet Rural Policy

A NEW REVOLUTION.

What is happening in the villages of Russia? Is it really civil war? This question was recently put to a prominent man of no political party who had just returned from a journey to Moscow and some of the chief provincial centres, writes the Times Riga correspondent. He replied:—

I don't know whether it should be called civil war or a new revolution; but I do know that the civil war of 1918-1920 directly involved only about 10 per cent. of the population, whereas the present revolution which Stalin is attempting has roused 85 per cent., or the whole mass of the people inhabiting the villages of the Soviet Union. In this sense one may certainly speak of it as a new social revolution, more important, perhaps, and more dangerous than the civil war of 10 years ago.

There is no exaggeration here. The measures undertaken by the Soviet Government are more than an attempt to enforce collective farming and exterminate the kulaki [comparatively well-to-do peasants]; they are intended to bring about the quick and complete destruction of the peculiar forms of land tenure which have existed for ages, since long before the abolition of serfdom in 1861, and unchanged in their essentials by the Bolshevist revolution, have remained until now the basis of the whole social structure of rural Russia.

The revolution of February-March, 1917, found the whole peasantry of Russia burning with the idea that they had a right to more land, to all the land. The peasants in the army and those who had remained on the land shared a traditional belief that the time was approaching when they would receive the lands which were then in the possession of the State and the provincial gentry. This belief had been fostered by the Social-Revolutionary Party, the party which played the chief part in the period of February-October, the interval between the first revolution and the overthrow of the Provisional Government by the Bolshevists in 1917.

When the Bolshevists seized the power they immediately issued a decree authorizing the confiscation of estates, a process which had already begun. But the Government played no part in the actual distribution of land and stock. This was effected very rapidly by the peasants themselves, without any plan from the central authorities or any authorities at all. Estates were simply seized with all their live stock, machinery and implements, by the village communities. In such a process over the vast territory of Russia there naturally could not be any unity of system.

LAND-GRABBING IN 1918.

In many provinces the peasants were guilded by a curious principle. The communities of peasants each claimed the estates to which their ancestors had belonged as serfs before the emancipation of 1861, and these communities insisted on their right to seize, plunder, and distribute the property of what they called their "own" estates, jealously protecting them from plunder by "outsiders." There was no pretence of equality in the distribution even among members of one and the same community, but in many cases a sort of proportional system seems to have been observed, the peasant households receiving a share proportionate to that they already possessed. But individual peasants owing big farms were despoiled in the same way as were the owners of great estates, and the result was that at the end of 1918, when the process of seizure and distribution was finished, Russia had become a land of small, unequal holding, about 75 per cent. of the "farms" being under 11 acres each. The Soviet Government had managed to take and hold part of the State lands, but all the others and the estates of the gentry had passed into the possession of the peasant masses.

There was no revolution at all in the forms of land tenure. The obshchina and the khutor remained unchanged. The obshchina (which existed even in the days of serfdom) was the village community, which was legally regarded as a juridical person, the proprietor of all the land in the possession of the peasants of which it was composed. This does not mean that the land was cultivated by the peasants in common: arable land was distributed among the peasant households for individual exploitation. Meadow land and forest remained, as a rule, undistributed and were exploited by the peasants in common. Homesteads, with their outhouses and gardens, were not subject to distribution at all, but were the hereditary, inalienable property of individual peasant households. The khutor was a farm in the permanent possession of a peasant household which had withdrawn from the obshchina. It was not the property of an individual peasant, but belonged to the whole family collectively and could not be sold. Withdrawal from the obshchina was stimulated by legislation in favour of the khutor system after the risings of 1905, particularly by the agrarian policy of Stolypin.

LENIN'S "NEP"

There was nothing of Socialism about the structure of village life after the distribution of land, and the peasants were on the way to becoming a powerful class of individualist small-holders, which would certainly be a very dangerous menace to Bolshevism in practice. From the summer of 1918 onwards the Bolshevist authorities began to interfere. Lenin set about dividing this class and creating an artificial state of war between the richer and poorer elements of the villages. This was effected very quickly by the decree issued on June 11, 1918, for the formation of kombiedy [poverty committees], composed of the poorest elements in the villages, with a number of privileges and endowed with exceptional authority for the conduct of village affairs. These committees included all the loafers of the countryside and soon produced a state of internecine strife among the peasants. This was the so-called period of "militant Communism, when private trade had been abolished and an attempt was being made to provision the towns by means of armed detachments sent into the country commandeer what food they could find.

The poverty committees helped the food detachments by "smelling out" hidden stores of grain, and directed the operations of punitive expeditions sent by the Government as the most effective agents for administering "justice" in the villages. The peasants replied by ceasing to cultivate more land than they needed for themselves. After the terrible famine of 1921 and the Kronstadt revolt Lenin relized that a change of course way the only alternative to the complete collapse of his regime, and he proclaimed the New Econimic Policy, known in Russia as the "Nep"

The improvement in the villages as a result of this change was very rapid. The levying of food contributions (prodrazverstka) was abolished, a special agricultural tax was introduced instead, and the peasants were allowed to sell their grain. The decree of May 22, 1922, introducing a new land code, which had little in common with the principles of Socialism, proclaimed that the distribution of land was finished, and that persons and communities had a permanent right to the land actually in their possession. Thus the Bolshevist Government legally sanctioned the peasants' rough-and-ready land-grabbing. A very uncommunist law was published also allowing the leasing of land and the employment of hired labour by peasant land-holders. The result of these changes was that the peasants increased the area under cultivation, and corn became plentiful again.

But the Bolshevists became alarmed at the growing prosperity of the individualist peasants, and in 1925 it was decided that the peasantry should not be allowed to become too strong. There was unanimity in the party on this point, but bitter strife developed among Communist leaders over the best methods of curbing the peasants' power. Stalin finally became the leader of the militant section; Rykoff and Kalinin headed the modestrates until the end of 1925 and became known as the Right Wing Opposition, Stalin demanded immediate and ruthless war on individual farming, which should be supplanted by the creation of big callective farms under Communist control. The opposition urged the necessity of preserving the individual farms for a time, until a certain number of collective farms were able to supply a considerable proportion of the grain needed by the towns.

At the Party Congress in December, 1927 Stalin gained a small success. Decrees were issued to restrict the leasing of land and the employment of hired labour. But at the Party Conference which followed in April, 1929, Stalin was obliged to draw in his horns, as the effect of the new restrictions had gained strong support for the views of Rykoff and Kalinin. A compromise was reached which seemed more like a victory for the moderates than for Salin; the total amount of the agricultural tax was reduced by 50,000,000 roubles and a formal assurance was give to the peasant taxpayers that in no circumstances would their taxes be increased; if they cultivated more lands, the additional area should remain quite free of taxation for the next two years; the term kulak, under which many ordinary peasants had been persecuted, should be officially defined, and not more than 3 per cent of the peasantry should be treated at kulaki.

STALIN'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

The victory of Rykoff and Kalinin proved to be only on paper. Stalin, as secretary of the Communist Party, had the real machinery of government in his hands. As soon as the harvest was ready Stalin resumed his onslaught with increased vigour, disregarding the solemn promises given in April. In the meantime he had regained control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kalinin had been subdued with little difficulty, and before the year was out Rykoff was publicly censured and forced to sign an abject "declaration of repentance" for having opposed the "true Leninist policy." Stalin secured a mandate from the party for the complete destruction of individualist farming and the rapid socialization of the villages. Stalin had not waited idly for this mandate, and his policy was already being carried out at a much greater rate than had been laid down in the official five-year plan which dated from October 1, 1928, although it was not officially passed until 1929.

The new policy differs but little from the "militant communism" of 1918-1921. The collective farms [sovkozy] which failed so signally then were again put in the forefront of the programme, and the individual peasant-farmers are now having their land, stock, and implements pooled for the general formation of collective farms (kolkhozy). In December Stalin personally raised the cry for the "total extermination of the kulaki," explaining that all peasants of this class were to be deprived of all their possessions, evicted with their families from their homes, and forbidden to cultivate the soil in any part of the Soviet Union. The land and other possessions seized from the kulaki were to be given to the collective farms. The eviction of the kulaki is now in progress on the countryside under the leadership of their poorer fellow-peasants and local officials. The unfortunate families are entitled (in some districts, at least) to three days notice at the expiration of which they must "leave quietly without any baggage," but the Soviet Press records that in other districts the evictors dispense with the formality of notice and "steal upon them in the night," lest they should dispose of their possessions secretly. In such cases, says the Soviet Press, the operation is soon completed; in a few hours all the furniture and other effects have been loaded on peasants' wagons, and the house is sealed up, with its late occupants outside.

WAR ON THE KULAKI.

In spite of the resolution of April last there is no fixed standard by which a peasant is defined as a kulak, and it is often a matter of chance or popularity whether a family owning three cows or their equivalent is despoiled or allowed to pool its possessions in a collective farm. At the conference of Marxists in December it was mentioned that 5,000,000 kulaki would be liable to "physical annihilation," but apparently this figure was arrived at by guesswork on the basis of the 3 per cent and is an underestimate. There have been several cases of train-wrecking by bands of evicted peasants, as in 1918-1920 with the partisan warfare produced by the Poverty Committees.

There is, however one great difference which must not be overlooked. The peasant movement of 1918 was in the main spontaneous. The peasants themselves then took the initative and were pre-occupied with distributing the estates which they regarded as their own. But the programme of collectivism is, on the countrary, quite artificial and is nowhere popular among the peasantry. When a peasant enters a collective farm he has to surrender all his possessions and his personal liberty. The collective farms are to be run by directors, just like factories. In the course of this year the Red Army is to supply 75,000 such directors and as soon as possible the whole of the collective farming movement is to come under the direction of the military assisted by sailors of the Red Fleet. The rules state that if any peasant refuses to perform the tasks allotted to him by the directors he must be punished and may even be expelled from the farm like a kulak. For the present the peasants of collective farms are entitled to a share of the profits, after the State has taken what it requires in taxes, but the full plan is to convert them into State farms, where the peasants receive wages for their toil and the State takes all the profits.

Occasionally the Soviet Press records that peasants in some districts regard the new plans as a return to the serfdom of their grandfathers and urge local officials to combat this dangerous idea. It is however, an idea which appears to be gaining ground among the masses, and one may safely say there is no chance at all that the Bolshevists will succeed in bringing and keeping the 200,000 villages of Russia under the bondage which their programme involves.

Caste Hindus Spurn Untouchables

SHUT TEMPLE DOORS IN THEIR FACE

SATYAGRAHA IN BOMBAY

A small band of Bombay "Untouchables" led by Mr. B. J. Devrukkar, Mr. Jadhav and Mr. K. S. Sakate inaugurated "Satyagraha" to enforce their right of temple entry in some of the big local shrines on Sunday morning.

The efforts of the organisers did not meet with any success as the temple authorities, who were aware of the campaign had closed the doors long before the arrival of the Satyagrahs for woship at the temple gates.

MERCIFUL TO OPPONENTS

Not daunted by this obstacle the "Untouchables" squatted themselves in front of the temples and recited "Bhajan" invoking the gods to be merciful to their opponents as well as themselves as they were fighting for a righteous cause.

The party visited the temples at Bhuleshwar, Madhav Baug, Zaoba's Temple at Thakurdwar and Round Temple all of which were closed, the orthodox section being conspicuous by their absence. A few of the "caste" Hindus entrenched themselves behind closed doors and watched the proceedings outside.

THEY BURN INCENSE.

The enthusiastic "Untouchables" though frustrated in their main attempt to force the doors open demonstrated their devotion to the cause by offering prayers and burning incense. The leaders then made speeches appealing to the orthodox section to give them their brithright and allow them "dharshan" as members of the Hindu fold.

Some passing visitors to the temple expressed their sympathy with the plight of the unfortunate "Untouchables". The men dispersed peacefully after waiting in vain for half an hour at the temples.

S. C. S. Examination

The following is a list of successful candidates in Subordinate Civil Service examination held in the month of November 1929.

(1) Kyon Hein, University College (2) Mg Tun Shein, University College (3) Mg Ohn Wio, University College [4] Mg Ba Pho, No. 204, Mongomary Street, Rangoon [5] Mg Tin, K. E. M. High School, Pyu [6] Lawie Po Kee, University College [7] Mg Kun Htaw, c/o U Kyaw Han, Kyonmange [8] Mg So Ya, c/o U Pyu Taungin, Siatku (9) Mg Thein Pe No. 70, Shand Road, Myaungmya [10] Mg Than, Sulay Quarter, Monywa [11] Mg San Tun Hla, Miabya [12] Mg Thaung university College [13] Saw Tha Htat office of the Secretary of Forests Rangoon [14] Mg Saw Lwin, Rangoon, [15] Mg Tin Mg, No. 79, Strand Road, Thayetmyo [16] Mg Tha Pwin, University College [17] Mg Sein Lin, C/o U Kha Mandalay [18] J. C. Torran, No. 96, Kamayut.

MONYWA MUNICIPALITY MONYWA.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lease and licenses of the under mentioned toll on all vehicles, slaughter houses and markets of the Monywa Municipality for the ensuing year 1930-31 commencing from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931 will be sold by public auction on MONDAY the 7th April 1930, at 11 A.M. at the Municipal Office, Monywa.

1. Toll on all vehicles.
2. Cattle Slaughter House.
3. Sheep-goat Slaughter House.
4. Pig Slaughter House.
5. Bazaar Daily Collections and
6. Bazaar Monthly Stall Rent Collections.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. If the annual amount does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount must be paid in at once after the fall of hammer.

2. In other cases one-fifth of the annual amount must be paid immediately on the day of the sale after the fall of hammer and the balance money must be paid in eight equal instalments which shall be payable on or before the 15th day of each month, i.e., from May to December 1930. Sufficient security for the payment of the remaining instalments must be furnished by the auction purchaser within seven days after the sale.

3. The auction-purchasers are required to pay the stamp fees for their licenses and leases after the fall of the hammer and registration fees of then seemity bonds.

4. On failure of any of the above conditions the leases and licenses will be re-auctioned at the risk of the original purchaser.

5. For further particulars, applications should be made to the undersigned on or before the date of auction.

6. Conditions of leases and licenses will be read before auction.

7. Intending bidders must deposit in cash the sum noted as below against the leases and licenses they intend to bid.

[a] For Bazaar Daily and Monthly Stall Rent Collections Rs 1000.
[b] For Tolls on all vehicles, Rs 500.
[c] For Cattle, Sheep-goat and Pig Slaughter Houses, Rs 100 each.

U. TO MYA, K.I.H; A.T.M.,
President,
Monywa Municipality.

Monywa,
The 26th February 1930.
No 15 21 23 26 28

LIQUIDATION OF PAKOKKU CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The following is the full speech delivered by U Ba Pe (Burmese Chamber of Commerce) in the Burma Legislative Council on the 1st March 1930.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That from the demand for Rs. 4-37,340 under 34 Agriculture Co-Operative Credit B-Other forms of Credit in Part C, a reduction of Rs. 10 be made."

The object of making this cut is to discuss the liquidation of the Pakokku District Central Co-operative Bank. Last year in December, I moved the adjournment of this House to consider the same subject. At that time, I was not in full possession of the facts relating to the Liquidation of the Bank. Now I am in possession of more facts, and I thought it advisable to discuss the matter again in this Council, to criticise the Government's action in the matter with a view to secure more co-operation between the people and the Government because I consider the present co-operative movement is in a very critical state. Before I go further into the matter, there is one thing which I want to mention, and that is, in reply to my criticism in connection with the forced liquidation of Pakokku Bank, the Hon'ble Finance Member stated that the suggestion made by me at that time to the effect that the Pakokku Bank should receive the same treatment given to the Mandalay Bank, was not acceptable because the Pakokku Bank was not an Agricultural society. Since then, I came to know that the statement made by the Hon'ble Finance Member is not quite correct.

Sir, I am in possession of what purported to be an appeal or memorial by the Bank Committee to His Excellency the Governor. If the facts stated in this appeal or memorial are true, I am afraid it is a damning document. It points out that the Bank itself was originally started by, or with the encouragement of, the Government on the 1st November 1919, and it was started for the benefit of the rural co-operative credit societies. From its inception down to 1924-25, the Bank functioned directly under the management of Co-operative officers. It could not do anything without the sanction or approval of the Registrar, or his officers. From 1924 onwards, the bank was allowed to borrow on its own responsibility. The borrowing limits fixed by the Registrar were up to that date very strictly enforced. But since then, the assumption has been that the responsibility has been transferred to the Bank Committee from 1924. The actual position, however, just before the transfer of the power to advance loans on its own responsibility was given, the actual position of the various societies connected with the Pakokku Bank was not known to the Bank Committee. According to the appeal or memorial here, it merely carried out the orders of the Registrar. The audit notes on the various societies which drew loans from the Pakokku Bank were not known to the Bank Committee, and it was the Registrar who new all about the actual position of the societies. In 1924 when this delegation of power was effected, according to the appeal or memorial it appears that most of the societies were in a bad way and the Bank Committee was asked to shoulder the responsibility. Practically at that time, most of the societies were not in a position to continue; but not knowing the actual position and seeing that Government would be with them always they took up the responsibility, and their grouse (and I think it is a very reasonable grouse) is that the Committee was not given the opportunity even of knowing the actual facts. At the time the Bank was liquidated the reason given for the liquidation of the Bank was also not clear. According to it: "That our Bank was wound up not because we were unable to meet immediate demands. Because the Provincial Bank is no longer able to give us cash credits according to Government arrangements the Pegu Bank allowed us Rs. 50,000 credit. We had not drawn anything out of this sanctioned credit. That it is not known yet whether the deposit of Rs. 50,000 falling due on the 20th December 1929 would be withdrawn or renewed. Even should the depositors decide to draw out, we would be able to meet same with the collection we would make from ground-nut societies during the month of December."

As the liquidation was forced on it, it was not in a position to meet immediate demands. According to the Bank Committee, it had to pay Rs. 6,90,465 to the depositors, and the total loan outstanding against the societies amounted to Rs. 8, 4-, 591; but according to the valuation put by the Registrar the actual outstanding comes to Rs. 4, 90,000. So the complaint is that the Registrar put low a valuation on the assets, and this resulted in forced liquidation; but the Bank Committee was confident that it was in a position to carry on the business and there was no urgent necessity for immediate liquidation.

The second point made very forcibly in this appeal is that the liquidation of the various societies connected with the Pakokku Bank was done in such a hurry that the amount realised from liquidation was below what would have been the amount if it was done with more care and patience. According to the Bank Committee, of course, it is no use liquidating societies wholesale unless the liquidation work can be attended to at once. It is advisable to liquidate so much as can be managed.

It clearly shows that mass liquidation seriously affected the Bank and its depositors. Its complaint is that on account of mass liquidation adopted by the Co-operative Department it is not realising the full value of the assets, and that the liquidators appointed are not outsiders, but officers of the Co-operative Department. According to the Committee, these departmental officers are busy men and they have to attend to their own regular routine work plus the work of liquidators. The result is that they cannot do justice to the extra work. In the case of a private liquidator, the more money he collects, the more commission he gets, and the result will be, of course, that he gets more out of liquidation than an official liquidator.

The last point that impressed me most is the difference in treatment between the Pakokku Bank and the Mandalay Provincial Bank. "The Pakokku District Central Co-operative Bank was registered in the year 1911. The Bank has never on any occasion joined in or called in by Government officials in deciding to register a single society. The Bank has to issue loans to all societies so registered, by the Registrar, vide sanctioned estimate form sent to the Bank. This procedure was followed from 1911 to 1922-23." So the Bank, unlike the Mandalay Provincial Bank, was practically in the hands of Government. In the case of the Mandalay Provincial Bank, it had more power than the Pakokku Bank, and it had more initiative in the matter. The depositors in the Mandalay Bank were looked upon as parties to whom Government was responsible; but in the case of Pakokku Bank, Government did not regard itself as responsible. Now up to 1924 the depositors made their deposits on the strength that Government was at the back of the Bank. Yet the depositors could not claim because the Government's guarantee of the security of their deposits was supposed to have been withdrawn since 1924. Now, in the case of Mandalay and in accordance with that guarantee, Government went to the length of paying something like 35 lakhs to meet deposits; while in the case of the Pakokku District Bank, Government refused a small sum amounting to 3 or 4 lakhs. That Bank was started by the Government. It carried on under the control of Government. And when so many societies connected with that Bank were in a bad way, Government somehow transferred their responsibility on to the head of the Bank Committee. If you compare the treatment meted out to these Banks, it seems to me that Government's policy is rather objectionable. Compared to Mandalay Bank, Government's responsibility—both legal and moral is—more clear in the case of Pakokku Bank, if not for all deposits at least for deposits continued from 1923.

I believe similar forced liquidations are carried on now in Kyangin and elsewhere. What I want to impress on the Government is that at present, on account of the slump in the paddy market and of the tightness of money, this country is in a very critical state. It is time that we took all these matters into consideration before we launch on doing anything. The liquidations going on now not only help to make matters worse in the co-operative credit movement, but also in other ways. Many members of societies seeing that under the rules they will be called upon to meet all losses, are having recourse to all sorts of illegal things, resulting in adverse effects on other business connected with these people. I don't think Government should be in a hurry to do such things. No doubt, it would be a very good thing to recover all the money due by them, but the method adopted just now is not only are we not getting back the major portion of the money due by them, but we are indirectly causing adverse effects on other business connected with the members of such societies. I don't mean that bad societies should be kept up still to increase the number of societies on the list.

Liquidate them by all means but we should not be carried away with the idea that mere liquidation will bring about better conditions. The liquidation of the Pakokku District Bank is in my opinion a mistaken step, seeing the assets are not so bad as in the case of the Mandalay Bank. Government should have given time, if not for a year, at least for a few months, as originally asked for. The points raised in their memorial appeal to me very much. If they are not true, then I wish the hon'ble Minister for Forests to make a categorical denial of those things. If they are true, I hope he will assure the House that he will give his best attention to it and see that the requests made by the Bank will be favourably considered.

My intention is simply to draw the attention of the House to the critical state of affairs and I hope Government will also view the matter as I do.

EMPIRE TRADE CONFERENCE

AN IMPERIAL ECONOMIC SECRETARIAT

The Federation of British Industries has prepared a report on British economic policy with regard to the Dominions for submission to the British Preparatory Committee to the Imperial Conference. The Preparatory Committee consists of representatives of the Federation, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Chamber of Shipping, and was set up with the idea of securing unanimity between the various national organizations before the meeting of the Conference.

The report begins by setting out the reasons for concluding that the most urgent necessity exists for Britain to take steps to increase trade with the Dominions, and urges that it is essential, in considering problems of inter-Imperial trade, to take into account the economic desires of the Dominions. Bound up with these questions, it says, is that of migration: "the only way to stimulate Empire migration on a large scale is to develop the prosperity of individual Dominions."

MACHINERY AND POLICY.

Steps which can be taken to increase reciprocal trade within the Empire are next consideration. The question is dealt with in two parts: (1) The Imperial machinery for consultation upon economic questions and (2) the future economic policy of the Empire. Objection is taken to the present system on the ground that the Conferences are composed primarily of people who are chiefly and naturally concerned with the political or governmental aspects of the question to be considered. It is pointed out that better machinery exists in the Economic Section of the League of Nations for discussing economic problems with foreign countries than for discussing them with sister nations of the British Empire.

The definite recommendations which the Federation makes for consideration by the next Imperial Conference are summarized below.—

At as early a date as possible and Imperial trade conference should be held of an investigatory, advisory, and non-political nature, of persons nominated by each Government of the Empire, but acting in their personal capacity, composed of one or more chief Government officials concerned with economic and trade questions, representatives of industry, both employers and employed, and representatives of commerce, finance, shipping, and agriculture.

POSITION OF DOMINIONS

The conference should examine the question of inter-Imperial trade with a view of laying down a bound basis for Imperial economic policy. In particular, the report urges, an effort should be made to ascertain definitely the views of the Dominions on what further advantages they are prepared to grant to British trade, and upon what terms they are prepared to grant those advantages. A clear statement of Dominion views on that point would enable the question to be considered as a whole as a matter of business and not of sentiment, instead of, as as at present discussion centring largely upon what Britain is, or may be, prepared to do, without any assurance as to the measure of advantage which may be expected in return.

Another matter for the conference would be to consider the mass of detailed questions entering into Imperial trade relations with a view to drawing up an agenda for discussion at the next succeeding Imperial Conference, the conference to express its views and suggestions with regard to the subjects forming part of such an agenda. The conference should be investigatory in character, non-political in aim, and act purely as a medium for forming a constructive expression of opinion on which the Governments pronounce at the subsequent Imperial Conference.

This Conference would be for the Empire, says the report what the World Economic Conference at Geneva was for the world at large, but it should be far more productive of results, and would go far to remedy the defects in organization which at present handicap us in our relations with the Empire as compared with foreign countries. It should not be an isolated effort but a permanent part of the Imperial economic machinery, and should in particular meet before each succeding Imperial Conference.

A SECRETARIAT

In addition to the establishment of such Imperial trade conferences, the Federation suggests that an Imperial Economic Secretariat should be established formed of men with economic and administrative experience, drawn from all parts of the Empire, to act as a permanent secretariat for the Imperial Conferences.

Passing to the policy which, in the Federation's opinion, it is desirable that the Empire should follow, the report says that reciprocal interchange of commodities is the goal to aim at. As to free trade within the Empire with a tariff wall outside, "even if this may be an ideal which many may believe is capable ultimately of realization, it cannot for many years to come be more than a vision to which, perhaps, various more practical steps may gradually lead. The Federation does not advocate a policy of free trade within the Empire as a concrete and practical proposition to be ventilated at the Economic Conference, not because its members are out of sympathy with the ideal, but because the necessities of the immediate future should, in its view, be met by more practical proposals."

EMPIRE RATIONALIZATION.

For the consideration of the next Imperial Conference the report recommends the following suggestions.—

Steps should be taken to "rationalize," as far as possible, Empire industrial production. The Dominions should consider the extent to which uneconomic industries are in existence. Each Dominion should manufacture what she can with advantage manufacture, and facilitate to the utmost the import from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire of those manufactures which she is not capable of producing economically. To achieve this it is essential that individual industries in Great Britain and the Dominions should together explore the possibilities of rationalizing their production.

There should be a closer technical liaison between the United Kingdom and Dominion industries.

The existing preferences granted by Great Britain to the Dominion should not be disturbed.

A system should be devised whereby knowledge of Empire sources of supply should be readily available to all dealers and retailers in the United Kingdom.

The establishment in London of an Empire College for students from the Dominions and Colonies.

The Government should provide further financial facilities for the development of air transport within the Empire.

Training for the Unemployed

MINISTER ON "TREMENDOUS PROBLEM"

Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, visited on February 17, the Carshalton Transfer Instructional Centre, where men from depressed areas who have deteriorated physically and otherwise in consequence of unemployment are being given a short course of training to them again for industry. The centre was opened last August and, including the 216 men there on February 17, nearly 200 have been received. Some have withdrawn for various reasons, but the great majority are stated to have benefited by the training, and work has been found for over 500. So far there has been no difficulty in securing employment for the men. The ages of most of them vary from 18 to 30 years, and they are chiefly from the North-east and North-west of England. The centre is on an area of land near Mitchan Junction, and the men are engaged in levelling the ground, which is to be used as a playing field.

The Minister, some members of Parliament and officials from the Ministry of Labour walked over the ground, and saw the men cutting timber, and digging and removing soil and turf by means of a light railway, in the execution of the scheme. They also visited a workshop where instruction is given in rough carpentry, elementary metal work, and boot and shoe repairing. The training also embodies a certain amount of the ordinary educational curriculum, and includes lectures on topical subjects. There are five of such centres established by the Ministry last year. The others are at Blackpool, Poole, Fermyn Woods, Northants, and Presteign, Radnorshire. At Fermyn Woods and Presteign the men live at the centre in hutments; at the other centres they live in lodgings in the neighbourhood. The five centres have accommodation for 1,200 men at a time, and as the average course is from eight to 12 weeks they are capable of dealing with between 6,000 and 7,000 men in a year.

The Department endeavours to find employment for each man, either before or when he has reached the end of his course.

The men continue to draw benefit while at the centre and receive an extra allowance to enable them to pay for their lodgings and leave them about 5s. weekly to meet incidental expenses. At the residential centres the men receive board and lodging and 4s. a week pocket money. If a man is married or is a single man with other persons dependent on him a special allowance is paid to enable him to send money home each week.

PERCENTAGE WHO GET WORK

It is stated that up to February 4 44,433 men had been admitted to the centres, of whom 932 were still in training on that date. Attendance at the centres has been voluntary, and, apart from those discharged from the centres, about 25 per cent. of the men have left of their own accord for various reasons without completing the course. Of 2,257 men who have completed the course, or such part as was deemed necessary in their case, all but 59 have been placed in suitable employment.

After the inspection at Carshalton, Miss Bondfield and the other members of the party met the men in the lecture hut.

Miss Bondfield congratulated them on the pluck they had shown in tacking the work at the centre and said she wanted to tell those who had not yet had an opportunity of coming to such a centre what they were trying to do. In a large number of industrial centres there were men who had been unemployed for a very long time, not through any fault of their own, but because there was no work for them. Through the machinery of the Ministry of Labour they were trying to help them, because they recognized that the compulsory idleness to which they had been subjected had reduced their physical strength and made them less fit to take a job and hold it than they otherwise would be. Many of the unemployed men were not conscious of that; they wanted to tackle any job and she believed they all wanted work. But when they were put to a job they could not hold it because months of idleness had created a slackness of muscle and a disability to stand up to the necessary industrial discipline.

The centres had been evolved to brace them up and enable them to have the physical fitness and attitude of mind to hold a job when they got it. They were careful not to ask people to come away from their homes if there was a chance of getting work in their own district. They did not want to incur unnecessary expense; but they recognized that in some of their home towns there were elderly men who could not get work who should have the chance of work that was available. If any one had to go away it should be the youngermen, who had the spirit of adventure, and who were willing to strike out into new paths. And so they invited the younger men to come away from their homes and submit themselves to hard work in order to tone up their muscles and enable them to hold their own again in the industrial world.

There had been a certain number who had not remained; there were some who had not been able to stand out against home sickness, or against other matters of transitory importance, which had interfered with their training. In connexion with this work of the Ministry they tried to open centres wherever they could make them useful. They would fail unless the men did their part. It was a partnership, and unless the unemployed co-operated with the Ministry in this work, as they were co-operating at that centre, it would not be successful. The Ministry gave them the opportunity and it rested with every individual to make the most of it.

EMPLOYERS ASKED TO HELP

It seemed perfectly clear that they had to organize so that they should have an opportunity of knowing where work was available, and she begged employers throughout the country to help in that work by registering their jobs at the labour exchanges and telling them where work could be found. She asked them to consider especially the situation in their own districts—those distressed areas where there were elderly men, or men who could not be moved from the district, but who, in the opinion of employers, were not up to the strength required. She asked employers to the Ministry if there was anything they could do to help those men, rather than bring fresh labour into an area which was already overcrowded with people longing for work. If employers would co-operate with the Ministry they could do a great deal in that respect.

With regard to the general public, some of them were a little tried of the nonsense talked about the unemployed. They would like them to understand the problem with which the country was faced—the problem of the development of mechanical power and of the changes in the nature of processes that took away what might be considered hereditary trades from sons and daughters. Changes were occurring not only in world production, but in the actual processes of production, taking away avenues of employment. In the reshuffling to take place it was necessary that the public should play its part. Those who fell on misfortune wanted not unintelligent or unenlightened criticism. There should be every assistance in the way of creating a spirit of sympathetic understanding in regard to the tremendous problem with which they were faced.

Among those present were Mr. T. Williams, M.P., Mr. G. W. Shield, M.P., Mr. W. Lawther, M. P. Mr. J. R. J. Passmore (Director of Training), and Mr. J. A. Barlow, from the Ministry of Labour.

THE RICE TRADE IN BURMA

Mr. D. Hendry's Address to Rotary Club

Mr. D. Hendry, of Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., gave an address to the Rangoon Rotary Club on the present state of the rice trade in Burma.

Mr. Hendry said—

When asked to deliver an address on Rice-growing to the Rotary Club here, I was rather diffident about undertaking the task; for in a town full of experts like Rangoon there is probably little I can tell you which is not common knowledge already. My experience of rice growing in Burma, however, and of the problems involved in attempting to improve the quality and yield of the crop, has brought me into contact with some aspects of the subject with which you may not be familiar.

There is no need for me to stress the importance of rice to Burma, for it is well-known that in spite of its oil wells and its valuable forests the real wealth of Burma lies in its paddy plains, and while rice is nearly always a grain grown for home consumption in most other Provinces of India, it is here the chief article of export as well; and anything which effects its quality, quantity, or ready disposal reacts upon the whole Province in a very marked degree. It is a disadvantage to be so dependent upon a single crop, but the paddy plains in the Delta of the Irrawaddy where more than 3 4 of the rice crop is grown, are not capable of being used for anything else, and Burma must of necessity make the most of the situation and exploit such advantages as she has by reason of the sureness of her rainfall, and position as the biggest individual exporter in the world.

THE FIRST RECORD

Rice growing in Burma dates back to very ancient times; and although the first record we have of rice cultivation is in China about 5,000 years ago, the original home of the rice plan as indicated by the present distribution of the wild progenitors of the genus, lies between Southern India and Cochin China, and not far from Burma itself. The cultivation of rice here on its present extensive scale however is of more recent origin, and in 1866 the total area cultivated was only 1¼ million acres. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1870 stimulated the small export trade there was even in those days and the area has grown steadily ever since, being now about 12 million acres. Although this acreage can still be added to, most of the land capable of growing rice has now been brought under cultivation, and except for the new land which is being slowly created by annual accretions on the sea-coast and the throwing open to cultivation of a few worked out forest reserves from time to time, no further expansion beyond about 10 per cent is possible. The stimulus imparted by high prices for paddy during and after the war has actually brought land under cultivation which will probably revert now that lower prices are the order of the day. Judged by the standard of prices ruling for other food grains, the present price of rice is not unduly low, and poor land which cannot produce a profit now is hardly likely to remain in regular cultivation in the near future.

SIZE OF FARM.

Rice in Burma is almost always a small holding crop the commonest size of farm unit being about 28 acres, that is, the area capable of being worked by two pairs of bullocks. It also involves a one crop per year system of agriculture as we have only one monsoon in this Province; and although many attempts have been made to grow a second crop during the dry season, these have so far met with no success, except in special circumstances where the all important factor of water is not lacking. The paddy growing season extends from the end of May, until the end of December or early January when the last of the late paddies are harvested. The main crop averages about 176 days from seed time to harvest, although short lived paddies can be grown in 120 days, and their longer lived relatives may take as much as 210. The bulk of the best paddy is transplanted, but a great deal of very excellent rice is grown in the wetter parts of the Delta without being transplanted at all. Where transplanting can be done it increases the yield over broadcasted paddy by from 25 to 30 per cent but on the poorer soils which produce only about 20 baskets per acre or under, transplanting, even where possible does not pay.

MANY VARIETIES

Rice is a crop which is subject to almost infinite variety, and there are probably not less than 1,000 more or less distinct varieties in Burma to-day, although these have never really been worked out in detail. It is possible to classify them into six fairly definite groups however, with fairly distinct grain characteristics. These are (1) the long thin grain of the Emata type (2) the short thin grain represented by Letywezin (3) the medium bold grain known as Ngasein (4) the round opaque type which we call Midon, and (5) the large, opaque, more or less rectangular grain which is common in Tenasserim, and is called Byat. This rough classification is based entirely on grain characteristics and within each type there are long lived Kaukkyi medium lived Kauklat, and short lived Kaukyin varieties. Then again there are the glutinous races which call for a class by themselves, but teese can be fitted into a very similar grain shape classification.

CHIEF EXPORT TYPE

The bulk of the rice which is exported is of the Ngasein type and is typical of what is generally called Burma No. 2; but of course all types find their way through the mills to particular outside markets of their own. The softer fuller flavoured Midon rices are preferred for consumption by the indigenous population, and find greater favour in Eastern markets generally than the harder less palatable, and less digestible Ngaseins. However, to enter into the different qualities of the different commercial grades and varieties would take up more time than is available to-day. Suffice it to say the Burma rice is sent into almost every country on the map, and the total exports from Burma constitute about half of the rice which enters into international trade. This gives Burma a very important place in the world's rice trade but also identifies her with rice of the cheap and common sort. Our main staple of export is not a fancy rice, and is probably best described as a plain bread and butter rice which makes no pretence of being in the same category as a rie de luxe: but nevertheless as a food, Burma rice is in no way inferior to that of any other country, and rices can be, and have been grown in Burma which are valued as equal to the best of the fancy rices.

The most expensive rices on the Home market are generally either of the long grained hard and translucent kind known as the Carolina or Honduras type; or, of the round hard translucent (pebbly appearance associated with Japanese rices. The Japanese type of rise has been growing in favour and is now largely cultivated in America, Spain, Italy and, more lately, in Australia and other countries.

RICE IMPROVEMENT.

This brings me to the interesting subject of the improvement of Burma rice and what is being done about it. The work of improving the Lower Burma rices was started at Hmawbi in 1914 by Mr. McKerral who is now the Director of Agriculture. The methods followed was to select improved strains from the enormous number of varieties of population rices already in existence, and multiply these for distribution to the ordinary cultivators. In this way Ngasein 8. Ngasein 10, and a number of other improved varieties were produced and are now widely grown. They are well-known in the miles as a definite mipcovement on the old mixed sorts they are gradually replacing. The improvement achieved has been in the direction of eradicating red grains producing a more uniform size of grain, and improving the yielding and milling qualities. This did not involve any alteration in the type of grain as such and the more recent work has aimed at seeing what can be done in the way of producing a better type of rice. The long grain type we have already, and the sort mentioned earlier as having been valued as equal to the best Carolina rice was an improved Emata Amagyi from Prome. The Japanese type however we have not got. We have got the shape already more or less in some of our Midons but these are opaque and chalky, and Midon rice mixed with Japanese rice can be detected at once owing to this feature. Japanese rice is worth roughly from 20 to 30 per cent more than our Burmese rice, and when it is considered that this type of rice is suitable for both Eastern and Western markets, it is obvious that it is worth while investigating the possibility of growing this kind of rice in Burma. Japanese rice by itself of course does not grow well here for it is a non-tropical rice, and when grown under our moist hot tropical conditions does not produce a normal plant. It becomes precocious, finishes its growth and sets seeds all inside 2 or 3 months, and the small plants so produced only yield at the outside 2 to 3 hundred pounds instead of the usual 1,500 pounds expected in this country, or the 3,000 pounds which it would produce in its native Japan. An effort was therefore some years ago to cross a suitable Japanese rice with a suitable Burmese Midon but this kind of work is not altogether easy. For example, the paddy flower in Lower Burma opens and completes the operation of pollination and fertilisation between 9 o'clock in the morning and 12 noon, each plant finishing its flowering in about 3 days. Japanese rice grown here flowers very erratically due to its precocity and flowers at quite different times from the Burmese rices, so that under normal conditions it is not possible to get a Japanese paddy flower and a Burmese paddy flower opening on the same day, and at the same time, to enable cross-fertilisation to be done by hand. By planting series of Midon and Japanese breeds at short intervals

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New Burma

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SUNDAY MARCH 23 1930

Rangoon High Court

THE question of appointing Judges in the Rangoon High Court has been the topic of interest for some days back. It has even become a subject of controversy in some quarters. The question was raised in the Burma Legislative Council during the Budget sessions, and the Government's assurance to report the discussion to the proper quarters came to us as an encouraging feature. But close upon the heel of this assurance made by the Government, came the announcement that Mr. S. N. Sen has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Rangoon High Court. On that occasion we wrote as follows:

"Of course, we know an Indian is appointed to fill the temporary vacancy created by the permanent Indian incumbent. But it should not be forgotten that this is Burma, though for the time being a part of India. However, it would be well and good if the authorities concerned could come forward and explain its policy, which at present appears to many to be almost inexplicible. So long as Burma is connected with India, we cannot but forbear all these inequitous arrangements arising out of communal considerations that are being imported to our country from the other side of the Bay."

When we wrote the above, we did not even dream that a Judge from the other side of the Bay would be imported to Rangoon. But the **Statesman** of Calcutta understands that the Hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Page, K.C., Puisne Judge of the Calcutta Hight Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court in succession to the late Sir Guy Rutledge. Though for the time being official confirmation is lacking it may be assumed that before long we may expect a notification confirming the news. If it is true that Mr. Page has been appointed Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court, there is no doubt that a good deal of dissatisfaction will prevail both on the Bench and the Bar of the Rangoon High Court. Apart from the merit and the other high qualities which Mr Page may undoubtedly possess to justify the holding of the position of a Chief Justice, there is a fundamental objection to the policy of bringing out a Puisne Judge of another High Court to preside over the Judges of our local High Court. Undoubtedly, there is reason to apprehend that this policy is likely to reduce the status and position of our High Court.

Moreover, the importation of an out-sider to take up the position of the Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court is bound to create dissatisfaction among those who have every justification to aspire for the post. An arrangement which allows an out-sider to supersede the rest of the local men is reprehensible in the extreme. Besides, the practice of importing out-siders to the Bench of the Rangoon High Court will act like a blow to those among the local advocates, who aspire to the High Court Bench. Especially among the Burmese advocates, there is a deep-seated dissatisfaction, as could be seen from the following resolution passed at a special meeting of the Burmese Advocates Association :—"That the number of Burmese Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon is unjustifiably inadequate, and the claims of senior practising Burmese advocates should not be ignored in respect of appointments to present and impending vacancies" It is clear that the authorities concerned have practically ignored the claims of the Burmese advocates. In the first place, an Indian was appointed in a temporary vacancy. Then follows the importation of an out-sider. All these are sure to create bitter feelings among the Burmese people and the authorities concerned should be called upon to explain the policy which guides them to adopt strange methods in the matter of making appointments to the High Court Bench.

RANGOON RIOT

Impartial Enquiry Instituted

The General Council of All Burmese Associations, (controlled by All Burma Sangha Council) No. 67, Bagaya Road, Kemmendine, is now instituting an impartial enquiry into the causes of the riot between the police and the public that took place on the 19th March 1930, near the District Magistrate's Court, while the Gupta Case was going on.

The General Council of All Burmese Associations will be much obliged if members of the public, who are eye-witnesses to the deplorable events would come forward with the true accounts of the riot.

Gossip & Grumble

BY SHWAY KYAY,

"If you want to get on well in this College, give calls to your Professor and teas to your Demonstrators" was the usual advice tendered to a medical student on admission into the medical Institution. Similarly, success and smooth sailing in service is secured by a series of "Shikoe" and "shoe-lessness" when seeing the "Sahibs." With the advance of Dyarchy a new system has also been introduced. If one wants to get on well, the best way is to subscribe liberally to funds raised under the patronage of Executive Councillors, Ministers or Commissioners. And once a man succeeds to ingratiate himself into the favour of a Commissioner of any Division by subscribing liberally to any Fund, though such money may not be his own money but collected from the villagers some way or other, such a man becomes all-powerful in his place, being respected, tho' may be through terror of telling tales to the Thakingyi, by all local officials. Such is the life in the districts!

x x x x

Sometime ago, it was my unpleasant duty to retail out from this column, how a village Thugyi had to supply his motor car to the touring Deputy Commissioner, provide him with food and provisions at the resting Bungalows and subscribe, or made to collect, subscriptions from the villagers and give in his own name, to the Fund raised by the Commissioners wife—all for the sake of a revolver; I now read in the list of Durbar presents, the the reward of a revolver and some money to that Thugyi. Though a bad precedent on principle, I am glad to note that the poor Thugyi has not been cheated of the wear and tear to his car and for his subscriptions to the Fund, the more so, as I have been told that it materialises because NEW BURMA has written about it. The Thugyi ought to thank this paper for this. I give this out as a tip to some rich Landowners who are dying for to be liberal Subscribers. It may be corruption but it certainly is not Bribery and being under the patronage of the distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service, the giver needs not fear of being hauled up for Bribery and Corruption. Because an official of the Indian Civil Service cadre can make no mistakes!

x x x

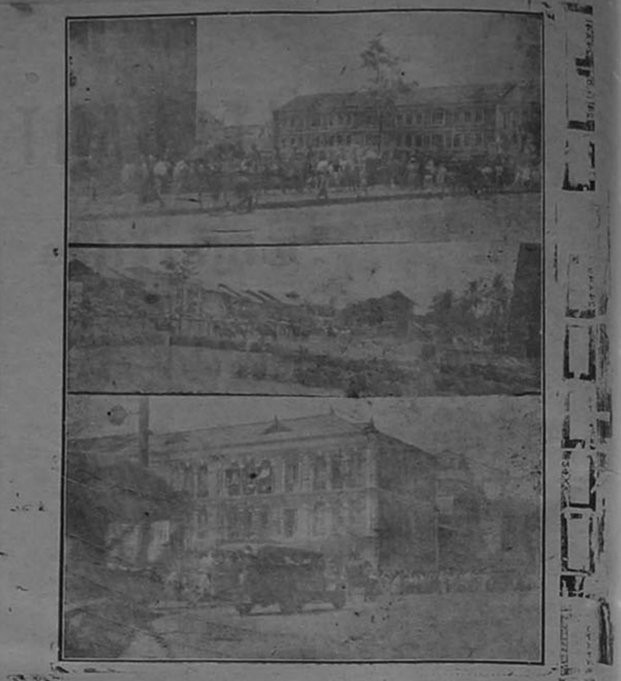
"It takes most of one's time to be a good wife and a good mother," says Mrs. Stanely Baldwin and being of the same way of thinking, Shway Kyay has been wondering how those journalists could applaud the appointment of a Burmese lady as Honorary Magistrate. Perhaps they seem to be suffering from Parrot Complex still. My sympathies, however, are with the children and the father who will not have the benefit of a mother's loving look and attention at evening tea, on return from school after a tedious time. It is said of my friend, U Sait Gway that he always feels all his labours on the field eased away and quite fit to do the labour over again as soon as he gets a cocoa-nut shell full of water on arriving home from the hands of Mrs. Sait Gway; but he will lie exhausted in bed, if his Mrs. happens to be away from home, at the time, and no amount of ice water can refresh him. I would, therefore, be not surprised if I hear of sudden paralytic attacks among Professors in Rangoon, one of these days.

x x x x

Call me what you like, Mr. Reader, but I have become a great lover of the Government, Disappointed and displeased with the dull days and time, I have been communing with trees-toddy not included—in my garden and now I read of some lively news from Rangoon in connection with Gupta seditious Trial. For this return of life in the political atmosphere, I thank and love the Government because I haven't read anything of politics for sometime, but start reading Gupta's speech on hearing of the issue of warrant only. And the desire to inflict New Burma with some trash also comes back. More anon!

SCENE AT GUPTA TRIAL

THE DAY AFTER THE FRACAS



On the 20th instant, the day after the fracas between, the police and the people, large numbers of mounted police fully armed were stationed along Montgomary Street in front of the Magistrate's Court, where Mr. Sen Gupta is being tried on seditious charges. Mounted police fully armed were also stationed inside the compound of the St. Mary Cathedral Crowds of people were not allowed to go near the Magistrate's Court and they could be seen in the photographs at the corner of Spark Streets and Montgomery Street.

News and Views

The Gandhi March

The historic march made by Mr. Gandhi with a batch of volunteers is arresting the attention of many, though some inimical critics show distinct inclination to jeer at the great leader of India. The frail personality of Mr. Gandhi is a strong contrast to his indomitable will, which has urged him to undertake what he considers to be the final attempt in his life to prove the superiority of spirit-force to physical force. By virtue of his wonderful determination, Mr. Gandhi has burnt his boats He is determined not to return to his Ashram until he secures his object, Independence for India. Whether he will succeed in this great experiment of fighting for Independence by non-violent means remains to be seen. It is also difficult to decide now which would be more dangerous,—his victory or defeat. The defeat of Mr. Gandhi would assuredly mean reaction in the political situation. His triumph would mean the creation of a hundred Ulsters in India, as the Indian States which are many in number are loudly proclaiming adherence to British connection. We wonder whither India is going.

China's Troubles.

News from China is most disheartening. With internal strife, that is still going on, China seems to be torn into pieces. Those who take upon themselves to lead the Chinese people are also pre-occupied with the task of military operations. The result, of course, is that the economic condition of the people becomes neglected. It is understood that serious famine has set in at Shansia, which is one of the most thickly populated districts in China. According to an American resident in this district, not less than 2 million persons died last year, and another 2 million persons will die before the month of June this year, as a result of widespread shortage of food. This is most horrible and we pity the Chinese people, who, on account of wanting in national solidarity, are faced with terrible calamities. The cause of China's trouble lies in internal strife, which prevents progress and development. We are certain that all will join in expressing sympathy for the poor Chinese, who in spite of admirable attempts made by some of their leaders to raise the people from the mire of civil war, are still groping in the dark in these days of universal enlightenment.

ABOLISHING OF FLOGGING

Debate in Commons

In the House of Commons on the 11th ultimo, according to a "Times" report of the next day, Mr. Benson (Lab.—Chesterfield) asked leave to introduce the Abolition of Corporal Punishment, Bill. He said he regarded corporal punishment and particularly the use of the "cat" as old fashioned and out of date, and as a method coming from mediaeval day when our whole penal code was one of mutilation and torture. The "cat" itself was mutilation and torture, for after it the back of the individual who was flogged was a bleeding pulp, and the scars were carried to the day of death. Moreover, this punishment was so savage that it could not be inflicted on any man unless he was examined by a doctor to see that he was strong enough, and it must be inflicted in the presence of a doctor to see that the man did not collapse. It might be said that flogging was rationalised brutality. The two Acts under which it might be given were the Garotting Act for robbery which violence—95 per cent of the sentences came under that Act—and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1912 for procuration and living on a woman's immoral earnings. Those two Acts were unique. They were isolated exceptions from a tendency during one hundred years towards the amelioration of our penal code, and both were passed in moments of panic or hysteria. The Garotting Act gave rise to the legend that flogging was a deterrent against crime, but speaking of it in 1900 Mr. Asquith said the crime to which it referred had been brought to an end as a serious danger before the House of Commons in a fit of panic because one of its own members had been garotted, resorted to legislation.

With regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1912, that was the result of an extraordinary outburst of hysteria at the time of the women's suffrage movement, when for months meeting after meeting supplied a series of fantastic tales about procuration. Procuration, it was suggested at that time was a common and regular thing, whereas then, as now, it was a comparatively rare offence.

THE DETERRENT EFFECT"

The case for flogging, continued Mr. Benson, depended upon two attitudes of mind—the first that it was deserved; and the second that it was a deterrent. With regard to the former, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was forbidden by Christ himself and our penal code did not exist for the purpose of giving people their deserts, but for the maintenance of law and order, and for that purpose flogging was one of the worst methods. As to the deterrent effect there were far better deterrents which were free from the very grave evils associated with flogging, justice Hawkiog said : "If you flog a man you make a perfect devil of him," and the prison governor who wrote "His Majesty's Guest" said he had never known a case where the 'cat' did not brutalise.

Where a man was ordered the "cat" the length of the sentence was reduced so that in effect the man was turned into a devil and set loose on society earlier than otherwise would be the case. Flogging was an unnecessary evil. It was not inflicted in Scotland for robbery with violence. Ordinary penalties had proved effective and would prove effective in England Flogging had been abolished in the penal code of Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria Hungary, and in all the United States except two. Members of the House who were prepared to vote for its continuance were in effect saying to the world that of all the peoples of the earth the English alone required the crack of the whip for the maintenance of order, decency and law (Ministerial cheers).

THE OTHER VIEW

Sir Hugh O'Neill (C.—Antrim) said there was always an element of artificiality in the discussion of bills introduced under the ten minute rule since there was no prospect of such bills getting further, but he felt that even so the present proposal should provoke a counter-statement in an assembly like the House of Commons. Mr. Benson had represented corporal punishment as terrible and fearful. He agreed but it was inflicted as punishment for terrible and fearful crimes.) Opposition cheers.) Neither we in this country nor those so far as he new, in any portion of the civilised world were yet a community of saints. There were black sheep in all communities; there were people who committed the most appaling crimes and in any criminal code that would stand the test of time the power must be maintained to inflict in the last resort terrible punishment. [Labour Members : "The rack too" and "Burn them"]

There was an example of flogging a deterrent in his own province. During the troubles not long ago in Ireland there was a series of armed raids, when people were held up at the point of the revolver and often murder and robbery. That outbreak of crime was crushed in the North of Ireland by an emergency Act passed to legalise the infliction of flogging.

Would Mr. Benson suggest that corporal punishment should be done away with in the schools? (Ministerial cheers) He did no suppose there was a member in the House who had not in some period received corporal punishment (laughter). It had been administered to him many times and he considered corporal punishment of that kind was undoubtedly good for the improvement of the character of the younger generation. He sometimes thought that if they were to follow the suggestions of those on the Government benches in some of these matters they would soon become a kind of namby-pamby race of softies quite out of touch with the realities of a very human world. (Ministerial laughter.)

Leave was given by 226 votes to 164 and the bill brought in and read a first time.

GREAT MEN'S HOMAGE TO THEIR MOTHERS

Sacrifices that Brought Success

There are two matters on the subject of which a section of the modern world is peculiarly nauseating. One is wives and the other is mothers.

The most intimate affections, the most private ties are loaded with an unctuous sentimentality, and paraded in speech and print like some third rate show girl out of a third rate show. Decency and dignity are flung abroad like a maniac tearing off his clothes in public.

It is good sometimes to remember people who do not serve up to us emotions steeped in saccarine-especially when such people are men famous in the world whose voices can reach us, when the voices of the majority are necessarily unheard. although their attitude is the same.

MOTHER'S SELF-SACRIFICE

We have the recent instance of Sir Lawrence Weaver, who died a few weeks ago. He won for himself a great reputation as an author and architect, and that achievement he told us, was largely made possible by his mother's self-sacrifice (declares Anthony Praga in the "Sunday Express").

When Sir Lawrence was a boy she was left a widow, and with the slenderest means, faced a future in which somehow she had to provide her son with an education that should give him a chance in life.

We are told that she took music lessons, and that after a few, began to teach in her turn, being never more than about three lessons ahead of her pupils! How typical a piece of that domestic daring which is usually unnoticed.

Later she was smitten with blindness and that put an end to music the fight was not given up. She invested in some dogs, established herself a breeder, and was able to send her son to a public school.

"She was," Sir Lawrence has said of his mother, "an idustrious example of what can be done by grit, concentration, and natural ability.

The tribute is, if anything, an under statement Imagine the courage of that woman, to whose struggle of poverty was added the horror of sightlessness. And yet in the relative reticence of the son there is the proper note sincerity.

The same note was sounded by Lord Birkenhead when he wrote, on the death of his mother. "Her time had come, to regret an end which was painless and inevitable would be an affection." And he added "She was a very shrewd woman, with great force of character Stunned by the loss of a husband to whom she was tenderly attached she faced with great resolution the duties with which she was confronted.

"No children ever had a better or a more affectionate mother cannot myself recill an angry word from her since I was a school boy and I cannot doubt that I deserved many."

Of this son the mother once said to a friend: "No one knows what a good son he is. It would be in possible for any one outside the family circle to realise how, in a thousand little ways, he is constantly showing his consideration and affection."

MATERIAL DEVOTION

The career of Lord Birkenhead has been in many ways one of the most outstanding in the political history of the century. It is impossible not to trace in its origins the influence of the mutual dependence shared by a mother and her son.

But the particular career a man may have in the world does not matter. It is the presiding pervasive power of maternal devotion in its foundations that counts for so much, whether the effects has been direct or not.

Your have such widely differing men as Sir Oswald and Sir James Barrie—the one with a genius for making laughter pay, the other with an equal gift in the matter of tears. Both men have paid homage to their mothers, and both, fundamentally, for the same reasons—that they found in them that courage, fidelity, and held that a man can get from only two other things in life—religion and a happy marriage.

"THE LADY OF THE PAY BOX"

Mrs. Stoll, who died six years ago, became known as "the Lady of the Pay Box" from her habit of personally supervising her son's interests at the Coliseum.

She sat in the theatre's box office every night from 6-30 to 10 never taking a holiday. It was not until her health collapsed that she ceased the pratice. And this woman was left a widow when still almost a girls, with three children to provide for which she did by letting lodgings.

"Her love for me," Sir Oswald has said "her example, her constant anxiety for my welfare have been mainly responsible for any thing worth while that I have ever done."

With Sir James Barrie you have the life of a noble woman told in that unusual and curious biography of his mother, "Margaret Ogilvy."

Sir James' style is not noted for its restraint but there is the unmistakable sincerity of loving exaggeration in this..... when you looked into my mother's eyes you knew, as if He had told you, why God sent her into the world—it was to open the minds of all who looked to beautiful thoughts...have guided me through life, and I pray God they may remain my only earthly judge to the last".

A MODEL MOTHER

It was his mother who helped him in his first efforts at journalism, when, in order that might study the structure of leading articles she rummaged through the spare Scottish home, and produced bundles of old newspapers from beneath rugs, and even from the chimney.

She was the model for the women in most of his books and, indeed it was a jest between them that he could never write a book without her being found in it somewhere.

He wrote her a thousand letters, and he says, "I would not there had been one less, though I could have written an immortal book for it."

We should find something of the same kind were the details available in the life of every normal man whether famous or obscure. The influence of mothers is not restricted to the fostering of genius. It is indeed, never more fine than when it is exercised upon the foolish and the helpless, for then its charity is at its largest.

Nevertheless, we must not forget exceptions, chief of whom, for the moment is Mr. Bernard Shaw, who makes it a rule to be exceptional at any cost.

Mr. Shaw has declared that a man owes his physical well being to his mother while he is an infant but that 'Later?—Tosh!

The sentimentalists need not be too shocked at this purely material view of materity. They should remember that Mr. Shaw has a method in his exotic brand of sanity and has amassed a considerable fortune by the simple but dexterous practice of making other people look a little more foolish than they are.

SLAVERY AND HUMAN SACRIFICE

Abolition Measures in Burma

Mr. J. T. O. Barnard, late Deputy Commissioner, Burma Frontier Service, in a lecture before the Central Asiam Society described the measures for which he had excutive responsibility to suppress slavery and human sacrifice in the remote Kachin country to the north of the administered areas of Upper Burma. Sir Harcourt Butler, by whom, as Governor of Burma, the work was undertaken and mainly carried out, was in the chair.

Mr. Barnard stated that when the Survey of India was carrying out a detailed survey in the Hukaung Valley a few years ago, slaves and the relatives of the victims of human sacrifice appealed to the officers for protection. Sir Harcourt Butler's Government came to the conclusion that a state of affairs under which men and women were seized and sacrificed in places a few days march from a British railway could no longer be tolerated. At a big manao held by Sir Harcourt Butler in the Hukaung Valley on January 27, 1925, and attended by Kachin and Naga chiefs from far and near, it was agreed after much discussion that the slaves should be released and their owners compensated. The Nagas declared, however, that they could never abandon the custom of human sacrifice, for if they did not propitiate the big nats, or spirits, with the blood of human beings, they would rain sickness on them and blight on their crops. They were told that an officer would be sent to inquire into all these matters, but that human sacrifice would have to cease once and for all.

Mr. Barnard then gave details of the expenditions he conducted, both in the Valley and in the Triangle, to carry out the release of the slaves and to bring human sacrifice to an end. He stated that the total number of slaves released as a result of the action taken by the Government of Burma was 8,853, and the total cost of redemption was approximately £37,000.

The question of the occupation or administration in some form of the Hukaung and the Triangle was under consideration. Meanwhile both these areas were visited yearly by expeditions attending to the welfare of the released slaves and seeing them started in life. The latest reports regarding the consideration of these peoples were quite satisfactory. But it was only by some form of administration that the released slaves could be really cared for and peace and order kept among these turbulent people. Expeditions were expensive, and the work achieved by them was limited.

Mr. Barnard described a journey made in 1926 to visit the Nagas, who practised human sacrifice, and cross the Paihai range into Assam. He saw the stocks both for the feet and the hand of the prospective victims. He saw skulls and chinbones hanging up in houses. The sacrifice began with great feasting and drinking, when the doomed man was given all he wanted in the way of food and drink. He used to beg for quick killing and got it but if obstreperous he was knocked into insensibility, care being taken, however, not to render the offering unacceptable by fracturing the skull. Intermediaries bought the victims from Naga village farther west and re-sold them in the sacrificing area, sometimes as much as Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 [£30] was paid for one. Sacrifices were made irrespective of age or sex. The proposal made by the Nagas that the Government should supply the victims and hold one big final sacrifice for perpetiating the nats and abolishing the customs gave some idea of the scant value of human life in the eyes of these savages. He was happy to be able to state, on the authority of the latest reports he had seen, that the custom had now practically ceased both on the Upper Chindwin side and on the Myitkyina side.

The Chairman said that it was mainly owing to the great influence of Mr. Barnard with the tribes that the release of the slaves was effected without very much difficulty, considering the great economic upheaval which such an operation entailed. He could assure them that no act of his official career filled him in retrospect with so much satisfaction as being instrumental in giving life and and freedom and hope to so many of his unfortunate fellowmen.

Stabs Municipal Constable.

CHINESE GETS SIX MONTHS.

Chin Moon Tin (40), a Chinese fruit seller of 10-5, 19th-street, was yesterday sentenced by the eastern subdivisional magistrate, Rangoon, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, having been found guilty of having caused hurt to Bahow, a municipal constable, by stabbing him with a knife on the left shoulder on the night of February 4.

The assault, was stated, followed an altercation over the accused occupying a pavement stall on Dalhousie street without a licence.

Wanted

Applications are invited from Burmans for appointment as Public Work Clerk on a Salary of Rs. 50-5-8-120 per mensem, under the District Council, Minbu. High School Finalist will start from Rs. 70 but those who have had no experience in any public Office will be placed on Rs. 50 during the probationary period of six months, the pay of candidates who are holding appointment under Local Bodies for not less than 2½ years, major portion of which as Accountant or Assistant Accountant or Head Clerk will be fixed in consideration of the same. Knowledge of type writing essential.

Applications in applicant's own hand writing, stating age, nationality and qualification together with copies of testimonials and service-books, if any, will be received by the Chairman of the District Council up to 30th April 1930.

The appointment is permanent and non-pensionable but the selected candidate be required, on confirmation, to subscribe to the Provident Fund at the rate of 15 o/o of the pay, Council Contributing 7½o/o.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officials, Members, of the Council and persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

By order,

Sd/ BA SEIN
Secretary, District Council, Minbu.

23, 30, 6, and 13 April No 17

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated March 22nd 1930.

His Excellency the Governor accepts the resignation by Mr. C. A. Snow, I. E. S., of his office as member of the Burma Legislative Council.

U Khin, Forest Ranger, Ataran Forest Division, Amherst, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. C. R. P. Cooper, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, is, on completion of the duty to which he was posted the 31st January 1930, posted to duty in the Home and Political Department, with effect from the 4th March 1930 to the 16th March 1930, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. R. P. Cooper, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, is, on completion of the duty to which he was posted the 17th March 1930, posted to duty in the Revenue Department, with effect from the 17th March 1930.

U La Gale 2, Assistant Judge, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave, is appointed to officiate as a District and Sessions Judge, and is posted to the headquarters of Magwe District as Judge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Magwe and Minbu District, in place of Mr. D.W.J. Urquhart Barister-at-Law, District and Session Judge, transferred.

U Kyauk Taing, A. T. M., Assistant, Judge, is compulsorily recalled from leave, and is posted to the headquarters of the Mandalay District, as Additional Judge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Mandalay and Kyaukse Districts, in place of U Ba Than (2), Assistant Judge, transferred.

He shall try such cases as the District and Sessions Judge may make over to him for trial.

The services of Mr. R. P. Abigail, I. C .S. Settlement Officer, are placed at the disposal of the Militarya uthorities from the 16th to the 31st May 1930, both days inclusive to enable him to undergo his military training at Maymyo.

U Ba Thwe, A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Nyaunglebin and is posted to Ranpoon as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects), Burma, in place of U Ba Zan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, proceeding on leave.

U Sein (3), Extra Assistant Commissioner, on completion of his treasury training at Insein, remains for duty in the Pegu Division.

On completion of the duty to which he was posted 12th February 1930, Mr. J. E. Gillies, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, in place of Mr. H. F. Dunkley, Barister-at-Law, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint U Kywe, B. L., Assistant Judge, to be Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, in place of U Aung Tha Gyaw, B. L., Assistant Judge, transferred.

Mr. R. R. Brown, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as a Commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Mandalay Division in place of Mr. H. Tonkinson. C. I. E., C. B. E. I.C.S. officiating Commissioner, proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for sixteen days is granted to Captain M. J. Clarke, I.A., officiating Deputy Commissioner, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this department Notification No. 202, dated the 6th May 1929.

Leave on average pay for three months and twenty-five days is granted to U Ba Zan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Secretary to the Financial Commissioners (Reserved Subjects,) Burma, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. H. F. Dunkley, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it,

Leave on average pay for eight months, and in continuation thereof on half average pay for eleven months, is granted to Mr. H. Tonkinson C.I.E. C. B. E. I. C. S. officiating Commissioner, with effect from the 17th April 1930.

Mr. Tonkinson is permitted to prefix the gazetted holidays from the 12th to the 16th April 1930 to his leave, provided the conditions prescribed in the Local Government's Finance Department Notification No. 21, dated the 20th April 1926, are fulfilled,

U Po Kya, Assistant Judge, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 6th April 1930.

Mr. H.A. Thornton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., made over, and Mr. F.B. Leach, I.C.S., received, charge of the office of Commissioner, Sagaing Division, on the 8th March 1930, before noon.

Mr. J. B. Marshall, C. I. E., I. C. S., made over, and Mr. G. C. Tew, I. C. S., received, charge of the office of Excise Commissioner, Burma, on the 14th March 1930, after noon.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. N. Sen Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 10th March 1930, before noon.

Mr. W. H. Payton, I.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, relinquished charge of the duty to which he was posted the 3rd February 1930, on the 19th March 1930, after noon.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. F. McElligott, District Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 16th April 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it,

Leave on average pay for twenty-two days combined with leave under the Military rules up to the 2nd April 1930 (inclusive) is granted to Major R.L. Lemon, I.A., officiating Commandant, Burma Military Police, with effect from the 3rd March 1930.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. H. C. E. Lucas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 1st April 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

On the expiry of his military training duty, Mr. J. St. H. Cleburne, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Katha District in place of Mr. A. M. MacColl, M. M. District Superintendent of Police, transferred.

On relief by Mr. J. St. H. Cleburne District Superintendent of Police, Mr. A. M. MacColl, M.M., District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Katha to Rangoon, as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, in place of Mr. G. J. Harvey, District Superintendent of Police, proceeding on leave.

U Pe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Yamethin District, is specially empowered to try, in a summary way, the offences specified in that section.

U Tha Lun (1), Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class, is invested with powers to try, as a Magistrate, all offences not punishable with death,

Mr. N. St. V. Nepean, Burma Frontier Service, District Magistrate, Upper Chindwin District is appointed to an Additional Sessions Judge in the Court of Session of the Frontier Division.

He shall try such cases as the Sessions Judges may make over to him for trial.

U Than Maung, B.L., Assistant Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Maubin District.

U Aung Gyaw, A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Yamethin District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Kyi Maung, Deputy Myook, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 23rd May 1928.

U Ba Oh, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Katha District.

U Ba Tun (5), Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Minbu District.

U San Maung, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be Magistrate of the second class in the Maubin District.

The Local Government is pleased to appoint U Kyaw Din, M.L.C., Honorary Magistrate, Myaungmya, to be a visitor of the Myaungmya Central Jail, up to and including the 25th August 1931, in place of U Pa, Pleader, resigned.

U Ba Thin (5), Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Prome District.

U Tha U, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Pyapon District.

U Kan, 3, Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Myingyan District, is specially empowered to try, in a summary way, the offences specified in that section.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

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TRUTH ABOUT INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Mahatmaji Exposes "Big Brother's" Fallacies

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali is reported to have said that the Independence movement is a movement not for Swaraj but for Hindu Raj and against Musalmans, that therefore the latter should leave it alone. On reading the report I wired to the Maulana inquiring whether he was correctly reported. He has kindly replied confirming the report. The Maulana has launched a grave charge against the movement. It needs to be repudiated once for all. Whatever the movement is, it certainly is not for Hindu Raj nor it is against Musalmans. It bears within itself a complete answer to the charge. The Congress has taken the first step. In final non co-operation. No Congressman can enter the legislatures, much less accept employment under the Government. No Congressmen can seek or receive favours from the Government Does not the Hindu-Muslim question centre round a division of political power—spoils of office? How can the movement be anti-Musalmans or for Hindu Raj when no one identified with it has the slightest notion till Independence is reached, of possesing any political power? True, the Congress has still left open the entrance to local boards. What is at present going on in Calcutta almost makes me think that instead of being weak, I should have pressed for the boycott even of these boards. The Congress is better without these temptation. They are just now mere shares for the unwar or the selfish rather than instruments of national service for the patriot. But I am sure the Maulana did not have the local boards in mind when he said that the movement was against Musalmans. The only ground for the belief, in so far as I can fathem it. can be that those who are engaged in it, must by its very nature become more self reliant, more defiant and more capable of resisting any encroachment on their liberty than before, and that since the vast majority of them are Hindus, they will in course of time become moe powerful than the Musalmans. But such reasoning would be unworthy of the brave Maulana I have known him to be. He must therefore explain to the public what be means by his serious charge.

NOTHING COMMUNALISTIC

I grant, that if till the end of the chapter only Hindus join the movement in the right spirit, they will become an irresistible force of the right, i.e. non-violent type. But the obvious deduction from this fact is that all those who are keeping aloof should join the movement at the earliest moment. And I prophesy, that if the movement keeps the chalked path, the Maulana and the other Musalmans, Sikhs, Christians, Paris, Jews etc, will join it.

Surely all are equally interested in securing repeal of the salt tax. Do not all need and use salt equally? That is the one tax which is no respecter of persons.

Civil Disobedience is a precess of developing internal strength and therefore and organic growth. Resistance to the salt tax can hurt no single communal interest. On the contrary it must, if successful, help the abstainers equally with the participants.

As against this absolutely national method of gaining one end, put the unnatural, artificial and diplomatic method of a Round Table Conference in which conflicting Interests will be represented by interested parties, and all the Indian groups together will be moved and dominated by the paramount and all powerful British group. This conference without the power of the people behind it and composed of the powerful and the weak will bring anything but Swaraj In the existing circumstances therefore it can only result in further consolidating the British power.

Civil resisters can have nothing to do with such a conference. Their business is merely to generate and conserve national strength. They have nothing to do with communalism. But if they are compelled by force of circumstances to countenance a communal solution, they are pledged only to consider anch as may be satisfactory to the parties concerned. How the Maulana can call such a movement anti-Muslim or one for obtaining Hindu Raj. passes comprehension.

MAULANA'S CURIOUS ROLE

The fact that those taking part in the movement are prepondratingly Hindus is unfortunately true. By proclaiming a boycott the Maulana is helping the process. Even so there can be no harm, if the Hindu civil resister are fighting not for themselves but for all Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, and others who will make the nation of the future free India.

Not much imagination is required to see that even when civil resisters have acquired sufficient influence to make themselves felt, it will still be open to any one at the time of faming a constitution to block the way. The only time, when abstainers, be they Musalmans or Hindus or any other, will be helpless against the civil resisters, is when they drive out the English or when the latter retire in a huff or in disgust, in the first place, however they can never do this if their means are uniformaly peaceful. Secondly, Musalmans above all can help themselve and the nation by joining the struggle. Thirdly, it no violence on the part of the people is offered; civil resistance must result it complete conversion of the English. They will then consider it their duty, it will be their penance, to help us at their own expense, to arrive at a solution of the many difficulties of which they will own themselves to have been the authors. They will help us as absolute equals and friend to inaugurate an Independent organised Government.

REMEDY FOR WRONGS

As for the irritation felt by the Maulana against me personally, I need not say much. Since I have no counter irritation in me I prophesy that when his temper has cooled down and when he discovers that I am not guilty of the mans sins he imagines against me, he will restore me to 'his pocket,' in which I had the honour to be only the other day as it were. For it is not I who have gone out of his pocket. He has thrown me out of it. I am the same little man that I used to be in 1921, I can never be an enemy of Musalmans, no matter what any one or more of them may do to me or mine, even as I can never be an enemy of Englishmen, even though they may heap further wrong upon the Everest of wrongs their representatives have already piled. I am too conscious of the imperfections of the species to which I belong to be irritated against any single member there of. My remedy is to deal with the wrong where ever I see it, no to hert the wrong doer' even as I would not like to be hurt for the wrongs I continually do.

THE SALT LAWS

Mr. Prakasam's Speech in Assembly

New Delhi, March 18.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day, the House was very thin. Though 33 questions were on the order paper, none was put. The House, therefore, resumed discussion on the Finance Bill.

Mr. Prakasam attacked Government's policy in various directions, such as the illiteracy of the masses, failure to protect the sugar industry in spite of the Sugar Committee's recommendations and the needless increase in supertax and income-tax when expenditure could be curtailed. Mr. Prakasam laid great stress on the position of the salt laws and said, though he practiced law for several years, he did not know the salt law's position until Mahatma Gandhi's movement made him study the point. Salt was an article which could be manufactured without cost or much labour by the poor, but Government had installed a system of monopoly by imposing an unholy tax. He continued: "Whatever be my differences with the Mahatma or the Congress, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to break laws which are oppressive and unholy. Here you run your salt laws in a manner that even people having a free holding interest of land where salt can be manufactured are not allowed on the payment of a duty to sell their own salt, but their salt too, is brought to a Government store and platform, which is fenced and guarded. Such salt is weighed and sold, and the money paid to the Treasury. This Government policy is one of terrorism. The Government persisted to levy this salt tax even when then Assembly reduced it by certifying it.

Naval Conversations Continuing

NO DECISION REACHED

London, Mar. 13: Naval delegates with experts met in Mr. MacDonald's room at the House of Commons and dealt with British and French tonnage figures as collated and simplified at various meetings between Mr. Alexander and Mr. Dumesbil ond Mr. Dwight Morrow, this involving a continuation of the conversation which has taken place in the interval between the political heads of the British and French navies. There was no hint of any decision. The matter will be brought up to-morrow.

PESSIMISTIC PRESS VIEWS.

London, Mar. 13: A pessimistic view marks most of the press comments this morning on the prospects of a substantial Naval Conference Agreement. It is recognised that a crisis has been reached which may prove fatal. A further effort will be made to-day to get out of the complete deadlock which manifested itself at the close yesterday by exploring a new avenue.

BIG TIMBER BLAZE AT AHLONE

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

A big fire took place on Thursday night at about 6 p. m. in Ahlone near Canal Street adjoining the I. F. Co., Foundry. Several timber shops owned by Chinese on the foreshore were destroyed.

The fire was helped by a strong breeze blowing in a westerly direction, and after a short while the timber stalls were ablaze, and the flames rose so high that they could be seen from the centre of the city.

The fire raged fiercely for over a couple of hours, and was only got under control by the concerned efforts of the Central and Lanmadaw Fire Brigades, the Fire Float and the labouring staff of the I. F. Co., Foundry whose pumps were working at full pressure and the gets were thrown on the Foundary, which was saved.

The timber stalls contained a stock of first and second class teak timber and the damage is estimated at about two lakhs.

By 9 p. m. the fire was almost extinguished. The above photograph was taken while the fire was ablaze.

Sule Pagoda as seen in the night.

The above photograph shows the arrival of military police soon after the fracas on the 19th March at the Gupta trial.

MR. SEN GUPTA

10 DAY'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT

Yesterday, the District Magistrate sentenced Mr. Sen Gupta, Lord Mayor of Calcutta, to undergo 10 days' simple imprisonment on each of the two charges of sedition, the sentence to run concurrently.

BUDDHIST MISSION HOUSE.

A Social Gathering.

On Sunday evening, the 9th February, a highly successful social meeting was held at the London Headquarters of the British Mahabodhi Society. The lecture hall was completely filled with a large and appreciative company of members and sympathisers, among whom we were highly pleased to recognise Mr. C. R. S. Mead, M. A., the well-known editor of "The Quest," a journal devoted to all liberal movements in the domain of religious culture.

The proceedings opened as usual with the taking of Pansil by thoseamong the audience who wished to do so, in the shrine room neighbouring the lecture hall, and was given them by the reverend pandit, Bhikkhu Nandasara, who followed the ceremoney with the reading in English of a brief but impressive portion of the Buddhist Scriptures.

When all had collected in the lecture hall again, Mr. B. L. Broughton, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the audience to the rooms of the Society. He then invited the reverend pandit, Bhikkhu Pannasara, to address the assembly. This the venerable pandit then proceeded to do with much acceptance. He briefly sketched the life and doctrine of a teacher who never asked people to believe anything he or any one else said which did not agree with their own sense of what was reasonable and right. He said this teacher in his own person exemplified all that he taught, and hence he exerted an influence over those who listened to him which far exceeded the influence exerted over their followers by other teachers. He taught the way to true knowledge and had himself attained to that true knowledge, hence all that he said had the stamp of true personal experience upon it, and so reached all minds and hearts. Its influence in the world was not yet finished, and would probably also influence the West for good as it already had influenced the East. For the name of this unique kind of teacher was the Buddha; and the knowledge of life and man's best course in life which he taught, is what is to-day called Buddhism.

After the reverend Bhikkhu had ended his brief but earnest discourse, the assembly adjourned for refreshments which, prepared under the able superintendence of Mrs. A. Grant, were handed round by a band of willing helpers. They had no slight task in seeing that all present were properly attended to; but many hands make light work, and in due course the wants of all were met, and the Chairman, Mr. Broughton, announced as the next item on the programme, an address by Mr. J. F. McKechnie, who has not been heard at the Headquarters for over a year, being resident a considerable distance from London on account of his health.

Mr. McKechnie chose as his subject the First Noble Truth, the "truth" or fact of Dukkha. He said that the earlier translations of this Pali word as "sorrow" or "suffering" were very misleading, and responsible for a great deal of the misunderstanding of Buddhism which prevailed in many quarters to the effect that Buddhism was a religion of unmitigated pessimism and gloomy. Buddhism was not more pessimistic than any other religion, all of which that were worthy of the name taught that life here on earth was unsatisfactory and that there was something better, to be had. Buddhism, when it taught that life was Dukkha only taught that life was unsatisfactory. But while other religions taught only how men might get to higher states of well being after death called "heavens," Buddhism taught this also, but in addition, something more, the attainment of what the Buddha called Nibbana, this latter state being a finality, and not, like the heaven-states, merely a rest by the way, a temporary state which, since it had a beginning, must also some time, however far off that day might be, come to an end. The speaker begged his hearers to dismiss from their minds all the vulgar ideas of ease and rest and idle comfort which had come to be associated in the West with the word, "Nirvana." He asked them to make an effort to grasp the Buddhist idea of Nibbana as a state in which all self-referring, self-regarding feelings and thoughts had come to a complete end as regards the particular individual concerned, such an individual therefore being hence-forth free from all possibility of mental pain or sorrow, since these things only arise or can arise because we claim something for ourself, and suffer when we do not get it. This state is therefore the happiest in the world for those who attain it, even if their body is visited by physical pain. For this state may be attained here and now in our physical bodies, those who so attain it, being known in Pali as "Arahans", or "Worthy Ones", because, having attained the highest goal to which man can attain, they are worthy of the veneration and esteem of their fellow-men who have not yet so attained. For to this height all men must come at last when their evolution through lifetime after lifetime is fulfilled and complete. What happens after the physical death of the person who has attained this sublime state of selflessness does not need to concern us, said the speaker. No concept we can form of the same can possibly be correct, since such concepts are the products of the brains of men who have not attained it. It is enough to know that in this world the man who has attained it is a force for good, as witness the profound civilising influence which Buddhism exerted and still exerts over all Asia, the earliest Buddhist missionaries being all "Worthy Ones." If such "Worthy Ones" were again to appear in the world, there is no doubt they would produce the same good effect in the West by their mere presence that they once produced in the early days of Buddhism in the lands of the Orient.

At the close of this address, the audience were invited to ask questions bearing on its subject, and a few were asked bearing upon the attitude which an Arahan might take up towards the suffering of the world at large. It was asked if his mental states was not perturbed, that is, if he did not suffer some mental pain upon perceiving the miseries of others; and the answer given was that he was that all pain was remedial, and therefore while he felt the utmost compassion for the sufferer he did not really grieve at the suffering, since he saw its end in the driving of the person concerned on to the road that would end suffering, the Noble Highfold Path, if not in their present lifetime, then ultimately in some other.

Mr. Payne, the well-known speaker on Buddhism from the old days of the first Buddhist Mission to England conducted by the Thera Ananda Metteyya, next spoke a few words on the duty of all good Buddhists cultivating kindliness and friendliness and so helping to make this world a happier place, whatever might happen when we reached Pari-Nibbana. His hearty remarks heartily delivered were greeted with vigorous applause by the company assembled. And the Chairman Mr. Broughton then brought the proceedings to a close with an invitation to his audience to come again and learn something more of a religion which was not a religion of suffering but a religion of the ending of suffering. The meeting finally broke up with a pleasant period of talk, and some exchange of ideas upon various aspects of the Buddha's message and its relation to the latest movements in psychology and philosophy, one young lady student of these subjects who was present, expressing her belief that in making its whole point of appeal, the individual and his experience, Buddhism was perfectly in line with the latest and most advanced views of the most modern religious and philosophical thinkers.

NEW MONTHLY?

The Burma Agricultural Society which was established last year is about to issue a monthly journal entitled "Burma Agricultural News". It is designed to interest the public in the improvement of agriculture in Burma, and to offer a medium for the expression of opinion by members of the Society and others on improved methods in cultivation and on rural economy and general agricultural policy. All articles will be published in English and Burmese. The first number will be published in a few day's times further information may be obtained by addressing "The Organising Secretary, Burma Agricultural Society, 59, 35th street Rangoon."

Continued from page 5

in parallel rows of pots however such a desirable consummation was actually brought about two years ago, and the two types were successfully crossed at Hmawbi. The progeny, of this cross is now being worked on and some seeds have been obtained with the round Midon shape and the clear translucent Japanese character, and with the Burmese life period and constitution. But of course a new variety has not yet been fixed: plant breeding is a slow business: only one step can be made in a year: and the establishment of new variety from such a cross cannot be expected to be completed in less than from 7 to 9 years. This is an aspect which is frequently overlooked by those impatient for quick results and it is sometimes forgotten that any accidental circumstance which prevents a step being made in any one year, means that a whole year has to elapse before another attempt can be made. There is a great deal of very good work on the improvement of rice being done on five of the Agricultural Department's experimental stations, namely Hmawbi, Mandalay, Myaungmya, Moulmein and Akyab, and anyone interested in rice in Burma can always be sure of finding there, much that will hold their attentions.

BREEDING AND SELECTION SOILS

Breeding and selection work are really concerned most with factors of quality: and although a certain amount of increased yield is always claimed for improved varieties, the total increase which can be achieved in this way is comparatively small, and cannot be put at more than 10 per cent. In fact there is a definite school of thought which maintains that improved varieties cannot bring about any permanent increase in yields at all, owing to the fact that the productivity of a field is limited by the fertility of the soil, which is already producing as much as it is capable of under the existing system of management. That is, if certain land produces annually 1,500 pounds of grain and a new variety is introduced which removes 1,600 pounds of grain, this can only continue for a short period, and in a few years time the improved variety drops back to 1,500 pounds, which represents the productivity of that particular soil under method of cultivation employed. There is a good deal to be said for this point of view, and there is not, so far as I am aware, any specific data either to prove or disprove it. But there is no doubt that any large increase in the production per acre of Burma paddy land can only be brought about by other means besides the introduction of improved varieties of seeds. Our soils are no longer rich and new, and for the greater part, have reached a flat level of fertility, which appears now to be fairly constant.

SOILS.

Contrary to popular belief. The main paddy soils of Burma are not retreshed annually by deposits of silt: and it is only very limited areas in the Delta which are so favoured, if favoured it can be called; for those parts which receive river silt receive at the same time so much of the river water which brings it, that flooding results and renders the growing of paddy a very uncertain business. Cattle manure which is the great stand by in most agricultural countries for maintaining the fertility of the soil is here very deficient, and in a paper which I contributed to the Agricultural Journal of India two years ago an estimate was made, that with the existing ratio of one pair bullocks to 10 acres of paddy land, the total amount of manure available was less then 13 of a ton per acre. Even this is not all used to the best advantage and there is no doubt that one of the most urgent needs in the rice fields of Burma to-day is an increase in the production per acre which can only be brought about by better feeding of the crop.

The average yield is less than 1,500 pounds of paddy per acre, and when we consider that this amount is taken off the land year after year without anything being put back into the soil, it is difficult to escape the conviction that even the amount cannot be maintained indefinitely. with this in mind, work was undertaken many years ago to ascertain how our crops could be increased economically and what really were the manurial requirements of our paddy land. It was found that the usual standard fertilisers such as were used in countries where agriculture is more fully developed, were capable of doubling and in some cases even trebling the yield. It was found that the two manurial constituents which were chiefly deficient were Nitrogen and Phosphate, and that Potash which is the third member of the fertilising trinity was not generally required all. Much more information was accumulated which need not be gone into here, but it will probably interest you to know that there is more precise and exact information available regarding the manuring of the Burma paddy crop than there is in any other Province, or for any other crop in India.

Before the war the price of paddy was low and the price of imported fertilisers was high with the result that although the yield of the crop could be greatly increased by their use it was not always possible to do so at a profit. Circumstances have changed however, and as a result of intensive research during and since the War into methods of fixing atmosphere Nitrogen we are now living in an era of cheap Nitrogen which has far-reaching possibilities, for agriculture in this country. The cost of Nitrogen is now even less than it was before the war although other commodities are still about 40 per cent dearer, and fertilisers can now be used with the certainty of increasing the yields and profits from paddy land. New forms of fertiliser have been devised and a type has been produced which supplies, in an on ideal form, the requirements of Burma paddy land. This type is represented by several proprietary fertilisers and consists mainly of Ammonium Phosphate. It is twice as concentrated as the old forms of Sulphate of Ammonia and Superphosphate and, containing as it does, the Nitrogen and Phosphate required in the correct proportions, it constitutes what might well be termed an ideal fool-proof fertiliser, easier to deal with and apply to the land than anything which has hitherto been available. By using this type of fertiliser at Hmawbi and other stations the yield of paddy has been increased by as much as 100 per cent., and extra profits of Rs. 30 per acre secured. In cultivators hands, using smaller quantitis, increases of 40 to 50 per cent can be expected on the average, and extra profits of from 15 to 20 rupees per acre. This represents an improvement in rice production is far in excess of anything which has yet been tried in Burma, but after all the introduction of fertilisers into European agriculture 100 years ago was the greatest single improvement that had taked place in any agriculture up to that time. The phenomenal increase in the use of fertilisers general in India during the past 5 or 6 year has been such as to leave no doubt that we are witnessing at the present time a movement in Indian Agriculture of an almost revolutionary nature. From less than 4,000 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia in 1924 the consumption in 1929 has risen to over 32,000 tons, and fertilisers as a whole, totalled nearer 40,000 tons. In 1924, consumption was almost entirely on European planters' crops, but the new consumption is on cultivators' fields, and is doubling itself in some parts every year.

Burma has not so far participated to any great extent in the benefits to be derived from the new supplies of cheap Nitrogen and Phosphates but there are indications that she is awaking to them now. Indeed, awake she must, for the future prosperity of her rice trade depends upon the intelligent use of fertilisers to enhance the productivity of her soil and lessen the unit cost of production.

Burma is already a cheap producer of rice, and in competition with other countries, starts with several initial advantages: and by adopting modern methods of increasing and cheapening her rice production she can maintain a strong position in relation to less economic countries.

There are many aspects of my object which I should like to have mentioned, but I am reminded by the gentlemen on my left with the formidable looking hammer that my time is limited and when I was preparing these few notes I had to here in mind that I was only expected to deliver a short address and not write a book.

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Soviet Attack on Specialists

THREAT OF NEW TERROR

Riga, February 17.

Owing to the failure to realize this year's part of the Five-Year Plan in industry [which is Stalin's idee fixe], the Ogpu [Cheka] was ordered to draft a comprehensive memorandum to show that technical specialists, particularly those of pre-revolutionary status, continued wilfully and systematically to undermine Soviet industry and military power, says the Times Riga correspondent in a message dated February 17. They are especially accused of disturbing labour discipline, decreasing productivity, raising cost prices, and lowering the quality of industrial products. The memorandum covers a long period, and includes alleged evidence, hitherto undivulged, by prominent specialists whom the Soviet tribunals have already condemned, or whom the Ogpu has summarily shot. The memorandum has been placed at the disposal of Soviet leaders, with instructions to use it as a warning to delinquents who have hitherto remained free.

Kuibysheff, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, issued the first warning in Leningrad, and Krzhizhanovsky, chairman of the State Planning Commission and originator of the Five-Year Plan, has now begun operations in Moscow, along with Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor. Krylenko has enumerated 18 specialists—declaring that the list might be doubled and trebled—10 former generals, 21 former colonels, and 16 other former officers, who have already been convicted. The list contains the names of Palchinsky, von Meck, Mikhailoff, Dymman, Dekhanoff, and others whom the Ogpu shot without trial. Among the remainder are many whose fate, since they felt into the hands of the Ogpu, has not been officially announced. According to Krylenko these men worked systematically against Soviet industry, attempting to create a privileged position for foreign concessions, to disorganize the army and war industry, and to ruin the railways. Generals Mikhailoff, Arloff, and Dymman in particular are accused of having planned with engineers to overthrow the Soviet Government and establish a "Government of engineers," in which Palchinsky, Rabinovitch, and Fedorovitch were to play the greatest part. Krylenko's warning ended.—

Fear for your fate, you specialists, for we shall expose you. You are being watched, and will be unmasked in your destructive work unless you desist. Bourgeois Europe and wide circles of intellectuals may think it monstrous that the Soviet Government should not always give wreckers a proper trial, but every class conscious workman and peasant will agree that the Soviet Government acts rightly. You have challenged us to fight, said Lenin. We reply with tarror and treble terror. No workman and no peasant doubts that terror against the enemies of the toilers is necessary. Only intellectual squeakers doubt this, and this is how we intend to act now. Our hand does not shake before the task of mercilessly destroying the vermin of counter-revolution, wiping from the face of the earth whoever stands in the path of our Socialist plans, exterminating to a man all who swarm inside counter-revolutionary cells. Class against class! Let it be so, for that is how class war should be.

Tharrawaddy

March 16.

A HPOONGYIBYAN

The town of Thonze was en fete during the whole of last week owing to the celebrations in connection with the cremation of the remains of the Maungdaw hpoongyi and two other hpoongyis of the same monastery. The Maungdaw hpoongyi died about a year ago, but as he was a very noted priest and very much revered his cremation was delayed until suitable preparations were made. A large number of beautiful pyathats contributed by his adherents were arrayed in a large circle while amusements of all kinds were carried on for the entertainment of the public. The funeral attracted large number of people from all parts of the district. An unfortunate accident happened on the last day when the coffin was being moved along on two carts tied together, Coppers were scattered about and the spectators were scrambling for them when a little boy in trying to secure some fell under the wheels of the cart and was crushed to death.

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akokku Municipality.

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(8) Right to carry on the business of Pawn-broker for the next three years commencing from 1st May 1930.

For the period from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions and terms under which the licenses are sold shall be ascertained by intending purchasers before bidding at the auction sale.

Sd. U PO THI,
Vice-President,
Pakokku Municipality.
Pakokku, the 27th February 1930.

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BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL, SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the undersigned not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the conditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranteed.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted.

T. F. OWENS,
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Burma Govt: Medical School,
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5th March 1930.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-5-135-5-150-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council, Minbu.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 47925.00 cft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

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ထွေ့ရာဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

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ထွေ့ရာဈေး ၂ထွေ်၊

ဖြန်မာဖြည်ဟုမွန်းကျမ်း၊

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အထိုး ၁၀ထွေ် ၈ပဲ
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ထွေ့ရာဈေး ၈ပဲ၊

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ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။

ဒီဇင်ငါအသားလှရင်။

တပုလင်း ၈-ပဲ နှင့် ၁၂-ပဲစီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း

အာဖခံညှင်းသံတ်ဆေး။

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မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။

မျက်ခန်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။

စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။

တပုလင်း ၆-ပဲစီ။

ဘီးလင်းတန်းခပ်၊ ဒီးထုတ်ကြီး၊

ထက်ပ်တန်းပြီ၊ ဟုတ်ကဲ့ပါ။

ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ဆု၊

ဝက်နှံ့ ဝယ်ဆုကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဟိုဖြစ်ဒုဂ္ဂ၊ ရောနှောပုံဝယ်ဆု၊ ရုံထောက်မောင်ဝံ့ ဂုဏ်ဝယ်ဆု၊ ထိန်းထိုက်ဝယ်ဆု စသော-နာမည်ကျော် ဝယ်ဆုများကို ရေးသားသူ-ရွှေဥဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ဆုဖွာ-ရတနာပုံဝယ်ဆု၊ ရူပနန္ဒဝယ်ဆုတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး ဩဇာဘတ်ချင်သော ဝယ်ဆုဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဝယ်ဆုသွားဖွာများစွာဝတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရွာသူတို့ခိုအသူးအကျိုးဖွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဒီဝယ်ဆုသွားဖွာ၊ ထူများ၏စတ်ကို၊ ဝယ်ဆု ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ထိမိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်ဖြင့်၊ အသွေး-အဆွေးနှင့်သည်း ဖြည့်နှက်စွာပါရှိပါသည်။ ဘတ်ရွာသူတို့ဖွာ၊ သက်တရားပွားများ၍၊ စတ်ထားခြင်တို့ မည်ဖြင့်၊ အထြင်ထူ ဖြည့်တွင်နေရခိုက်ခဲ့၊ နက်ဖြူက်၊ ထူတို့ကဲ့၊ ဆိုက်ဖြူက်စွာ ကျင့်သုံးနိုင်သော အချက်အထက်များကိုသည်း၊ ဝယ်ဆုဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတိ ရပြီးထူ၏၊ အသာ ဟန့်ရင်ခွဲ-အငွေ့သဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိလေရဲ့၊ မိမံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တနာရီထူ၏ ၁၀ဝဲ၊

ထူထူးဘာ၊ ဒုဘင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာများကို၊ ဆိုသွေ့ ဖတ်သွေ့-နည်းဆွေ့-အဆိုများ ဘိုးသွေ့-အသွေ့ထိ ဘုရားသွေ့-တရားသွေ့ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ထူးဆုံးထူ၏အ ဦး ၁၀ရာဝိုဝဲ၊

သိပေါမင်းဘုရားကြီးအဆွေးဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊

မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း၊ နာနာဘာသာ ဝေါဟာရမင်းဆုပ်ထူထားသော၊ ယခင်ဘုရင်ခံ ဆာဂျော့ဖရက်ဆာ ဘုရင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာဆရာ ပျံ့ပျူး ထိမိုထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အခြံနှာ ကြပါ။

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ထူထူးဝေး ၄၃ဝဲ၊

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ဆာဦး ၁၀ရာပ်ဂု၁၊

ဦးပွားရေးသက်ဝင်၊

ငင်းကျော်ဖွာအ သူးဖြေရန်မ ဗုံ၊ ဘိုင်းဘ ပြည်ဆိုဖြစ်၍ ထရန်ောက်ဆုံးအကြိမ်ဖြစ်သင့်ပေ အဆုံးအနည်းငယ်သာ ကျန်ရှိတော့သည် ဖြစ်၍ ရုထူးဂုဏ် ၀၀ဲ ဖွဲ့နှင့်ငွေး၊ အခြံနှာ ဂုပါ။

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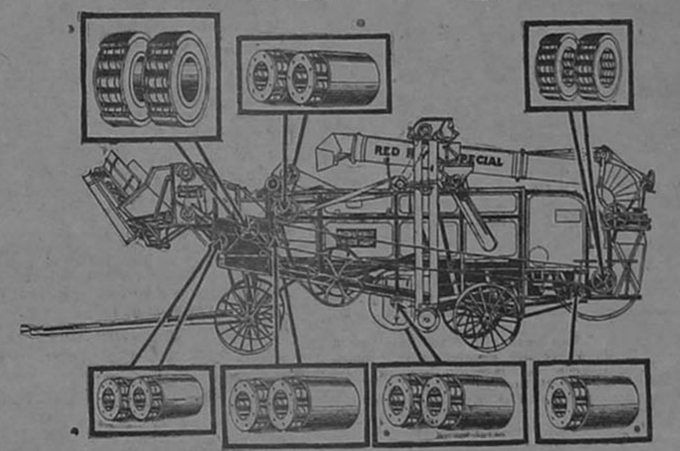
How the World Got its Shape

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များ ဝမ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။

လယ်လုပ်ငန်းတွင်—ကျွဲနွားပေါ်တဲနှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း

သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း။



ဝမ်း ဗဲ ပါး
နံ ယာ
ဝ လှ ဒ
ဝ ကာ ရီ
ဝမ်း ဗဲ ပါး
နံ ယာ
ဝ လှ ဒ
ဝ ကာ ရီ

ပဲမှုန်ဖိစက်တို့၊ အဓိပ်၊ ဖြင်ပုံကြီး ရွာနေ-မြေပိုင်ရှင်- ဦးဘထိ-ဒေါ်ဝေဒ့်တို့၏လယ်တွင်၊ ကေပေါင်း-၇၀၀-ကျော်ကို၊ ယခုနှစ်တွင်၊ ကာလီဒရက် လယ်ထွန်စက် ဖြင့်-အစ၊ အဆုံးတိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွား-အလွတ် စက်နှင့်သာ လုပ်ကိုင်ထာ၍၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထမြောက်ပြီးဖြင့်၊ နောက်ဆုံး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သော- ကာဂက်ပိုင်း များကို၊ ဓိတိုလော်ဒိနှင့် သတ်ီ၊ ပေါ်းနယ် ထွေ့စက်တွင်၊ ကောက်ပိုင်းကို ထည့်သိုက် ရုံးနှင့်၊ ပေါ်းများသည် လွှေ့ပြီးသား ပင်ကျယ်စွာ ကွဲထသပါကြောင်း။ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် တနှစ်လျှင် တခါ၌သာ ဖြင်နိုင်ပါ၍၊ ယခုပေါ်ပါဝါရိုဝ အထိထာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

မြန် ၊ပြည်တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။

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အကြီးဆုံးလျှော့ဈေး။

လွန်ခဲ့သော ကမ္ဘာစစ်ကြီး၏ ဖြစ်ပျက်ပုံအကြောင်းအရာများနှင့် ရုပ်ပုံများပါရုံထင်ရှားပုံ ဒွိဝဒ်ထားသော (ရန်ုန်ဖြည်တေင်စစ်ဆီးခန်း) စာအုပ်ထည်၊ ဗဟုသုတ လိုထားသူ များအတွက်များစွာသင့်လျော်ပါသည်။

ဒုတိယ၊ တတိယ၊ နှင့်ဝထုတ္ထိုး

ဈေးခင်းအတိုးငွေထအုပ် ၁၂ပဲ၊

ထုသုလျှော့ဈေးတအုပ် ၂၃၊

၃-အုပ်တွဲထပါ်ဈေးယူလျှင် ၅ပဲ၊

စာအုပ် ရောင်းစား ထိုသူများ ၃၄-၁၀၀ တိုးတိုးတဝါတုတ်၊ ဝယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ ကျပ်၊ လျှော့ခွဲပေးပါမည်။

တရိယတိုက်၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဗွေတ်ရု ထုရုးကြီး ထောင်ဘက်ရောင်းထုံး၊ ဆိုင်နံပါတ်-၉၂၊ စာအုပ်ထုံးထည် ကုန်ကြီးများ၊ မောင်ဖြစ် အား၊ ကွန်ပင်တိုတိုက်ပ ရောင်းချထုံက် ရှိသောစာအုပ်အမျိုးမျိုးတို့တွင်၊ ဆိုင်ခွဲတိုထိပ်ထားတွယ်အဖြစ်ဖြင့် ရောင်းချနိုင်ခဲ့ ခန့်ထားလိုက်ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသောကြောင့်၊ အလိုရှိကြသော ရဟန်းရှင်လူအပေါင်းတို့သည်၊ ၎င်းဆိုင်ထွ ကိုယ်တိုင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ တဘိုက်ကဖြစ်စေ၊ အလွယ်ထကွ်ဒွာ ထားဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း။

သုရိယသတင်းတတိုက်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ဆိုင်ခွဲ၊

ဆောင်ပုဒ်သုတိုဒ္ဓနှန်းကွဲဒွာကာသ်း၊

အမရပုရမြို့ဘကာင်းဝေးစဉ်၊ စာဆိုဘာသာ ပညာရှိမောင်ဗိသုဆသည်၊ စိစိအရာ်းအနှန်းအ ကွဲအခဲ့ အခြောင်း ဆကောင်း ဟူသမ္ဘသော ထိုးသုံးနှန်းမှုတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည့်ဖြင်၊ ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနိသျှည်းနှင့် လူမှု-အမှုဘုံ ဆဲ ထေ့ကွန်ခဏ်းထည်း မှည်ဆိုက်သော စာ အုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိထားသူတို့ ထက်ဝိုင်ပြီ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊

ထွေးရင်း ၁၀ကျပ်၊ ထေ့ထွေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဝဲကူးဆုဇင် နှန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ဒုင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဖွတာဆရာဒုဂြိုင်းကြီးသည်၊ အေးဆာင်ဆောင်သောဆုဇင်တို့ နှင့်ထိုနှင်းပြုဖြင်၍ ဆေးချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ဒွန်းထေ့ကာ၊ ထက်ဘ ကဏ္ဍာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောဝတ္ထုဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဇင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍာ ထက်ဘဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ဂဝဲ၊

ထေ်ခက်နှန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဖွတာမောင်ဗိုင်း ဖြင်ဆင်ရိုက်ဖွဲ့ပ်အပ်သော၊ အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်ဒွာ၊ ပြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှန်းတော်တွင်းဒွါက၊ ဖြစ်ရသော ဇာတ်ဝတ္ထုဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ဒွန်းကြီးမော်ကြီး၊ မင်းသဘာ၊ မင်းဘွား၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဒွစ၍၊ ဆိုင်ဥဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆွဲဘက်ခန်းတို့ဒွာ၊ ထေးနာဘ်းသာဇားဖြင့်သဝ၊ ထက်ဘ စီထုံးထား ဆေးစာဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ရှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ဒွန်းကြီးမော်ကြီး၊ မင်းသဘာ၊ မင်းဘွား၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဒွစ၍၊ ဆိုင်ဥဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆွဲဘက်ခန်းတို့ဒွာ၊ ထေးနာဘ်းသာဇားဖြင့်သဝ၊ ထက်ဘ စီထုံးထား ဆေးစာဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

အဝတ်ဗုံးအတိုး-၂ကျပ်၊

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communications to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

M.G. TUN THAN EDITOR

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Office of the District Council Sagaing.

Sale of Bazaar and Ferries

Leases for the year commencing from 1930

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the following Bazaar and Ferries will be put up to auction at the places and on the dates noted against them.

The term of lease shall be one year or such period not exceeding three years commencing from 1st May 1930 as may be decided by the Council.

No.	Name of Bazaar	No.	Name of Ferries	Place and date of auction sale.
1	Ywathitkyi	1	Khodaung Odoktan-Shanze-Phayekyun	At the office of the District Council Sagaing on the 17th April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Zegyo	2	Nyaungbintha	
3	Nandawshe	3		
1	Allagappa	1	Mu-Mandalay	At the Sub-Divisional officer's office, Myinmu, on the 22nd April 1930 at 12 noon by the Chairman, Sagaing District Council.
2	Kyaukyit four days Market	2	Pannyo	
3	Amyin	3	Nebugon	
4	Chaungu	4	Kyweyeik	
5	Chaungu Nyaungbinyat	5	Shwetachaung	
6	Ngazun	6	Minkyawdin	
7	Myaung	7	Mayogon	
		8	Nyaungyin	
		9	Shwepaukpin	
		10	Mu-wa	
		11	Kyaukyit	
		12	Gonnyinzeik	
		13	Shwebontha	
		14	Ancin	
		15	Payinma	

BAZAAR CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other cases, one-fifth shall be payable immediately on the fall of hammer and the balance in equal instalments to be determined by the Council, on the 15th day of the month proceeding that for which it is due.

The Lessee shall give a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the prompt payment of the monthly rent and fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer. The Lessee shall also pay for such staff as is necessary for the proper guarding, lighting and cleaning of the bazaar.

FERRY CONDITIONS.

When the amount of annual rent does not exceed Rs. 100 the auction purchaser shall be required to pay the whole of the rent immediately on the fall of hammer. In other case, one fifth shall be payable immediately, on the fall of hammer and the balance in eight equal instalments in the first week of the month for which it is due from June 1930.

The Lessee shall deposit a cash security equivalent to one instalment for the punctual payment of the monthly instalment and due fulfilment of the condition of the lease at the fall of hammer.

Note :— The chairman or any other member or officer of the council conducting the sale may refuse to accept any bid and may withdraw from the sale without assiging any reason.

The lessees shall be required to register their leases at the registration office on such date as may be appointed by the council.

U MYAT THA,
Chairman,
District Council, Sagaing.

SAGAING,
Dated the 1st March 1930.

MONYWA MUNICIPALITY
MONYWA.
AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lease and licenses of the under mentioned toll on all vehicles, slaughter houses and markets of the Monywa Municipality for the ensuing year 1930-31 commencing from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931 will be sold by public auction on MONDAY the 7th April 1930, at 11 A.M. at the Municipal Office, Monywa.

1. Toll on all vehicles.
2. Cattle Slaughter House.
3. Sheep-goat Slaughter House.
4. Pig Slaughter House.
5. Bazaar Daily Collections and
6. Bazaar Monthly Stall Rent Collections.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. If the annual amount does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount must be paid in at once after the fall of hammer.

2. In other cases one-fifth of the annual amount must be paid immediately on the day of the sale after the fall of hammer and the balance money must be paid in eight equal instalments which shall be payable on or before the 15th day of each month, i.e., from May to December 1930. Sufficient security for the payment of the remaining instalments must be furnished by the auction purchaser within seven days after the sale.

3. The auction-purchasers are required to pay the stamp fees for their licenses and leases after the fall of the hammer and registration fees of then seemity bonds.

4. On failure of any of the above conditions the leases and licenses will be re-auctioned at the risk of the original purchaser.

5. For further particulars, applications should be made to the undersigned on or before the date of auction.

6. Conditions of leases and licenses will be read before auction.

7. Intending bidders must deposit in cash the sum noted as below against the leases and licenses they intend to bid.

[a] For Bazaar Daily and Monthly Stall Rent Collections Rs 1000.
[b] For Tolls on all vehicles. Rs 500.
[c] For Cattle, Sheep-goat and Pig Slaughter Houses. Rs 100 each.

U PO MYA, K.I.H., A.T.M.,
President,
Monywa Municipality.

Monywa,
The 26th February 1930.
No 15 21 23 26 28

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

A correspondent writes:—

"This is an age in which bribery and corruption are at a premium." This should indeed be the slogan of every young man, at present, looking for a job either in the Government Service or in the Mercantile Firms; for with perhaps the exception in very few cases, he has practically no chance of getting a billet unless he is fully prepared to pay something, to the Head Assistant or somebody else able to speaker in his favour, as a remuneration for the post he would secure. There are hundres of cases of young men with good qualifications and experience whose applications for situations have been placed in the waste paper basket for their failure to answer the demands in cash madeby the Assistants of Government Officers or Mercantile Firms who have the means to speak for them or ratherto recommend them. As a consequence fully qualified hands who submit their applications for billets fairly, refusing to go by the back door by virtue of their strong sense of self-respect and self-confidence emanating from the fact of their having studied up to the High Standards and previous experience of service, are generally having left out of the show; whereas inferior classes usually succeed by means of bribery to the great detriment of Employers as well as of competent and honest seekers for employment. Day by day it is clearly proving in many instances that no one, who cannot literally buy a job, would secure it. One may be fully qualified and yet he may never get a billet if he has no means to pay for it. It is now high time that this horrible defect should be brought to the knowledge of the public generally, and in particular to the Officers of Government and others giving employment to the young men; and that proper steps should be taken to eradicate it.

We believe that this corruption resulted from usual advertisements in the papers calling for applications and directing that they should be addressed to the Officers concerned by designation and not by name, whereby applications are generally considered first by Assistants before they are submitted to Officers for selection. But in the majority of cases vacancies occuring in Government Offices are not made known for general information by means of advertisements in the papers and certain young men have very often been appointed through the recommendation of Assistants. This, in our opinion, is very unfair to hundreds of young men who are honestly trying their level best to procure billets in the Government Service. We do not, therefore, see any solid reason why vacancies that occur in Government Offices should not be brought to general notice through the medium of news papers, and applications for such not submitted to the officers concerned by name. The sooner this alteration in the of procedurt rule is adhered to the better, we hope, it will be for the welfare of Employers and young men seeking for employments.

MAWLAIK NOTES.

[From our own Correspondent]

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The inspetion of both Anglo Vernacular Middle School and Elementary Training Class took place on the 2nd and 3rd instant by the Inspector of Schools, Sagaing, and he has returned to his headquarter on the 4th.

STEAMER SERVICE.

As the Hot Season advances, the channel in the Chindwin River becomes very shallow in many of the places and thus giving a lot of troubles to the steamers in their regular runs and thus causing a great convenience to passengers and to the people of the district as well. The cargo steamer which was due here last Friday i.e. 28th. February 1930 did not come up at all as it was stuck up about six or seven miles below Mawlaik. The writer of the notes had go, the experience of sticking up for five entire days in the mid-stream few years ago. Hence his repeated request to have a road, if a railway line cannot be opened up here. It is to be hoped that those who are connected with the communication works of the province will pay a little hearing to his humble request for the goodof the district people, in this out of the way corner.

OPIUM SEIZURE.

A few days ago, the Deputy Inspector of Excise, Mawlaik, raided a chow chow shop at about mid-night and seized opium of about 23 tolas and the case it is understood, has already been sent up in court.

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HOW THE WORLD GOT ITS SHAPE

New Theory

Mr. H. Gordon Garbedian writes in the "New York Times Magazine":—

Our earth, instead of being what most of us learned to picture it at schools, is a distorted, warped planet which is constantly shaking to over come deformities undergone since the dim past when it was flung off the gaseous mass of its parent sun.

Apparently so solid, stable, inert and finished, our globe in reality is mobile and restless and is continuing in the process of evolving on a planetary scale. Below the familiar rocks of its crust is probably a thick earth-shell of hot liquid gas on which the continents float as great pontoons do on water. According to a new picture of terrestrial events earthquakes, volcanoes and new mountain ranges all owe their origin to landslides of the wabbly earth ot correct its lack of symmetry.

Our earth at one time consisted of only one gigantic mass of land and, one huge body of water, During planet's eventful infancy a major catastrophe caused the ejection from the earth of a mass of matter which later cooled to become the moon. Powerful forces owing their origin to that great celestial drama have helped to break up the original single continent into several continents, which slowly drifted apart The resulting war between gravity and other forces in the earths body put a new face on the earth and in place of flat surfaces, majestic chains, of mountains, including the Rockies, the Andes, the Alps and the snowcapped Himalayas, arose.

President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald are busy pulling America aud Europe nearer together spiritually but there is some evidence pointing to the conclusion that nature slowly is widening the physical gulf between the two continents.

These are some of the startling conceptions by such noted scientists as Dr. Reginald A Daly of Harvard University, Dr. Alfred Wegener, the famous German geologist; Professior Emile Argand Sir Oilver Lodge. Dr. Rudolf Staub and others, who present to us a new picture of the earth.

Human life, in fact all organic life, depends for existence on large number of delegate adjustment of powerful physical forces in the mysterious interior of the earth. That interior is forever invisible to human eyes. Man has barely succeeded in penetrating by mine or bore hole a mile or two below sunlight—a mere pinprick on the earth's crust, 4,000 miles from the planet's core.

Ingenious, patient geologists have for many years vainly struggled with natures mocking forces to obtain more knowledge of the baffling subterranean region. It is the interor of the globe which holds the secret of the deep Pacific and the lofty Mount Everest, of the earthquake and the "temple of fire, the riddle of the plains, of barren and are beating rock.

So unsuccessful have been the efforts of leading geologists in the past, that Professor Sulliman of rale, himself a distinguished man of science, believed that "no one will object to scribing most of the earth surface features to the deluge of Noah!

Now, science in X-raying the earth. The geologist has hit on a new way of attacking the perplexing problems of the earths interior, and with his highly sensitive seismographs he feels confident that at last he is able to read the heart of our planet. The results already revealed by this new method unfold a dramatic explanation of the processes by which our earth attained its present shape and structure and open up speculations as to its future development.

Studying the light waves from the sun with the aid of a spectroscope, science discovered helium. The astronomer has opened up new vistas of a million universes like our own scattered in the spacious firmament by examining the light and heat rays emanating from the twinkling star; and the chemist is analyzing the infinitesimal atom by the same process. The geologist has adopted a similar method and can now infer something of the structure of the earth by analyzing the waves set in motion through the body of the globe by the mighty hammer of an earthquake or orther earth tremor.

Take a stick between your hands Bend it unit it breaks. The sudden snap sends vibrations along muscle, bone and nerves of the arms.

In a somewhat similar way the rocks of the earth's crust have been and are being strained Every day, somewhere, they are snapping and sending out elastic waves from many centres. For the whole earth the average number of shocks registered every year is about 9,000, or about one every hour. A worldshaking of the first magnitude occurs every eighteen days or thereabout. Fortuna-

tely, most of these originate under the ocean and do comparatively little damage.

These earth waves travelling great distances around the earth, measure from twenty to forty miles between crests, and as they pass, a whole mountain range, a vast plain or entire city rises and falls like parts of a raft on an ocean swell. The swing is usually so slight that only special instruments can feel it. New York, Paris, Calcutta, Tokio and all the other cities in the world are in this way raised and lowered many times a year, though not enough to be felt by man.

The geologist is now using these waves to add to the knowledge of the earth's invisible terior in the same sort of way that the surgeon explores the deed inside of the human body with the X-rays.

We must now look upon the earth as consisting of a series of shells surrounding a care which at its centre bears the tremendous pressure of 50,000,000 pounds a square inch, or 1,000 times the pressure inside a connon at the instant of discharge, and has a temperature perhaps exceeding 99,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

These shells are relatively homogeneous in charactor, the outer shell forming the crust of the earth, being about thirty miles deap. The commonest rock of this outer continental shell is some variety of granite, that of the underlying layer is a heavier dark colored basalt, similar to some of the volcanic lavas. Beneath that are still denser materials, which at the depth of 1,600 miles rest upon the actual core, consisting of a material not unlike the matallic iron of the meteorites.

"Our planet's shelled character and the natural inference that its interior consists of very hot, incandescent glass is the outstanding discovery of geology of recent time, and it suggests that the globe was once fluid and starshed itself by gravity", Dr. Daly asserts "The heavier materials sank toward the surface, and the whole mass finally arranged itself as layers of shells: It is for this reason that continents float on the earth's body. They are pressed up by the surrounding, heavy, solid basalt, much as icebergs are pressed up by the denser water of the sea. That is why we have dry land, with its endless importance for man and organic life in general."

When at the Scopes trial in 1925 a geologis testified that "the crust of the earth is at least 1,000,000,000 years old" the crowd ed court room tittered, Yet, in principle, the estimate has it supporters, although our earth is "a mere child" in the vast expanses of the heavens.

How did our earth come come into existence at all and what have been the processes of its evolution? The explanation offered by geologists follows the thoughts of Dr. Harold Jeffreys. Dr. A. S. Eddington and Sir James Jeans of England and Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, Dr. Harlow Shapley and Dr. Forest R. Moulton in the United States.

The earth was brewed from the gases of the sun. A long, long time ago—a long time even as scientists measure time—there was almost a collision between Old Sol and another star. The visiting star in its cosmic travels approached our sun so closely that the surface of Old Sol was disrupted. Masses of gaseous matter, drawn by the attraction of the visitor, were thrown off the sun, and these filaments of gas broke up in to spheres, which went spinning dizzily through space. Cooling and becoming liquid, these masses of matter gradually condified and evolved a crusted surface. To day they revolve about the sun as the eight planets.

The young earth early in its infancy experienced a momentous accident. Either because giganticitidal waves of extensive speed of rotation, perhaps added by explosion, the earth eject a mass which latter became the moon. To that event, Dr. Daly speculative refer the origin of the one primitive ocean basin of which the existing Pacific Ocean is the somewhat disminished remnant.

Compare the opposite coasts of South America and Africa-You cannot fail to be struck of the oppsite shores.

"The startling similarity geologists now believe is not due to any accident," Dr. Daly said "It is there because the continents in the past ages have broken away from each other and have drifted horizontally over the surface of the earth.

Professor Wegener received only ridicule for his pains when he first advanced the theory of the migration of continents but many men of science to day have veered to his belief. A mass of data collected in recent years by several sciences, including geophysics, geology, paleontology, astronomy and geodes have contributed to its suport.

To-day a Prime Minister of Great Britain has to travel 3,000 miles to reach England's one time neighbor, America. Some millions years before United States, Senators began to wrange about entangling alliances with Europe there was, according to the hypothesis of the migration of continents, a physical entangling alliance. New York was close up against Belgium. North America and South America were joined with Africa, Asia and Europe in one continent. Australia and New Guinea and the whole chain of islands to the north were united to the truncated trail of Asia.

Leonardo da Vinci heard thunder from the Vatican when he discovered the remains of marine animals on the top of an Italian mountain. Fossils which have been collected in many parts of Europe by scientists sent abroad by Princeton, University and the Smithsonian Institution show that as recently as 25,000,000 years ago some sort of a land "bridge" must have existed connecting Europe and America.

For marine remains in rocks in the northern garts of Newfoundland were found to be identical with fossils of the same age in Wales, Scotland, Norway and Denmark. Those geologists who adhere to the belief that the earth once consisted of one immense piece of land point to the similarity between plant and animal life in the jungles of South America and in the wilderness of Africa, and evidence of a relationship between animal life in Southern Asia and Australia is not lacking.

When mighty interior forces began to tend the single continent and make its giant fragments move horizontally to other parts of the world, did the animals of the time appreciate the drama? Were the dinosaurs with their thunderous tread, the grotesquely toothed birds, the early, small timid mammals of those distant times conscious of the "cataclysm"? Probably not. For the motions of the earth were exceedingly slow much too slow for bedlam.

As the opening between the Western Hemisphere and Europe and Africa slowly widened, water welled into the fissure. This opening grown, in width to about 3,000 miles we know to day as the Atlantic Ocean.

The prop elling forces crumpled up to rocks along the front of each moving continental block forming mountain chains like the Andes, the Rockies and the Himalayas. According to Dr. Daly's hypothesis, these blocks moved under simple gravity. He supposes the previous distortions of the figure of the earth to have caused the unequal operation of gravity at the earth's surface, with a tendency to pull the rigid continental sheets in certain directions, causing them to "side downhill" over the wea, glassy layer which is believed to underlie the rocky crust of the earth.

There is some disagreement, even among those scientists who hold that the theory of continental, as to the cause leading to the break up of the one continent that originally covered our globe. Sir Oliver Lodge, explaining that the ejection of the moon from the earth is held to be the best explanation, says:

"When the moon broke away from the earth there was no liquid water or reasonable atmosphere and the planet had no semblance of what it is now. But long after the moon departed the scar left by it would be deep and all the water would accumulate there, when water could make its appearance. There would be a tendency for solid matter to fall and move so as to fill up the cavity. Moreover, a great floating mass of land might break up and a part of it drift away from the rest.

Are you continents still drifting apart? If such a movement is till going on; the longitude of the continents must be changing. A plan has been devised by an international committee scientists to answer the question by a ten years programme of observation of longitudes of fixed points in America and Europe.

It has taken much time for the trustal blocks of the earth, so umultuously ja umed together and piled one on another, to settle into a state of equilibrium. Along the zone of the mountain chains over the world the rocks are still breaking, snapping, slipping on the planes or fracture or faults. Each time the strained crust suddenly break moving feet or inches past its neighbor, an earthquak jars the body of the earth.

The earth's crust in California for example, had undergone a progressive strain for many years previous to the San Franco earthquake of 1030 Geological forces were tending to shear the, State into two parts. A broad strip of land tended to move to the southeast, while another broad strip of the crust tended to the northwest. The strength of these crust for a long time resisted these two tendencies. At last, at a certain moment in the year, 1906 the two contrary forces reached the elastic limit of the earth's crust and the crust broke.

Sometimes fractures are developed clear through the solid crust of the earth. Hence navarises from the substratum along these fissures, causing volcanoe, the chimneys of hell, where medievan philosophers wished all their enemies to go.

The Sea-God of Greek mythology. Proteus, had the power of constantly changing his l toks. Since the world began, neither land nor water has worn exactly the same face. The mighty forces of eature, working through rushing rivers restless glaciers roaring winds and pounding oceans, crave but new and gloriously impressive features on the face of the earth, And our earth, having lived through so many wars in the past, is still battling, a lined face, a few scars or some wrinkles tracing the dramatic story.

Picture the American scene before physical changes had transformed it. Not so long ago, in a geological sense, New York, Bostos, Chicago, St. Louis and Miami were under water. A shallow sea streaching from Texas to Yukon cut continental plateau of North America in two. The whole of the flat plain from New Jesery to Florida was covered with sea water. At no time the ocean surl broke on the old Applachian Mountains where the southeastern part of the mountain structure has sunk below the sea.

This part became covered with a layer of sand and mud thickening seaward. The wedge-like mass of marine sediment was then uplifted and cut into by rivers, giving the Altantic coastal plain of the United States.

Why did that strip of land along the Atlantic Coast emerge out of the water? the answer geologists offer tends to explain the cause of glaciers. During the glacial period, a few tens of thousands of years ago, the sea level fell everywhere because much water was evaporated from the ocean to build glaciers, since melted away. The resulting world wide emergence of the "drowned" coasts if estimated to have reached as much as 300 feet. The formation of even that residual of the Ice Age, the ice cap on Antarctica, has lowered sea level every where on the globe by something like 100 feet.

Sea level has changed again with in recent years. Various parcels of land previously submerged in different part of the globe but especially in Samoa, have lifted their hands unexpectedly on the body of the sea Field studies along islands and continental shares in all ocean basins how that there has been a worldwide sinking of the sea of about fifteen feet.

The case is best sought in a moderate thickening of Antarctic ice. The windrawal of water from the ocean to cause this fifteen foot drop in scalevel desipte its great quantity, would account for a fraction of the Antarctic ice cap facing Rear Admiral Byrd and his exceditions in the great white silence of a frozen world.

The geologist, busy at his ingenious task of decording the history of the rocks under our feet is no longer alone in his keen interest regarding the interior of the earth. More and more are the other sciences besides geology turning inquiring eyes in the direction of the secrets hidden inside our globe. From the biologist examining minute matter with test tubes and miscroscopes to the astronomer probing gigantic celes tial systems far, far away men of science now know that their talk would be easier it they were not so formed concerning the earth's interior. For that region of the planet has several and is now serving as the stage for a gripping drama which, if we could understand better, would enable us to comprehend more clearly all the various phases that go to make up the whole cosmic picture.

A more immediate, and from the standpoint of human civilization some years hence, a more vital question is entwined in our study of the earths interior. Sources of power are repidly diminishing. Modern civilization is built on power. How is it to go on when our supply of oil and coal runs out, as it will in the not too distant futher.

Inside our earth is something more valuable than limited deposits of gold, diamonds, oil and gas. It is an inexhaustible source of heat. By going down several miles into the bowels of earth we can tap this unlimited reservoir of energy and power. The problems to be surmounted now appear too great. But there is the promise that as our knowledge of the earth's interior increases, those problems will not loom so large.

Indian Forest Service Appointment

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The notice regarding admission to the Indian Forest Service Competitive Examination to be held at Delhi beginning on Monday, the 14th July 1930, is being published in Part V of the Burma Gazette, dated the 22nd March 1930. Copies of forms of application, the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1928 (modified up to date) and the Regulations for admission to the Indian Forest Service by Competitive Examination, 1930, may be obtained on application by letter or in person from the Registrar, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Forest Department, Secretariat, Rangoon. Applications must be made in duplicate in the prescribed form and must be forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Forest Department, Secretariat Rangoon so as to reach him not later than the 1st May 1930.

WILL MR. GANDHI BE ARRESTED?

Who is Who in First Batch?

Ahmedabad, Mar. 10: The provisional list of the first batch of Satyagrahis, who are to march under the command of Mahatmaji on Wednesday morning comprise 72 volunteers, all inmates of the Ashram. A perusal of the list shows that almost all the provinces of India are fully represented and contain mostly educated men who have received modern education and university training. In case Mahatma Gandhi's arrest which is very likely, before the march commences, Mr. Chaganlal Joshi will captain the team. Three other captains have been selected to take the place one after another if one captain is made one after another if one captain is arrested. They are Messrs. Surendar Nath Valji Desai, Pandit Narayan Rhare and Ramanikial Modi. The wholy party is divided in six groups.

All the volunteers have under gone Ashram discipline for a considerably long period, and are alive to the gravity of the situation.

The number of volunteers belonging to different province is as under-Gujrat 29 Maharashtra 10, United Provinces 8, Curch 6, Kerala 4, Punjab 3, Raj putana 2, Bombay 2, Sind 1, Tamilnad 1, Andhra 1, Utkal 1, Bengal 1. Among the Satyagrahis two are Mohammedans.

It is understood that Mr. Abbas Tyabji may take the place of honour in case Mahatmaji is removed, and in that case Chaganlal Joshi will follow Mr. Tyabji.

WHO IS WHO?

It will not be out of place to mention the careers of five captains and some eminent members of the party,

Mr. Chaganlal Joshi used to be the Manager of Satyagraha Ashram. He is a graduate of the Bombay University a student of sociology. Formerly he was a professor of Economics in Gujrat Vidyapith.

Mr. Surendra Nath is a young man, who is known as rigid disciplinarain in the Ashram He is a student of Sanskrit and is at present in charge of Tannery Department of the Ashram.

Mr. Valji Desai is a graduate of the Bombay University with honours in English and was formerly a professor at the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad. He resigned during the Non-cooperation days and was the publisher of "Young India" during those days. At present he is Secretary of Low Service Association.

Pandit Khare a student of Vishnu Digamber, the famous singer of India. He is the soul of Gujraj Rashtriya Sangit Mandal and is the conducter of Ashram prayers.

Mr. Ramnikial Modi is a graduate, who is a schoolmaster in the Ashram School.

All these five are members of the Board of Satyagraha Ashram; Mr. Abbas Tyabji is the retired Cihef Justice of the Baroda High Court and a tried worker in Gujrat. He is about 80 years of age.

Some of the prominent volunteers include Manilal Gandhi, Mahatmaji's son who was the Editor of "Indian Opinion," Mr. Dinkar Pandya, B. Sc. who has lately returned from America with his degree and who is a specialist in dairy farming is another volunteer. Mr. Sumangal Prakas is the professor of Hindi in Gujrat Vidyapith, Mr. Pyarelal Mahatmaji's Secretary who is to accompany him with the party is a young Punjabi, who gave up studies during non-co-operation on the eve of his examination for M. A. of the Punjab University.

WILL MAHATMA BE ARRESTED

Ahmedabad, Mar. 10: "Will Mahatma Gandhi be allowed to proceed with his batch on 12th March morning as arranged?' is the question which is on every body's lips awaiting an answer, as the time for Mahatma's marching tour is approaching nearer. As time passes by keen anxiety prevails and is getting nebulous every hour. Sardar Vallabhbhai's sudden arrest and imprisonment is said to be the forctaste of Goverments future course of action towards Mahatma Gandhi's decision.

A colossal gathering that attended a public meeting covened after Sardar Patel's conviction, comprising as it did of very community and opinion, denotes strongly the trend of public feeling and to add to the intensity of already tense atmosphere, dame rumour is busy, weaving all kinds of stories. It is believe that Mahatma Gandhi will be removed from the field of activities on the eve of his departure.

The spirit that enables the people to discuss this and its consequences with calm imperturbability is significant in the extreme. Ashramites, though they are fully conscious of the entire situation, refuse to be bothered whether their beloved Bapu will be taken away from them or if that be the case what will they do in his absence. This course is clear cut and they mind their usual routine of the Ashram with rigid discipline as hitherto. They seem conscious of their strength and are fixed in their determination.

Traffic to the Ashram of late and people travel miles in order to have Mahatma Gandhi's darshan. The Ashram is literally becoming a place of pilgrimage for the poor and ignorant but politically awakened villagers and citizens. All throng round Mahatma's cottage and the latter remains calm and unperturbed even in his extreme work and deep thinking. The belief is gaining ground every moment that Mahatma Gandhi will not be allowed to proceed with his march and arrest is taken to be a foregone conclusion Free Press.

MR. J. M. SEN-GUPTA CONVICTED

10 Days' Simple Imprisonment

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGEMENT

Soon after he took his seat on Saturday the District Magistrate addressing Mr. J. Sen-Gupta said:— Earlier in the day you said that you were not prepared to answer question. Do you still hold to it ?

Mr. Sen Gupta:—Yes.

Magistrate:—I have decided to frame two charges against you.

His worship then framed two charges against the accused under Section 124 A. The first charge was in respect of the speech delivered by Mr. Sen Gupta on the 20th February at the Hurry Krishna Hall and the second charge was in respect of the speech delivered on the 21st February at the Fytche Square.

Magistrate — The two charges are as I read and you have thereby committed offence under Section 124-A. Do you plead guilty or not guilty ?

Mr. Sen Gupta :—I am not prepared to answer teh question.

The Magistrate then pronounced his judgment. He read out the judgment fully and took nearly 20 minutes to read it out.

He sentenced Mr. Sen Gupta to 10 days, simple imprisonment on each charge both the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Sen, Gupta received the sentence with a smile. As soon as the sentence was passed, he was escorted to an adjoining room. A representative of the "Rangoon Mail" saw Mr. Sen Gupta immediately and asked him for a message, to which he replied : "I am not supposed to say anything."

After a few minutes, Mr. Sen Gupta was brought out and he was asked to pose for the photographers. He yielded and was then driven away amidst shouts of "Mahatma-Gandhi-ki-jai" and "Sen Gupta-ki-jai."

TEXT OF JUDGMENT

The following is the full text of the Judgment—

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon under orders of the Governor-in-Council dated March 8, 1930 has brought a complaint against Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, that on the 20th and 21st of February 1930 while in Rangoon on a visit he made two speeches in the whole of which and particularly in certain passages he attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Government of Burma.

The case was conducted by the Government Advocate, the prosecution evidence consisting solely of a proved transcript of the speeches.

"HEAVY BURDEN ON ME"

Mr. Cen Gupta was represented by counsel nor did he himself attempt to cross-examine. In fact he announced his intention of taking no part in the proceedings. This threw a heavy burden on me. I regarded as my bounden duty to see that all relevant facts to Mr. San Gupta's visit and to the circumstances attending the making of the two speeches were put in evidence. I therefore desired that not only the two speeches complained of should be filed, but that a preliminary speech of Mr. Sen Gupta's should also go in, together with all the speeches made by those who assisted him in his meeting, the addresses of welcome he received, with certain other evidence relating to the genesis of his visit. Remembering that his speeches were made in the presence and with the concurrence of a number of prominent gentlemen, well known as public figures in Rangoon life, men who had never at any time been accused of overstepping the law of sedition, I decided to call certain of them also, with the same hope that every relevant fact soould be available, when it arrived for me to take my decision in what was clearly an exceptional matter, Though sorely handicapped by the circumstances that the rules of his Congress did not permit Mr. Sen Gupta to assist me in person or by counsel, I have done my best in this way to supplement the meagre fare provided for me by the prosecution.

On the 20th instant the Government Advocate summarised the Crown case which may here be expressed in a very few words.

CROWN ALLEGATIONS

It is alleged that by the two speeches specified above Mr. Sen Gupta attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government. It is not alleged, be it said at once, that he advocated violence or even that violence was likely to result from his words. He attempted only to excite disaffection, hatred or contempt. It is not alleged that he succeeded in exciting any of those emotions. Indeed it is, I gather, conceded that he did not. The allegation is simply that he tried to. It is argued that such was the purpose of these speeches. That was his main intent in making them. The speeches, it was true, were connected in the form of an argument that Burmans should join the Indian Congress Party and forsake the policy of Separation but in fact they contained no serious argument against the policy of Separation and for the Congress programme, and were nothing but a string of accustations against the Government calculated to discredit and bring it into hatred. this clearly showed his intend. It was proved that he might not have intended to attempt to excite disaffection among the audiences he actually addressed, as the bulk of his hearers either did not understand the language in which he spoke to them, namely English, or may have been too juvenile or too far away to have followed his argument, but it is alleged that he counted upon the fact that the Press reports of his speeches would cause the disaffection he desired.

ASCERTAINING INTENTIONS

Now there are two ways of ascertaining a man's intention in such a connection as the present. The speeches themselves may be taken, the alleged seditious passages in them may be examined and their meaning determined. A man can be presumed to mean what he says. If what he says is clearly calculated to cause disaffection, he may be held to have meant to cause disaffection.

The second way is to examine all the attendant circumstances, the time, the place, the audience and any other facts which are relevant as throwing light on the provenance of the speeches. The Government Advocate preferred to confine himself to the first way, but, as explained, I considered it proper to obtain such other evidence as I could, in order to apply the second method also.

In this judgment, what I now propose to do is to set out first all the circumstances of Mr. Sen Gupta's visit to Burma and in the light of that information, to approach the speeches with a view to elucidation, Mr. Sen Gupta's intention.

It appears that he left Calcutta on February 1st accompanied by his wife on a sea cruise for the benefit of his health, as he was run down and suffering from blood pressure. That was the intention with which he left Calcutta.

On arrival at Rangoon on February 3, Mr. Abdul Bari Chowdhury, the managing director of Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company went on board to see him, as Mr. Sen Gupta did not propose to go ashore. A conversation ensued. Mr. Sen Gupta explained he was not landing. It seems fairly clear that Mr. Abdul Bari Chowdhury hoped he would come ashore and give him some support in connection with the steamship company. However, he did not and sailed for the Straits, it being uderstood that on his return on the second half of the month, he would if his health had improved land in Rangoon.

Apparently some subsequent communication must have passed between Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Choudhury, for there is evidence on the record that prominent people in Rangoon on or about the 14th February began to make arraugments to give him a welcome. For instance on that day a meeting of Rangoon students was convened with the object of drawing up an address to be presented to him. Mg Mg Ji, a young and earnest educationalist, presided and, after a resolution had been passed on the subject of the address, he spoke to the students there assembled saying that while he thought it a dangerous course for students to take an active part in politics, it was very proper for them to study the subject in books.

POPULAR INTEREST IN HIS VISIT

Other bodies were also interested and it is on recorded that Captain Rushall, the Mayor of Rangoon, was approached and consented in his private capacity as a citizen to join in an address of welcome. It will thed be seen that when on February 18 Mr. Sen Gupta steamed into Rangoon harbour on his return from the Straits a number of people in addition to Mr. Chowdhury were interested in his visit. Mr. Chowdfury's interest was chiefly business. The Rangoon students referred to above wanted to meet a man whom they regarded as a patriot and an inspirer of youth. The citizens of Rangoon were to declared that afternoon in their address that they welcomed him as a person who could help them to obtain a free Government of Burma.

He landed and at 5 p. m. in Fytche Square the citizens presented their address. A number of prominent people were present. Captain Rushall had a conversation with Mr. Sen Gupta and expressed concern about his health. Mr. Paw Tun, a well-known barrister whose political views differ from those of Congress and has hithero stood in Burma for a separate consideration of the Burmese question, took the chair. The usual complimentary speeches were made. The address was presented. In it Mr. Sen Gupta was saluted as a great political leader, the head of the Bengal Congress and the lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi. His political programme was indicated by those world. His co-operation was requested. It was in this perfectly normal atmosphere of a public reception to an important political personage, that Mr. Sen Gupta rose to speak. After the usual polite introduction he said that as he had been welcomed in the address as a political leader he took it that they expected him to speak about politics. His politics were the Congress programme. That was opposed to the separation of Burma from India.

TOPIC OF THE MOMENT.

He then launched out into that subject. It was the topic his hearers wanted him to speak about. It is the great topic of the moment. There is not the slightest doubt that the body of gentlemen who induced Mr. Sen Gupta to land and who arranged the welcome for his desired above all things that he should express himself strongly against separation. The majority of the people who had interested themselves in his visit did not want separation. That policy had been gaining ground rapidly in Burma, It had actually become part of the Government's policy. Mr. Sen Gupta's visit may be said to have been arranged as a counterblast to this declaration of policy by the Local Government. His remarks on the occasion I am dicussing made this perfectly clear. He states himself not to criticise the Local Government as the established Government but as the government which had advocated separation. He insisted that the Congress policy of non-separation was the only one which could give Burma and India what they both wanted, namely a free Government.

Now the prosecution has not complained that the above speech of February 18 was seditious, but I have examined it because it indicated the purpose underlying Mr. Sen Gupta's visit. He did not, it appears, come to attack the local government in its essence as the established government but in its policy of separation.

The question I now have to decide is whether in the speeches complained of he held to that intention or whether he departed from it and attempted to incite hatred against the Government thereby exceeding the latitude given him by explanation 2 to Section 124A to express disapprobation of a Government measure.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

To continue the narrative of events. The next day was the 19th February. There is nothing on the record to show what he did on that day. On the 20th he was billed to address an audience partly of students in the Hurry Krishna Hall at 6-3 p.m. The students in question were those who on February 14 had passed a resolution under the chairmanship of Mg Mg Ji to present an address to him. The meeting, how ever, was under the auspices of the same people who had been present at the presentation of the address of welcome on the 18th. Some of these people like Swami Shamanan da, the well known Missionary and Mr. Narayana Rao, a man of substance and respectability, the representative of Rangoon labour went to the hall but failed to obtain a seat. Others like U Paw Tun and Mr. Pillay, M. L. C. were present. None of these people had ever been accused of sedition. They are bameless citizens of Rangoon. It must be presumed they went to the meeting not to hear sedition preached but to listen to Mr. Sen Gupta develop the argument he had adumbrated two days before in Fytche Square on the subject of the burning question of Separation. I think it may be confidently held that no one expected Mr. Sen Gupta to preach sedition. Certainly I cannot hold that Mg Mg Ji expected anything of the kind. He had brought some of the students with him. On the 14th he had solemnly warned them not to mix themselves in active politics. Their address shows very clearly what they expected. They called Mr. Sen Gupta the champion of India's liberty and said he had awakened them to sing with him the divine message of freedom. Mg Mg Ji was in the chair and introducing the speaker immediately indicated that the object of the meeting was again the Separation question, He pressed for an Indo-Burma Entente and said Indians and Burmans would not separate as their ideas were the same.

NO SEDITIOUS INTENTION

It was in this atmosphere and with this cue that Mr. Sen Gupta got up to speak. Was what he said seditious? I have said enough to indicate that in my opinion his intention was not to make a seditious speech but to argue against separation. In consequence I hold that the speech as a whole was not an attempt to excite disaffection. There

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New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 259
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 26 1930

The Blunder

THE arrest, prosecution and conviction of Mr. Sen Gupta, and the series of incidents connected with them have brought out in all its vividness one noticeable factor,—the egregious blunder of the government. As soon as we learnt that Mr. Gupta had been arrested under the notorious section 124 (A), we went through his speeches which constituted the gravemen of the charge against him, and we could not persuade ourselves to believe that there was anything in the speeches that could be incriminating. A perusal of the judgment delivered by the District Magistrate of Rangoon, who sentenced Mr. Gupta to 10 days' simple imprisonment, has now thoroughly convinced us in the justification of the view held by us. Of course, by virtue of the judgment in question Mr. Gupta was found guilty and convicted. But, we must candidly say that we looked in vain in every line of the judgment to justify the conclusion arrived at by the District Magistrate.

We may now proceed to examine the judgment in some detail. Commenting on Mr. Gupta's speech which was made on the 20th February and a portion of which constituted the first charge, the District Magistrate wrote in his judgment : "I have said enough to indicate that in my opinion his intention was not to make a seditious speech but to argue against separation. In consequence, I hold that the speech as a whole was not an attempt to excite disaffection." Yet, the District Magistrate came to the conclusion that the extracted portions of the speech were seditious. The District Magistrate commented in the same strain on the second speech of Mr. Gupta, a portion of which formed the second charge, and the same conclusion was arrived at by the District Magistrate. We are not sure whether the judgment of the District Magistrate could be taken as commendable at all. Personally speaking, we could see no justification in the conviction of Mr. Sen Gupta, even if we would proceed along the line of arguments set forth in the judgment. Taken all in all, we are inclined to the belief that Mr. Gupta was convicted because he attributed motives to Sir Charles Innes' campaign for the separation of Burma.

Frankly speaking, we do not endorse the views held by Mr. Sen Gupta on the separation issue. In the same way, we are at one with His Excellency Sir Charles Innes in this respect. But all these should not be the reasons to prosecute and convict Mr. Gupta. We can never countenance any measure calculated to prevent freedom of speech and exchange of political ideas. If in launching out the prosecution against Mr. Gupta the Government had the intention of giving punishment for frank expression of views, then the Government has made a very great blunder. However, apart from this aspect of the question, the very prosecution of Mr. Gupta has sufficiently shown the blunder of the Government. The bloodshed arising out the fracas between the police and the public, the excessive "terrorism" displayed by the police and the ghastly array of military police at the Gupta trial,—all these go to excite the feelings of the people more than the two speeches of Mr. Gupta. Mr. Gupta was sentenced to 10 days' simple imprisonment only. The judgment of the District Magistrate showed the trivial nature of the case. Yet, there was a tremendous sequel to the case. This is an instance of making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

We wonder what effect a simple imprisonment of 10 days would have on such a determined patriot as Mr. Sen Gupta. Taking into consideration the serious consequences that followed the arrest and prosecution of Mr. Gupta, and the whole case culminating in the sentence of 10 days' simple imprisonment, we think the game is not worth the candle at all. The blunder of the Government is patent enough. Before the injuries of the wounded who received injuries in the hands of the police on the 19th instant could be healed, Mr. Gupta would be released from the jail. Long, long after Mr. Gupta's release the rankled feelings would remain in the hearts of many. The memory of police hooliganism on the 19th instant would still remain with us, long after Mr. Gupta himself has forgotten his ten days' incarceration in the Rangoon Central Jail. This is the nett result which the Government would have to expect from its ill-advised prosecution.

G. I. P. Strikers Apply For Re-Instatement.

New Delhi, March 17.

Official news has been received from Bombay that approximately 50 per cent of the strikers of the G.I.P. Railway have applied to be re-instated.

ABOLITION OF SALT DUTY

Question to be Referred to Tariff Board

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

New Delhi, Mar. 20: Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava moved for abolition of the salt duty which he characterised as the worst imposition on the poor people.

Mr. Aney supporting the amendment referred to Mr. Gandhi's campaign against salt tax and pleaded the abolition of the duty which he said would create a favourable atmosphere for the round table conference.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Nilkanth Das then moved an amendment the effect of which will be for Government to remain dealers in salt, but the manufacture of salt to be free.

Sir George Schuster pointed out Government in response to the wishes of the House decided to refer the whole question to the Tariff Board and the House should wait for the report of the Board before taking action.

Mr. Aney asked whether the question of duty was also referred to the Board.

Sir George Schuster explained the Board would not only be asked to enquire about the production of salt but also about the monopoly and prices. He said what the Government intended to do was to provide the masses with the best eatable salt tax was abolished.

The amendment was rejected by 57 votes to 30.

Mr. Nilkantha Das, next moved an amendment , which empowered Government to remit the duty on Indian salt.

Sir George Schuster opposing said the effect of the amendment would be the abolition of the salt duty, but if the intention of the mover was to give protection to Indian salt by retention of a duty on imported salt he would say that was precisely the object of the Government in referring the matter to the Tariff Board. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt moving for a reduction of the duty to 8 annas said in spite of her faults he still loved England and on that ground he urged for reduction of the duty.

Sir Purshotamdas urged if they wanted good and cheap salt for the masses they would wait for the report of the Tariff Board. He also appealed to the Government to deal with the report promptly and by the time of the next budget to come out with a chemelpro viding good and cheap salt.

Sir George Schuster said he would readily give the assurance asked for.

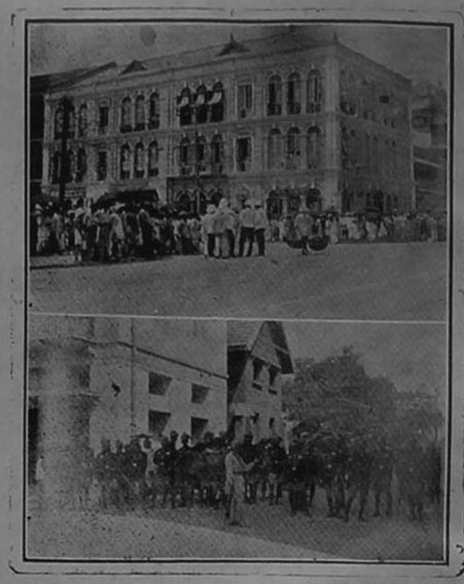
The amendment was rejected so also the next amendment of Mr. Amar Nath Dutt for reduction of the duty to 12 annas.

He then moved a third amendment to reduce the duty to one rupee.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon supporting the amendment felt the Government had underestimated returns from imports of sugar and lost by reduction of salt duty be compensated by revenues from enhanced duty on sugar.

Sir George Schuster felt the Government estimates of sugar returns were accurate because he said last year the imports were exceptionally number and increased duty was bound to check the imports and increase production.

The amendment was rejected by 53 votes to 32 and clause 3 fixing salt duty at 1-4 was passed



People waiting to hear the judgment at the corner of Montgomery and Sparks Streets, in the Gupta case. The lower photograph shows the strong police force guarding near the Court.

Clearing the crowd to take way Mr. Gupta to jail after the Magistrate had passed sentence.

Sequel to Raid on Kenya Villages.

TRIBESMEN'S APPEAL UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT.

Nairobi, March 23.

The Supreme Court has upheld the appeal of twenty-three Lumbwa tribesmen, convicted of raiding Masai villages and sentenced to a collective fine of £12,000 on a charge of stealing cattle. In the course of the appeal it was shown that, after their arrest, 63 tribesmen were marched to the court, some chained, and identified by Crown witnesses. The Supreme Court held the method of identification was improper. All the sentences were quashed, including those on tribesmen who had not appealed.

New French Submarine "Nautilus."

LAUNCHED BY EIGHT-YEAR-OLD GRANDSON OF JULES VERNE.

Paris, March 22.

The eight-year-old grandson of Jules Verne launched at Toulon the new French submarine Nautilus. It will be recalled that Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea" deals with the adventures of a submarine named Nautilus.

The Gupta Trial

European Sergeants in front of the District Magistrate's Court.

The crowd following the car in which Mr. Sen Gupta was taken to the jail after being convicted.

Government Press Piece Employees Strike

DEPUTATION OF M. L. C.'S. APPOINTED

An extraordinary general meeting of the Burma Government Press Printers' Association was held on Sunday afternoon in the Nath Singh Building with Mr. E. P. Pillai, M. L. C., in the Chair. It is understood there are about 350 to 400 piece employees on strike, most of whom were present at the meeting. Among others present were Mr. M. I. Khan, M. L. C. (President), U Ba Pe, M.L.C. Dr. U Thein Maung, M. L. C. Dr. P. A. Nair Dr. K. U G. Rao.

PIECE EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

The piece employees' grievances submitted before the Superintendent were as follows :—

1. Idling Hours.
(1) Shortage of Work ; and
(2) Shortage of Materials.
2. Less payment of fresh composition work, by deducting the clicker charges.
3. Unknown deductions of piece earnings.
4. Author Corrections labour deducting by the Correction Checker,
5. Gazetted Holiday's and Sunday's payment.
6. Leave Allowances.
7. House Allowances or free quarters.
8. Men who were working more than a year why they are not confirmed in the Government Service.
9. Non-inclusion of earnings of Salary Bill.
10. Relief on indebtedness.
11. To reinstate the men who are undergoing punishment.
12. Binders :—
Less payments in every item, to revise their scales.
13 Machinemens:—
Less payments in every item, to revise their scales.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

The Chairman said that he came to know about the strike only through the press. He was informed about their grievances only the previous day and he wondered why they had gone on strike. He assured them that he and others who represented them in the Council would place their grievances before the authorities concerned. He advised them during the strike to act in a constitutional manner, not to resort to violent methods even though the Government Press authorities might choose to adopt methods adverse to their interest. There were present at the meeting not only leaders of the Indian community but also of the Burmese community, leaders like U Ba Pe and Dr. Thein Maung. Their presence was an indication that they sympathised with them in their desire to get their grievances redressed. He was sure that they along with others would put forward their case before the authorities concerned and see that their grievances were redressed. They had formulated 13 grievances but he was afraid that all of them would not survive the test of reasonableness. He asked them to be rest content with the suggestion put forward by them and at the same time be wished to hear their grievances from their own mouths.

Mr. M. I. Khan said it was purely departmental matter which had nothing to do with Government or with politics. This association was started in 1928 and consisted of piece workers and also of permanent workers. They had a lot of grievances, of which he remembered only a few. Their whole object was to improve their position and secure better living conditions and also be able to meet the increased cost of living and high rents in the city. Lastly he asked them to consider the advisability of affiliating this association to the Burma Labour Association of which Mr. Abdul Bari Chowdhury was the president. who promised to render them all the assistance he could.

Mr. S. N. Dey next read a statement detailing the causes of the strike.

The Chairman discussed the grievances and advised them not to press some of them. He again advised them to carry out the strike in a peaceful manner. The mere fact that certain things had happened during their absence in the Government Press should not make them resort to steps which might be detrimental to their interests in the long run. He realised that the Superintendent was entirely wrong in punishing the 12 men without reasonable cause and he thought they should be reinstated If Mr. Khan's suggestion of affiation were adopted it would mean they would get additional support and strength from a sister association and he therefore asked them to consider the question of affiliation of their association to the Labour Association. The next question was how were their grievances to be placed before the authorities. Were their representatives to go and wait on them or were they to do so after being invited by them to do so.

The meeting decided that Messrs. E. P. Pillai, M. I. Khan, U Ba Pe and Dr. Thein Maung, all M. L. C.'s, along with 5 of the strikers should wait in deputation on the authorities concerned and represent their grievances.

To Those Who are Injured.

Those who have received injuries in the course of the fracas that occured near the District Magistrate's Court on 19th instant, are requested to send in their written statements at once to the undersigned at the Brahmadesh office, No. 158, 31st Street, Rangoon. The statement should be short, and to the point, showing when, how and by whom the injuries were inflicted and the nature of the injuries. The statement may be submitted in any language. People are requested to respond to this notice early.

R. R. GHAREKHAN,
Secretary, B. P. C. C.

New Chief Justice

A Press communique states:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Page K. C., a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon.

Unique Mosque in East

OPENING CEREMONY AT KAPORTHALA

Kapurthala, Mar. 8: The presence in the capital of the Kapurthala State of a beautiful Hindu temple, of which a model adorns the entrance of the Lahore Museum and the construction in recent years of a gorgeous Sikh Gurdwara gave His Highness the Maharaja Sir Jegatjit Singh the impression that Munlim subjects would appreciate and welcome the benefit of a suitable mosque where they could congregate for their daily prayers emmasse. His Highness has selected in the course of his travels in Morocco in the yeard 1922 the design of Qotbya Mosque in Marakesh, the Southern capital of Morocco, for the projected mosque in Kapurthala. And soon after his return from Morocco His Highness engaged the services of the famous French Architect, Monsieur Mentoux for the preparation of the plans of the Mosque and entrusted the local engineers with the construction of the building, of which the inauguration ceremony is arranged to take place on the 13th March.

The building, as it stands today complete for the ceremony, can rightly be said to be unique in India and the East, having been built in the Moorish style and with a tower 150 ft. high topped by a gold pinnacle in proportion to the size of the building. The floors are all of Makrana marble and the central dome which is also covered by a gold pinnacle is decorated with carvings of Arabesque design with walls bearing inscriptions in Arabic from the Quran. The building is surrounded by spaciouasvenues and gardens, laid in the Moghul style, under the direction of Mr. Cavauagh the Horticultural expert of Delhi.

This building has cost about four lakhs of rupees.

RURAL AMENITIES.

A Protective Bill.

The export of ancient buildings or parts of ancient buildings without the consent of the Commissioners of Works is prohibited under the Rural Amenities Bill, the text of which was issued on Saturday.

"Rural amenities" are defined as "the beauty of the landscape or rural scenery and the enjoyment of the countryside, including fields, trees woods, hills, valleys, cliffs, foreshores, streams, commons, open spaces, village greens, ways, buildings, or groups of buildings, space about buildings gardens, and other features with picturesque characteristics, historic associations archeaological interest, or architectural ornament."

Under the bill the owner of an ancient building proposing to export it must give notice of his intention to the Commissioners, who shall consult the Ancient Monuments Board. Proceedings to restrain such export may be taken in the county court by the council of the county or district in which the building is situate, or by any person resident in the country.

An ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest may be acquired for the purpose of preservation.

Power is given to councils of county districts to prohibit the erection of temporary buildings likely to prejudice rural amenities.

Advertisements and advertisement boardings come within the bill's scope. Proceedings to restrain their continued exhibition may be taken in the county court by the county council or other responsible authority and the court may order the removal of the advertisement or boarding County borough, or district councils will be given power to register trees more than thirty feet high or more than two feet six inches in girth five feet above ground, and will notify the owner and occupier of the land upon which the trees are growing who must obtain consent before cutting down, lopping, topping, or destroying. Where any tracks of woodland of fifty acres or more is felled it shall not be used for any other purpose than the growth of timber without the consent of the Forestry Commissioners.

The consent of the Commissioners of Works will have to be obtained before any bridge existing before the operation of the Bridges Act 1803, can be altered or removed.

The power given to the Ministry of Transport to acquire land on either side of and within 220 yards from the middle of a new road proposed to be constructed by the Minister shall be exercisable by a county council when constructing a new road.

The bill proposes a compensation scheme whereby owners of land which increase in building value will contribute to owners of land which loses by reservation as an open space as agricultural land or as woodland.

County councils will be given power to make town planning schemes when they are of the opinion that district councils are acting inadequately.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF A NEW TIME TABLE.

On and from Tuesday the 1st April 1930, a new Time Table will come into force with certain additions and alterations to the existing service. The principal alterations are as follows:—

(1) No. 1 up Express will leave Rangoon at 1-30 P. M. instead of 1-15 P. M. arriving at Mandalay at 6-20 A. M. five minutes earlier than at present.

(2) No. 2 Down Express will leave Mandalay at 8-45 P. M. instead of 9-15 P. M. arriving Rangoon at 3-25 P. M. or an hour earlier than at present.

(3) A though connection from Rangoon to Lashio in conjuction with 1 Up Express and a through connection from Lashio to Rangoon in conjuction with 2 Down Express have been introduced and the trains will run to the following timings between Mandalay and Lashio :—

UP TRAIN.

1 Up Express Mandalay Arr. 6-20 A.M
Train for Lashio. Dep. 7-0 „
Maymyo Arr. 10-5 „
Dep. 10-30 „
Lashio Arr. 8-25 P.M.

DOWN TRAIN.

Lashio Dep. 5-55 A.M.
Maymyo Arr. 4-15 P.M.
Dep. 4-30 „
Mandalay Arr. 8-0 „
2 Down Express
ManPalay Dep. 8-45 „

(4) No. 3 Mail will leave Rangoon at 6-15 P. M. instead of 6 P. M. arriving at Mandalay at 12 noon, or 25 minutes earlier than at present.

(5) No. 4 Down Mail will leave Mandalay at 1-45 P. M. instead of 2 P. M. arriving at Rangoon at 7-25 A. M. 40 minutes earlier than at present.

(6) No. 6 Down Mixed train will leave Mandalay at 5-50 A. M. instead of 6-15 A. M. arriving Rangoon at 6-30 A. M. or 1 hour 1 minute earlier than at present.

(7) The Mixed train from Mandalay to Myitkyina will leave Mandalay at 1-15 P. M. instead of 1-40 P. M. arriving at Myitkyina at 4-15 P. M. the next day, 37 minutes earlier than at present.

(8) The Mixed train now leaving Myitkyina at 9-40 A. M. will leave at 8-40 A. M. arriving Mandalay at 11-23 A. M. the next day, or 1 hour 27 minutes earlier than at present.

(9) No. 15 Up local mixed train will leave Rangoon at 3-40 P. M. instead of 2 P. M. arriving at Letpadan at 8-30 P. M.

(10) Several alterations to the timings of trains on branch lines and to the suburban local services have also been made. Detailed timings are to be found in the sheet time tables exhibited at all stations and the Railway guide and time Table available for sale at all principal stations.

R. MARTIN JONES.
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Rangoon, Dated 25th March 1930

Continued from page 5

is, however, not the slightest doubt that, in the passage selected for one of the charges he overstepped the limits of disapprobation and made statements calculated to excite disaffection against the Government. As he made the statement, it must be assumed that he meant them to cause that disaffection. The particular passage is marked C. I. on page 4 of exhibit C. It begins with the words "I am not afraid of that——"and ends with the words "worthless and defective." The passage is beyond dispute seditious and there are other passages which are close to border line.

I must now pass to the consideration of Mr. Sen Gupta's last speech made in Fytche Square on February 21. Its promoters were nominally the Bengali community but in fact the same persons who had interested themselves in the first two speechs were here again to the fore. Mr. Abdul Baree Chowdhury was in the chair. That gentlemen's interests are far more in business than in politics and one of the objects of the meeting was to give public support to his company, the Bengal Steam Navigation Company. Messrs Tyabji, Khan and Paw Tun were present. It is somewhat surprising that as Mr. Sen Gupta had clearly overstepped the limits of the law two days previously they were still willing to sponsor him. But it is one of the features of this case that Mr. Sen Gupta was never clearly heard. He was addressing large audiences. There was much noise. Much that he said was drowned.

MODERATE SPEECHES

The three gentlemen mentioned opened the proceeding with moderate speeches, indicating that the subject was again Separation. Mr. Sen Gupta then got up. The Square was crammed chiefly with Indians of the lower class, However, he spoke in English for it has been his purpose throughout to address himself to the Burmans in that language. It was to them and not to the Indians that he wished to drive home his views on separation and the necessity of joining forces with Congress. As it appears there were few if any, Burmans present, this speech could only have been understood by the promoters. Again he began in a legitimate manner and taken as a whole the speech was still concerned with the object of his visit, namely the advancement of the Congress in Burma and the matter of Separation. But when he had reached the last quarter of what he had to say, he again clearly overstepped the latitude permitted by explanation 2. The passage is marked E. I. in Exhibit E. It begins "I remember....." and ends "developing the country." This passage again beyond any possible question, oversteps disapprobation of the Government' policy of separation, and is an attempt to excite disaffection.

Mr. Sen Gupta has accordingly been charged with that passage also.

Mr. Sen Gupta has refused to plead to these charges or to rebut them. He is therefore found guilty under Section 124-A I, P C.,

NOT A SERIOUS CASE.

My judgment indicates already what sort of a case this is. I cannot in all the circumstances call it a serious case. Mr. Sen Gupta did not advocate violence. Taking the liberal view the speeches as a whole were not beyond reasonable doubt made with a seditious intention. In this connection it is important to give due weight to the fact that his reply to the public address of welcome on the 18th when he made his first, his longest and his most important speech, was unobjectionable. If he had only continued in that strain to argue the merits and demerits of separation all would have been well for him. Unfortunately, in the two latter speeches while still discussing the burning topic he allowed, in places, his tongue to run away with him. It may be added that in his final speech the offence committed there had a minimum of repercussions for it is fairly certain that the audience in Fytche Square did not understand what was said and the accounts given next day in the "Rantgoon Daily News" excluded the more vituperative words and watered down the resi. It may be said therefore that practically, all of the second passage charged disappeared into thin air. Sen Gupta has here therefore been shown to have made a very fruitless attempt.

The first passage, with which he has been charged, though falling within the purview of the law is not extreme. It is, I am bound to admit, not very far over the line, going by the standard of these days.

The fact that Mr. Sen Gupta was unwell may also be taken into consideration. It is not known whether blood pressure predisposes to sedition, but it will induce irritation, and in the heat of a speech on a favourite subject a rising irritation may help to overcome prudence.

Mr. Sen Gupta has now been in custody for a week. I think the ends of justice will sufficiently be met by a sentence of ten days simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

ALLEGED POLICE LAWLESSNESS.

Mr. Tyabji's Statement to the Press.

In connection with the disturbances that occurred on 19th instant Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, prominent Congressman states :—

I went to the D.M.'s Court at about 10-30 a.m. I saw a goodly crowd collected in normal condition. A little later Sakqali Saheb told me the crowd had indulged in stone throwing. I went to every part of the crowd on the roadside and asked them not to throw stones, Every where people denied having thrown stones. Some persons said that perhaps a few stones had been thrown from behind, that is the Church Compound. I went into the Court house again. Half an hour or so after the trial had begun, Mr. Sadiqali came in and his spoke to Mr. Merriken, the Commission of Police and later I saw the Commissioner going out I gathered something serious had probably occurred and followed by Sjt. Gharekhan, Secretary of B. P. C. C. and Editor of "Brahmadesh," went outside in the wake of the Commissioner. I saw that the Police and the people were having a real game at brickbats.

The fusillade from both sides was very heavy. Bricks were freely being used by both parties. It seemed that It was unrestrained on other side. When I went out on the road with Mr. Gharekhan, there were no policemen on the road. They had taken shelter under the portion of the Development Trust Building. They took shelter behind the pillars and threw stones, and bricks, Neither Mr. Gharekhan for myself, nor Sji Desai, a Jeweller, nor Srigal Singh—the latter pacify the crowd—were struck with brick bats seriously. I got a slight mark on my chest—and nothing more, We managed to get the crowd in front of the Building and that on the side to stop throwing bricks but bricks were coming from the Church compound. I went up to the Commissioner and asked him to stop the Police throwing bricks and I would stop the people in the Church garden throwing. The front lines in the road side had already begun meeting. As I reached the railing of the Church compound a shower of bricks well directed came in my wake from the police and fell all around us. I turned and shouted to the police to stop but to no avail. I was helped over the railing into the Church compound. There I found a mounted policeman riding down the crowd in the Church compound I was the police making baton charge. The crowd had already thinned on all sides. The church compound quickly cleared, with Sripal Singh who was all along guarding me I went towards the Church compound gate on Sparks Street opposite the Rangoon Gazette Office.

As I came out I found the portion of the Sparks Street between Montgomery Street and where I was practically empty of the crowd. But sergeants were beating stray persons on the road. Coming out of the gate I saw a man with a bamboo in his hands which I snatched away and threw it down. A few yards away were some European sergeants coming towards us. One came near—he must have seen my snatching away the bamboo and throwing it down. I thought he recognised me, when suddenly I felt two blows with baton on my head. I fell down. The two men with me were treated similarly. Two men came and lifted me up. I was bleeding profusely. As they took me accross the road these two men were beaten. When we had crossed the road, we stood against the wall near the Gazette office,

A police constable with an open belt came along the foot-path beating every one standing there and gave one to me also, but I was saved by my friends, Mr. Bavaclaigh, Editor, "Rangoon Gazette" then came out; took me in and gave me very kind and efficient first aid which stoppen further loss of blood. I was taken to Hospital where I found Mr. Desai, the jeweller, with a scalp wound and some others also who had been trying to pacify the crowd with similar injuries—generally with scalp wounds.

British War Debt

PAYMENTS TO AMERICA FAR OUTWEIH RECEIPTS

Rugby, March 19.

Replying to a written Parliamentary question, Mr. Snowden. Chancellor of the Exchequsr, said that the the total sums paid to the United States on account of the British War Debt by the end of the present financial year will be £270,473,000. Against this we shall have received up to the same date approximately £98,000,000 on account of Reparations, and £48,825,000 on account of Allied War Debts The aggregate receipts, therefore, fall short of aggregate payments by over £ 131,000,000 and the deficiency is close on £200,000,000 if the interest on past payments and receipts is taken into account.—

BURMA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION.

Notification to the public is hereby given that during the period from 11th April 1930 to 10th June 1930 (both days inclusive), Return Tickets will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers from the stations named below, at the following rates :—

For any distance over 100 miles, each way } At a fare and one third

For distances 100 miles or under, each way } On payment of a fare and one third as for a distance of 101 miles.

In bookings from the Lashio or Southern Shan States Branches to the main line and vice versa the distance on the outward Journey must be more than 100 miles.

Aungban	Katha	Martaban	Myittha	Pyinmana	Tharrawaw
Bassein	Kemmendine	Maymyo	Namyao	Pyu	Thaton
Daiku	Kyangin	Meiktila	Nattalin	Pyuntaza	Thazi
Gyobingauk	Kyaikto	Mogaung	Nyaunglebin	Rangoon	Toungoo
Heho	Kyaukme	Mohnyin	Okpo	Sagaing	Yamethin
Henzada	Kyaukse	Mokpalin	Paungde	Sahmaw	Yegyi
Hsipaw	Kyauktaga	Monywa	Pazundaung	Shwebo	Zigon
Insein	Lashio	Myanaung	Pegu	Shwenyaung	
Kalaw	Letpadan	Myingyan	Prome	Taungdwingyi	
Kanbalu	Mandalay	Myitkyina	Pyawbwe	Tharrawaddy	

2. These Return Tickets will be available by any train carrying 1st and 2nd class passengers

3. Holders of return concession tickets MUST GET THE RETURN PORTION OF THEIR TICKETS DATED at the booking office before commencement of the return journey.

4. The holders of these concession tickets MUST COMPLETE THE RETURN JOURNEY by midnight of the 10th June 1930 otherwise the tickets will be treated as "EXPIRED" and the usual Excess Fares and Excess Charges will have to be paid.

5. No refunds will be allowed on lost or wholly or partially unused tickets.

6. These concessions are not admissible over the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's system.

T. MARTIN JONES,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Rangoon
Dated 20th March 1930

March 26 April 2 9 16 23 30 May 7 14 18 21 30

Wanted

Applications are invited from Burmans for appointment as Public Work Clerk on a Salary of Rs. 50-5-8-120 per mensem, under the District Council, Minbu. High School Finalist will start from Rs. 70 but those who have had no experience in any public Office will be placed on Rs. 50 during the probationary period of six months, the pay of candidates who are holding appointment under Local Bodies for not less than 2½ years, major portion of which as Accountant or Assistant Accountant or Head Clerk will be fixed in consideration of the same. Knowledge of type writing essential.

Applications in applicant's own hand writing, stating age, nationality and qualification together with copies of testimonials and service-books, if any, will be received by the Chairman of the District Council up to 30th April 1930.

The appointment is permanent and non-pensionable but the selected candidate be required, on confirmation, to subscribe to the Provident Fund at the rate of 15 o/o of the pay, Council Contributing 7½o/o.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officials, Members, of the Council and persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

By order,
Sd/ BA SEIN
Secretary, District Council, Minbu.

23, 30, 6, and 13 April No 17

Maternity and Infant Welfare Society.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Under the patronage of the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council, Home and Political Department, a benefit performance will be given at the Oriental Cinema on Tuesday, the 8th April 1930, at 6-30 p. m. and 9-30 p. m. In addition to a picture programme of selected films there will be a variety concert consisting of songs, duets and dances contributed by such well known artists as Mr. & Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. Higuell, Miss Raj, Mr. Peachey, Miss Rayner, Miss Mckenzie and Miss Crystal Chor Khine. There will be a refreshment bar and drinks will be served at popular prices. Patrons to these shows will not only have the benefit of enjoying one of the best shows in Rangoon but will also be helping a very deserving cause. Tickets at Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, are available from Mrs. Chan Chor Khine, President of the Society, Messrs Rowe & Co., Watson & Sons, Misquith, the Continental and the Viena Cafe, and at the gate.

Put Beauty as well as Efficiency on Your Desk
It's doubly useful, this handsome Parker Desk Set,—at your desk or outdoors,—an efficient time saver.
The smooth writing Parker Duofold desk pen is quickly converted for pocket use.
A cap with clip is supplied free of charge. Thus you have a Parker Desk Set and a Parker Duofold Pocket Pen at one price —two pens in one.
Distributors: Dodge & Seymour, Ltd. 51 Sulepagoda Road Rangoon
Parker Duofold Desk Sets

THE DERBY.

Bombay Stock Exchange To Start Its Own Sweep.

Bombay, March 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange has decided to start its own Derby Sweep which will be an annual feature. The subscription has been fixed at Rs. 10 for each ticket.

From the total amount subscribed, 10 per cent will be deducted for expenese and the balance will be distributed as follows,—

Winner 40 per cent, second 20 per cent and starters 20 per cent.

The maximum of prizes is not limited,

The East & West Trade Developer.

The National Trade Magazine Devoted to the Development of the Indian Export & Import Trade and to the Agricultural, Commercial & Industrial Interests of the British India and the Indian States.

— (o) —

Test Medium For Advertisements

— O —

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THE EAST & WEST TRADE DEVELOPER,
RAJKOT.

Ex.

THE DANCE OF YOUTH Originates in

HEALING BALM

The panacea of 36 years to cure ALL URETHRAL DISCHARGES of young men and women nay of ALL Persons of all ages and stages.

Swift, Sure, Radical and Perfect Cure. A Dose convinces its efficacy, a Day's use removes all inflammation and pain. A Week's course complete cure. Avoid Injections, Washes, Syringing etc. and use exclusively HEALING BALM which never fails.

Most brilliant testimonials from Doctors like Col. K. P. Gupta, I.M.S., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., and S.S.C. P.H.D.; Lt. Col. N. P., Sinha, I.M.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P Surgeon-Major B.K. Bose, I.M.S., M.D., C.M.; Captain S. N. Chaudhury I. M. S. M. R. C. S. L. R. C. P.; Drs Pushong, M.D.; U. Gupta, M.D.; Monier, M.B.C.M. etc.

3 Sizes Rs. 3. Rs. 2-8, Rs. 1-12 Postage etc. extra per V. P. P.

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148, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

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(ESTABLISHED 1905.)
(A Public Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.)
Head Office :—Pyapon, Burma.
Rangoon Branch:— No. 548, Merchant-street.
Branches also in Delta.
Progressive figures YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

	1924	1929
Capital ... Rs.	5,50,000	7,50,000
Reserves ... Rs.	2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits ... Rs.	27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments ... Rs.	8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ... Rs.	10,38,910	34,75,007
Advances ... Rs.	26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ... Rs.	61,750	406,000
Net Profits ... Rs.	1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on Ordinary Shares ... Rs.	12½ p.c.	16 p.c.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS :—
RUPEE AND STERLING
5 per annum ... 1 year ... 5% per annum.
5½% " " ... 2 years... 5½% " "
6% " " ... 3 years... 6% " "
6½% " " ... 4 years ...6½o/o " "
7% " " ... 5 years ... 7% " "
Interest payable half-yearly or yearly.
Savings Bank Accounts.— Interest at 4 per cent.
Current Accounts.—Interest at 2 per cent.
General Banking business transacted. All further particulars obtainable from Head Office, Pyapon, or Agent, Rangoon Branch.
E. A. HEATON, General Manager.

ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရေဝန်မှူး
ကြေငြာစာ။

အများသိရေးနှင့်ကြေငြာသိုက်သည်။ ကိုထီလင်းဆိပ်ကမ်းနှင့် တတိဘင်ဆင်လမ်းဆိပ်ကမ်းနှစ်ခု ပိုင်ရှင်များမရှိဘဲ၊ သောင်တင်၍ ရေသောမွန့် ၂ ငင်းကိုးတွင်ရှိပါသဖြင့်အထက်ပါဥပဒေ၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို ရေနုတ်ကြောင်း၌၊ ကင်းဘန်ခေါ် (အရင်ကနှင်းဆီမြို့ဆိပ်ကမ်းဆင်းသည်း ထွက်ထားပါသည်)ကိုထီလင်း ဆိပ်ကမ်းနှစ်ခု သောသမွန့်ခု၊ နဲပါတ်မြို့၊ တတိဘင်ဆင်လမ်း ဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိသမွန့်ခု၊ နဲပါတ်-၂၄၀၇ ဖြစ်ထေသည်၊ ၎င်းပစ္စည်းများကို တရားအတွင်း ထားရောက်ပြောဆို၍မယူဖျင်း တုန့်ကျသော ဧရိတ်များကျရန်အတွက်၊ လေလံတင်ရောင်း ချမိမှီမည်။

ပိုင်ရှင်၊ သို့မဟုတ် ပိုင်ရှင်သူများ သည်၊ အောက်၌ လက်ထိရောဆိုးသူ အာနှိုင်ထံ၌၊ ပိုင်ဆိုင်သူ ဖြစ် ကြောင်း ကို လုံလောက်စွာ သက်သေပြနိုင်ဖျင်း ၄၅ ပြောင်းသောဝရိတ်၊ ကြေငြာခန့်ဝတကွ အထွေထွေကုန်ကျသော ဧရိတ်များကိုသေးချေးရွေးယူမှီပါကြောင်း၊

အိတ်ချ-အင်-ဂစ်သာ၊
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NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the unders signed not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the canditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted.

T. F. OWENS,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Burma Govt: Medical School,
Rangoon.

RANGOON.
5th March 1930.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age, nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council, Minbu.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 3 a.m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 47025.00 sft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

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Pegu.
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E. J. B. JEFFERY,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, dated 18th March, 1930. 21 24 16

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT THATON MUNICIPALITY

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of a permanent Secretary on a salary of Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th April 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or local bodies, the application must be submitted thro ? the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese at their High School Final Examtnation, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or (3) those who have passed the Secretaryship Examination. Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to Burmans with good moral character.

The successful candidate if be has not passed the Secretaryship Examination will be paid Rs. 160 per mensem until he has passed it when he will be paid Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for one year. He will be required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1000 either in cash or in landed property The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the provident fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government officials, Members of the Municipal Committee or Tosher persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee.
Thaton.

7th. March 1930.
16 22 29

ထံသာဝကိဆင်ခြင်ရှင်၊ရေးတော်ပုံ။

ထေမည်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင့်နှောင် ကျော်
တင်းနှဝ်ရထာဘွဲ့မည်သာသော၊ ဟံသာဝကိ
ဆင်ခြင်ရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ အရေးတော် ပုံ
ပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း မြိုက်ခိုဝ်ထား၀ါ
သဖြင့်၊ ပညာလိုထား၊အမျိုးသား၀ှာ်၊ ဘိုးပွား
ဥာဏ်ကျယ်၊ပညာတြွေထိသို့သူတိုင်း၊ကြည်ရွှ
ရနံ့သင့်ထူခဲ့ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၀၊

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ဂ၃၊

ဒုဒွတ်သာခမြတ်ထာဂ်သိုး၊

စံသာသု မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ကြီး၊ ဦးပု
ဘိ-အော ဝိတ်ဦ ရေးသားသော တရုတ်တွင်း
ကင်း၀နှံမင်းကြီး စီမံရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မ
သတ် ၃၆ ဗောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှဲ့၊ အဓွ
သဒ်မမနုဏ္ဍတ်၀ေသာ ဓမ္မသတ်ဏွင်းများ
ကိုပါဖြထားသည့်ဖြင်၊အထက်အောက်ပွတ်
ထော်ကြီး စီရင်ထုံးများနှင့်၊ တိသင်၊ဗမိုဘိ
ကောင်စီ ပွတ်တော်စီရင်ထု ံး များစွာ တို့
ထည်းပါ၀ါကြောင်း၊

တရုတ် ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၂၀ကျပ်၊

မြန်မာပြည်ဟုဓရွားကျွန်း။

ခေတ်ကာလအာဏာကျော်၊ဟုဓရွားဆရာချုပ်
နှည်းကို လိုလားသည်အားထေ့သိရွာ၊ ဟုဓရွား
ရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နှည်းစနစ်စည်းကမ်းဥပဒေ
များကို၊အကြီးအကား၊ရဲထင်ရွာတို့ဖြင့်၊စီစဉ်
ရေးသား ပါ၌သည်ဖြင်၊ ဘီးထင်သွား ကိုယ်
စားဖွယ်ကြီးတို့၏ ၀ါတ်ပုံများကိုထည်းနှိုက်
နှိမ်ထည့်သွင်းထား၀ါသည်၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၀ဲ၊း

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၁၂ ဝဲ၊

ရာဇဓွေသင်ဟကျွန်း၊

အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိ ၀က်မဂ္ဂဝတ်၀ကြီး
မင်းသည်၊မင်းအဂြိုးရနှင့်ထိုင်းသူပြည်သား၁ို့
ထိတင်ဘိထိုက်သော တရား၊ ကျင့်ကြံအပ်
သော်တရားတို့ကို၊အလွတ်တကူ ကြည်ရွှနိုင်
ကြံ၀ေရန်ရေးသား၁ောကျွန်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည်
သူမဆိုကြည့်ရွှသင့်ဟု၀၊ကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ် ဂ၀
ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

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ကြွင်းရွှင် ဆုရင်မင်းမြတ် ကိုးဂွတ် ထော်ဆူ
သော၊ရွှင်မဟာသီဟသံဃရာဇဂုရု၊ထိကျော်သည်၊
ဂဏ်းဂန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ယော၁ကျိုး
ပြုန်းမဆဒိုဟာရွှင်ယော၁က်ဘွဲ့၏အဖွဲ့ဖြစ်ကို
စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထား၁သည်အတွင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား
သော၁ာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

ထွေ့ရှာရေး ဂ၀၊

ထေးထင်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

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ဗျာသက်ဝ ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၏ ထက်မွတ်
ထုပ်ရန်အထူးသင့်လျော်ထွပါသည်၊

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By MR. TAI WAN HOCK, B.Sc., B.L.

With a view to enlarging legal knowledge and information of lawyers, the author has with great pains compiled the above work in Burmese strictly following the line adopted in publishing the English Edition by the High Court of Rangoon.

The work is therefore a new and great boon to the laymen and indispensable to legal practitioners.

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ဥပဒေထုန်းသွန်-တရုပ်ကြီး၊

အထက်အမည်ပါစာရုပ်ကြီးနှင့်ပြုအာဥပ
ဒေ၊ ရွာသူကြီးထက်ပိုဥပဒေ၊ နိုင်ငံရေးဥပဒေ၊
တောဥပဒေ အထွေထွေဥပဒေပေါင်းများစွာ
တို့ပါဝင်ထွဲသူက်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ကြီးဦးကျော်
ရေးသား၁ောင်သည်ဖြစ်၍၊ လူအများတို့မထွတ်
မကင်းနိုင်သည့်၊ ဥပဒေများနှင့် ပိုရင်းနှီး များ
ကိုသာ-အမျိုးမျိုးထည့်သွင်းပုံနှိပ်ထား၁သည်
ဖြစ်ပါ၁ောကြောင့်၊ ဝယ်ယူကြည့်ရွှရန် အ
ထူးသင့်ထွပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၅ကျပ် ထွေ့ရှာရေး ဂ၀ကျပ်၊

မဓွတာမောင်နှံင်းဏီဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ရင်းစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်ဆောင်းပါးစုံကျိုး၊ ဖြ
ထြာဘာဂ၊ကများ၊ထေးချိုး၊ဥွေးချိုး၊ဝေချိုး၊သံ
ချိုးသံထောက်ခွန်းတော်၊ ဟရုန်းရုကာ၊ ရာဇ၊
သဖြန့်၊ အိုင်ရွှင်း၊ကွတ်းမွှင်း၊ ပိုင်ရွှင်း၊တင်းဖြင်း၊
တေးထပ်၊ထေးဆော့နှင့်ညွှဲ၊ ကြာဝိကာ၊ ဇိတ်ဝိ
ကာတို့၁ရှိ၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အမျိုးမျိုး ရဲရွှဲ ပိ
ထုံး ရေးသားထား၁သော စာရုပ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပ
သည်၊

ဈေးနှင်း ၆-၁၂-

စာရုပ်အနှည်ထေ်သာရိုရှိ ၆-၄၀ နှုန်းဆောင်း
ပါသည်၊

ရွာ၀န်ဖြည်ပေ၁ာကျိုးများနှင့်ပိုဒိုးက

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရုပ်၊

ရွာ၀န်ဖြည်ရွှ်၊နှစ်ပေါင်းအထေ်ကြာ နေ
ထိုင်ခဲ့တူသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥာဏ
ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး သား အ
မျိုးဆွဲများအကျိုးဌ၊ ရွာ၀န်ဖြည်သူတို့၏ အ
ထေ အထူးဥတ်သား၊နည်းယူသွတ် အသွတ်
တို့ကိုဖို ရုထပ်ခါးရေးသား၁သော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပ၊
သည်၊

အထိုး ၀၀ဝ၊

ခံသမာဓိထက်သိုးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ကြီးနှံးထိထပ်မှိုင်ဝ်၊ အ
မေရိကန်မှိုင်ဝ်ဒေသ ဗွတ်ထောင်ကြီးများ ဝိဒင်
ထု ံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ပြန်မာမှိုင်ဝ် ဗိဒင်
ထု ံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍ပြည်သူအများတို့ အ
ထွတ်တ၀ကြည်ရွှနိုင်ရာ၊ သင်ထောရေး၊ အ
မတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ဆွဲးဂု-တိ-အော-ရေးသော
အင်္ဂသော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသန်ရှင်းပြ
ဖြတ်သောကောင်းအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား
ပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၅ကျပ်၊

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အကြီးဆုံးလျှော့ရေး။

လွန်ခဲ့သော ကမ္ဘာစစ်ကြီး၏ ဖြစ်ပျက်ပုံအကြောင်းအရာများနှင့် ရုပ်ပုံများပါရဲ့ထင်စွာပုံ ဖွဲ့ထားသော (ခုနှစ်ပြည့်ဘေဒီစစ်ဆီးခန်း) စာရင်းသည်၊ ဗဟုသုတ ထိုးသုတ် များစွာတင်လျှော့ပါသည်၊

ခုတိယ၊ ထက်ဃ၊ နှင့်ဝေဒဏ္ဍတွဲ၊

ဈေးနှင်းအထိုးဒဂွေထရုပ် ၁၂ပဲ၊

ထားရေးရွှေးထားရုပ် ၂ပဲ၊

၃-ရုပ်တွဲတပါထည်းယူလျှင် ၅ပဲ၊

စာရုပ် ရောင်းစား ထိုသို့များ ငွေ-၁၀၀ ထိုးက်ထဝါထည်း ဝယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ ကျပ်၊ လျှော့၍ပေးပါမည်း

ထုဗိုးထတိုက်၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ရွှေတိဂုံ ထုရုးကြီး ထောင်ဘက်စေင်းတန်း၊ ဆိုင်နံပါတ်-၉၂၊ စာရုပ် ကုန်ထည် ကိုက်ကြေးခေါ် မောင်မြစိမ့် အား၊ ကွန်ပိုတွဲထိုက်မှ ရောင်းချထွက် ငွိသောစာ ရုပ်အမျိုးမျိုးတို့ကို၊ ဆိုင်ခဲ့ကိုယ်စားထွယ်အ ဖြစ်ဖြင့် ရောင်းချခိုင်ခဲ့ ခံ့ထားထိုက်သိုးဖြစ် ပါသောကြောင့်၊ အလိုရှိကြသော ဂါဟန်းဖွင့် ထုအပေါင်းတို့သည်၊ ငင်းဆိုင်ဆို ကိုယ်တိုင် ဖြစ်စေ၊ တတိုက်ကဖြစ်စေ၊ အလွယ်ထတူဌာ ထား၀ယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

သုဗိယသဆင်းတတိုက်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ဆိုင်ခဲ့၊

မောင်စံသူခရိုဒ္ဓနန်းဆွဲဌာနမ်း၊

အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားလွှဲ၊ စာဆိုတော် ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ အစိုအထုံးအနှံနှံးအ ဆွဲအခဲ့ အဖြောင်း အကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထိုးသုံးနှံးမှတ်ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည့်ဖြင်း ကများရေးနည်းနှံသျှည်းနှင့် ထုမျို-အမျိုးမျိုး ထေ ကွင့်ဝေးထုံးထုံး မည်ထိုက်သော စီ ရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြ ထားရုံသင့်ပါကြောင်း၊

ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ကျပ်၊ လျှော့ဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဝဲကူးရာဇ၀င် နှန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ငင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဠတာဆရာဦးကြီး သည်၊ အလောင်ဆောင်သောရာဇ၀င်တို့ နှင့်အညီနှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖြင့်၍ သေးငှိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကများများနှင့် ရေးသာ၊ ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာ၀ဇ်နှင့် ကများ ထက်၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ဤညှစ်ရှာရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

ဃဇီခက်နန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဠတာမောင်နှိုင်း ဖြင်ဆင်ဂိုက်နှိုင်အစ် သောအထက်ပါစာရုပ်ခွာ၊ ဖြန်မာအရှင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နန်းတော်ထွင်းခဲ့က၊ ဖြရသော စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန်နှင့် ရှားကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းသိုး၊ ထက်ငဲ့တော်၌ ၀၍၊ ဆိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဒေါ်ကာနှံးတို့ခွာ၊ ထေး နက်သာဝကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ခံ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ထထိုရှုနည်း ယူရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄ပဲ၊

ထာရဝတ္ထုဈေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည် ထေးနှင့် ပင်ထွဲ့ဝံးသည့် ဥပဒေသပ် များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ ဒေတို့ကိုသာရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရုံ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ချီးထိုးမောင် ရေးသား ပေါ်ထေးရုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရုအခါ ဥပ ဒေ ရုပ်ဝိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည့်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် ရန် ဈေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနုပ်ကျော် ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဈေးဝယ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ ဈေးထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၈ပဲ၊

ထျွေးဈေး ၁၀ကျပ် ၈ပဲ၊

ကျာပန်ပြည်အထျုံးဥအိုး၊

အရှင်ဦးဥဇ္ဈမ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည် ကျာ ပန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာနေပြီးနောက် ကျာပန်တို့၏၊ အထျုံးဥအိုး၊ ရာ၀ဝင်ကိုရ သောင်းရာဒဒြီး၍၊ အမျိုးသားဟို့ ဗဟုသုတပွား များရန်၊ ငင်းတို့၏ရာ၀ဝင်အဖြစ်အပျက် ထရုအခြေအနေအထုပ်အကိုင်နေထိုင်၊ အကျင့်အ ကြံစုံထင်စွာနှင့်၎င်း၊ တို့၏ ကောားများပါရုပ်ပုံ ပေါင်းခြောက်များစွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အ၀တ်ရုံးအထိုး-၂ကျပ်၊

စက္ကူပုံအထိုး-၁ကျပ်၊

ဟောဂိတသစ်စာရုပ်ကြီး။

ဖွေးဟော့ဒ်းပညာရှိကြီးများသေးသော ကများထက်ကြီးများကို မယူကြီးတော်မြို့ ဝေရှေ့၊ ကွန်ပိတ်ကွဲသူဒိုးတို့ကိုက်၊ ရုပေါင်းပြု ပြင်၍ရိုက်နှိပ်ထားပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊

အထိုးစာရုပ် ၂ကျပ်၊

ထျွေးဈေး ၁၀ကျပ်-၄ပဲ၊

မွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လွဲလဲ လွဲတယ်။
၀က်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဇီဇ၀ါအသားလွှေရည်။
တုပုလင်း ၇-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း

အာမခံညှင်းသံတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခန်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗ္ဗလမျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ဘီးလင်းတန်းရပ်၊ ဒိုးထုတ်ကြီး၊
ထက်ပ်တန်းပြို့၊ ဟုဏ၁ဓနုဆေးထိုက်၊

၀က်နှံ၀ယ်ထုံး။

၀က်နှံ ၀ယ်ထုံးကို ဗိရင် ရေးဆားသော ဂုဏ်ရည်ရှာ၊ ရတနာပုံ၀ယ်ထုံး၊ ပုံထောက်မောင်စံ ရှားဝယ်ထုံး၊ အိန်းထိုက်ဝယ်ထုံး စသော-နာမည် ကျော် ၀ယ်ထုံးများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဩဇာဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ၀က်နှံ၀ယ်ထုံးဌာ-ရတနာပုံ၀ယ်ထုံး၊ ရှုပနှစ်၀ယ်ထုံးတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ တတ်ပြီး ထျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ၀ယ်ထုံးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ၀ယ်ထုံး သွားများစွာဌာတ်သားရုံးဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤ၀ယ်ထုံးသွားဌာ၊ ထူများ၏စတ်ကို၊ ၀ယ်ထုံး ဘာသိုးပင်ပမိုင်ငယ်ထက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင့်၊ အလွန်အသေးနှင့်ဆည်း ဖြည်ဘွာကိုဌာပါ ရှိပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ဌာ၊ သတ်သရားပွား များ၍၊ စတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြွေမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်သူ ဖြည်းထွင်နေနဲ့ကိုင်၍ နှက်ကြိုက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊ ဆိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ထူခွဲမှုနိုင်ငေသော အများအ ထက်များတိုးထဲ့ဆည်း၊ ၀ယ်ထုံးဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတိ ရဖြီးလျှင်၊ အသ ကွန်ပဲ့-အင်္ဂဲသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိငေရန်၊ စိမ် ရေးသားထားသည့် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ ထာရုပ်လျှင် ၀၀ပဲ၊

ထျွေးဈေး ၆ပဲ၊

ကောသာဝီရိမင်းထွဲးနှံးဘွင်းစာတ် ဘာသံကြီး၊

ဖွေးဟောင်း ဌောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအများ များကို၊ ထိသွယ်-ဖွတ်သွယ်-နုည်းခုံးသွယ်-အထိမ္ဘာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် စီ၀ဥ်၍ထားသော ၀ဏ္ဏကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထုရုပ်လျှင်အ ပိုး ၁၁ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊

သိပေါမင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဏုဖြူတို့၏ မြန်မာဖြည်ဘွင်၊ နေ၁က်ရုံး ပိုးရုပ်ချုပ် မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ပိဒိတို့၏အရင်းခံ ဆု ရင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာသူ မျိုးတို့၌ ထိုက်ထားရုံသင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြဲနှာ ဖြစ်ပါ။

တရုပ်အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

ထျွေးဈေး ၄ပဲ၊

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မြန်မာမင်း နှင့် ဝယ်ကျဲ၊ ဇ၁၊ ဒွေ-ရေ-နာသိန်ဘာ အိုင်းအဲ့ခဲ့ား၊ မြန်မာမင်း ဘိုရှင် ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဆရုဆရာချုပ်ပုံများ၊ ဘွဲ့ရေးအရွှန် ဘော်ဒွေများ၊ ရပုံ၊ သိုးပုံ ဘိုက်၊ ဇသား ဘွဲ့ ဘိ နှင့်ဘာဆွေဘာဝဲ့ဂျာ ဘိ၊ ဌာဘိသားရုံး အရေး ကြီးသည့်အရာဘို့ ပုံပေါင်း၍၊ သဝ်ဘော ရေးအမတ်ဘောင်း ဝတ်ဘုံအော်ရကြီး ဦးပု ရေးသား ထားသော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှု သုသံကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

ဈေးထိုး ၁ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊

ဝိုးပွားရေးလမ်းပွဲ၊

ငင်းဘဏ္ဍာဌာနအသုံးဖြောရန်မသုံးတိုင်းဟိ ဖြည်းဆိဖြစ်၍ဟရဒေနာကိုးစားအကြိမ်ခံမင် ဈာ ရုပ်အနည်းငယ်သာ ကျန်ရှိတော့သည်ဖြစ်၍ ရုပ်ထူကျော် ၁၀ ခန့်ရှိနောင်းနှုပြီ၊ အမြန် မှာပါ။

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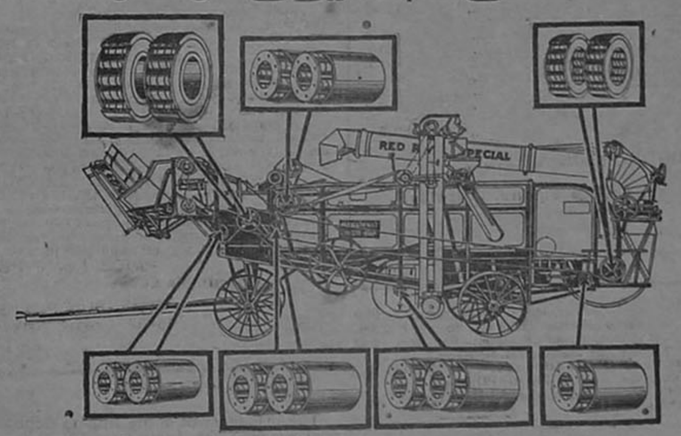
In Jaws Of Shark

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များဝမ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။

လယ်လုပ်ငန်းတွင်—ကျွဲနွားမပါဘဲနှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း

သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း။



ပဲများဒီဇယ်ကြိတ် အိုင်း၊ မြင်ပဲကြီး ရွာနေ-ဗြေဝိုင်ရှင်- ဦးဘထီ-ဇေါ်ဘေဒုံတို့၏လယ်တွင်း၊ကောပေါင်း-၇၀၀-ကျော်ကိုးယူရှုစ်တွင်း၊ ကဒီထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက် ဖြင့်-အ၀၊ အသုံးတိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွားအလွတ် ကော်နှင့်သာ လုပ်ကိုင်ထာ၍၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထ ပြောကြိုးလျှင်၊ နောက်ဆုံး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သော- ကောက်လိုင်း များကို၊ ဖိထိုး ထော်ဂိုနှင့် သမင်ကြီး ဝယ်းနယ် ထွေ့စက်တွင်း၊ ကောက်လိုင်းကို ထည့်လိုက် ရုပ်ပွနှင့်၊ ပေါ်များသည် လွှေ့ပြီးသား ငင်ကျလိုစွာ ကူထပါကြောင်း၊ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် တနှစ်လျှင် တခါမှသည်း မြင်နိုင်ပါ၍၊ ထရုပေ၀ါဂိုထ အထိသာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

မြန် ပြည်တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလွှယ်။

မြန်မာပိုင်း မြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ခါဘီးတိုက်၊

နံပါတ်-၃၂၇။ ဒါလဟိုဇီလမ်း။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

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လွန်ခဲ့သော ကမ္ဘာစစ်ကြီး၏ ဖြစ်ပျက်ပုံအကြောင်းအရာများနှင့် ရုပ်ပုံများပါရဲ့ထင်စွာပုံ ရှိပ်ထားသော (ခုနှစ်ပြည့်ဘောင်စစ်ဆိုးစနိုး) စာရပ်ဝင်သည်၊ ဗဟုသုတ လိုထားသူ များအတွက်များစွာသင့်လျော်ပါသည်၊

ခုတိယ၊ ထက်ယ၊ နှင့်ဝေဒဂ္ဂတွဲ၊

ဈေးနှင်းအထိုးဒဂ္ဂေထအုပ် ၁၂ဝ၊

ယခုလျှော့ရေးထားအုပ် ၂ဝ၊

၃-အုပ်တွဲတပါထည်းယူလျှင် ၅ဝ၊

စာအုပ် ရောင်းစား လိုသူများ ၃-၀၀ ဝိုးကိုထ၀ါထည်း ၀ယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ ကျပ်၊ လျှော့၍ပေးပါမည်၊

ထုံရိယထုံကိုး၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဗြွတ်ဂု ဆုရားကြီး ထောင် ဘက်စေင်းတန်း၊ ဆိုင်နံပါတ်-၉၂၊ ဧာအုပ် ကုန်ထည် ကိုက်ကြေးခေါ် မောင်မြစိမ့် အား၊ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ထိုကိုမှ ရောင်းချထွက် ငှါဆောစေ အုပ်အများကြီးမျိုးတို့ကိုး၊ ဆိုင်ခဲ့ကိုယ်စားထွယ်အ ဖြစ်ဖြင့် ရောင်းချခိုင်ခဲ့ ခွဲထားထိုက်ကြီးဖြစ် ပါသောကြောင့်၊ အလိုရှိကြသော ဂျာနီးဒွင် ထုအပေါင်းတို့သည်၊ ၎င်းဆိုင်ဆို ကိုယ်တိုင် ဖြစ်စေ၊ ဝေတို့ကိုကဖြစ်စေ၊ အလွယ်ထက်ဒဂ္ဂ ထားဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

သူရိယဆောင်းဝေတိုက်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ဆိုင်ခဲ့၊

မောင်စံသူခရိုဒွန်းဆွဲဒဂ္ဂာကောင်း၊

အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းစားဝယ်၌၊ စာအိုတော် ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ အစိုအထုံးအနှုန်းအ ဆွဲအခဲ့ အပြောင်း အကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထိုးသုံးနှုန်းမှတ်ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည့်ဖြင်း ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနှံသျှည်းနှင့် ထုမှို-အယျိုးတို့၏ ထေ ကွင်ဝေါ်းထည်း မည်ထိုက်သော ဗီဒါ ရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊

ဈေးရင်း ၁၀ကျပ်၊ ဝေလျှော့ရေး ၁၂ပဲ၊

ပဲကူးရာဇဝင် နှန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ရင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဠတာဆရာဦးကြီးသည်၊ အလောင်ဆောင်သောရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်အညီနှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖြင့်၍ သေးငှိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဏ္ဍများနှင့် ရေးသာ၊ ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဏ္ဍ ထက်ဝ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၀ငဲ့၊

ဃေါ်မန်းနှန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဠတာမောင်နှိုင်း ဖြင်ဆင်ဂျိုက်ခွင်အစ် သောအထက်ပါစာရုပ်ခွာ၊ ဖြန်မာဆုရဝင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နှန်းတော်ထွင်းခွဲက၊ ပြုရသော် စာတ်စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဉ်နှင့် ရှုးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊ မင်းသိုး၊ ထက်ငဲ့တော်၌ ၅၌၊ ဆိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆျောက်ခန်းတို့ဖွာ၊ ထေ နက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ထထိုရှုနည်း ယူရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄ပဲ၊

ထာရဝယူရေး ၁၂ဝ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည် ထေးနှင့် ပတ်ထွဲ့သည့် ဥပဒေသဝ် များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ ဒေတို့ကိုသာရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းစု၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ချီးထိမ်းမောင် ရေးသား ပေါ်ထေးခဲ့ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထခုအခါ ဥပ ဒေ အုပ်စိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည့်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမခွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် ရန် အရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနုပ်ကျော် ကိုယ်တိုင်ဆရိုဝတ်ယူသောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ဝကျပ်-၁၀၊

ထျော်ရေး ၁၀ကျပ် ၈ဝ၊

ကျာပန်ပြည်အဆွဲ့ပုအိုး၊

အရှင်ဦးဥဇ္ဈမ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည် ကျာ ပန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာနေပြီးနောက် ကျာပန်တို့၏၊ အဆွဲ့ပုအိုး၊ ရာဇဝင်ကို ရေး သောင်းရာဒဒြီး၍ အမျိုးသား ဘို့ ဗဟုသုတပွား များရန်၊ ၎င်းတို့၏ရာဇဝင်အဖြစ်အပျက် ထရ အခြေအနေအလုပ်အကိုင်နေထိုင်၊ အကျင့်အ ကြံစုံထင်စွာနှင့်၎င်း၊ တို့၏ ကောားများပါရုပ်ပုံ ပေါင်းခြောက်များစွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံနှိပ်ထား သောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အဝတ်ထုံးအထိုး-၂ကျပ်၊

စက္ကူပုံအထိုး-၁ကျပ်၊

ဃောဂိတသစ်စာရုပ်ကြီး၊

ရှေးဟောင်းပညာရှိကြီးများ၊ရေးသားသော ကဏ္ဍာထက်ကြီးများကို မပျက်စီးမတ်မြဲစေရန်၊ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သူရိယထုတိုက်ကဲ့၊ ရုပေါင်းပြု ပြင်၍ရိုက်နှိပ်ထားခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊

အထိုးထာရုပ် ၂ကျပ်၊

ထျော်ရေး ၁ကျပ်-၄ပဲ၊

မွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လွဲလဲ လွဲတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဇီဇဝါအသားလွှဲရည်။
တုပုလင်း ၇-၀ နှင့် ၁၂-၀စီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း

အာမခံညှင်းသံတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-၀စီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခန်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗ္ဘလမျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-၀စီ။

ဘီးလင်းတန်းရပ်၊ ဒိုးထုတ်ကြီး၊
ထက်ပ်တန်းမြို့။ ပညာဝန်းဆေးထိုက်၊

ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ယူ၊

ဝက်နှံ့ ဝယ်ယူရာတွင် ဒိရင် ရေးဆားသော ဂုဏ်ရည်ခြာ၊ ရုတနာပုံဝယ်ယူ၊ ပုံထောက်မောင်ပံ့ ရှာဝယ်ယူ၊ အိန်းထိုက်ဝယ်ယူ၊ စသော-နာမည် ကျော် ဝယ်ယူများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဖြွေဒေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှံ့ဝယ်ယူခြာ-ရုတနာပုံဝယ်ယူ၊ ရှုပနှံ့ဝယ်ယူတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ဖျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝယ်ယူဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝယ်ယူ သွားများစွာခြာတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဒီဝယ်ယူသွားခြာ၊ ထူများ၏စိတ်ကို၊ ဝယ်ယူ ဘာသာရင်းငါးမိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင်၊ အလွန်အသေးနှင့်ဆည်း ပြည်နှာက်ခွာပါ ရှိပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ခြာ၊ သတ်သာများပွား များ၍၊ စိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြွမည်ဖြင်၊ အကြင်သူ ပြည်ထွင်နေရခိုက်၌၊ နာက်ကြိုက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊ ဆိုက်ပြုက်စွာ ထူရုံမှုနိုင်ငေသော အချက်အ ထက်များတိုဆည်း၊ ဝယ်ယူဘတ်ရင်းငါးဆယ် ရင်းမြှုပ်၊ အသ ကွန်ဝစ်-အင်ဂျီသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိမ် ရေးသားထားသည့် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ ထအုပ်ဖြင့် ၁၀ဝ၊

ထျော်ရေး ၆ဝ၊

ကောသာပိဂိမင်းထွဋ်းနှုန်းဘွင်းစာတ် ဘာသာကြီး၊

ဖွေးဟောင်း ဘွောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ ထိသွယ်-ဖွတ်သွယ်-နုည်းခဲ့းသွယ်-အထိမ္ဘာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝတ္ထုကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထအုပ်ဖြင့်အ ပိုး ၁၁ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊

သိပေါမင်းတရားကြီးအဖွဲ့ဖြစ်ပုံ၊

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်၊ နေဘက်ဆုံး ဗိုးအုပ်ချုပ် မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ မိဒိတ်၏အရင်းခံ ထု ရင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာသူ ချိုးတို့ဗင်း ထိမှိထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြဲမှာ ကြပါ။

တအုပ်အထိုး ၈ဝ၊

ထျော်ရေး ၄ဝ၊

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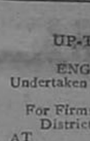

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မြန်မာပြည်နှင့် ပြည်ဆဲရေးကိစ္စစာတမ်း၊

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ နှင့် ဝယ်ယူရာ၊ စသူ၊ ဒွေ-ရေ-နာသိန်ဘာ အပိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာမင်း ဘိုရာဝ် ရုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဆရုရုပ်ပုံများ၊ သူဦးရေအရွယ် ဘော်ဒွေများ၊ ရပုံသုံးပုံဘိုက်၊ စသား ဘွဲ့ ရှင့်ဘာဘွေဘော်ဖွဲ့ကွာ၊ ဒွဘိုးစားရုပ် အရေး ကြီးသည့်အချာဘို့ကို ပုံပေါင်း၍၊ သစ်ဘော ရေးအမတ်ဘောင်း ဝတ်ဆုံးအော်ရကြီး ဦးပုံ ရေးသား ထားသော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှု သုသ်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

ထအိုး ၁ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊

ဗိုးပွားရေးထုံ ဝိုးပုံ၊

ငင်းကျော်ဒွာအ ထူးဖြော်ရန်မှ သုံးတိုင်းဗိ ပြည်ဗိဖြစ်၍ဟုရေနောက်ဆုံးအကြိမ်ခွင်ဗင် စာ ရုပ်အနှည်းငယ်သာ ကျန်ရှိတော့သည်ဖြစ်၍ ရုးထျော်ရေး ၈ဝ ခွဲနှင့်ရောင်းနေပြီ၊ အမြန် မှာကြပါ။

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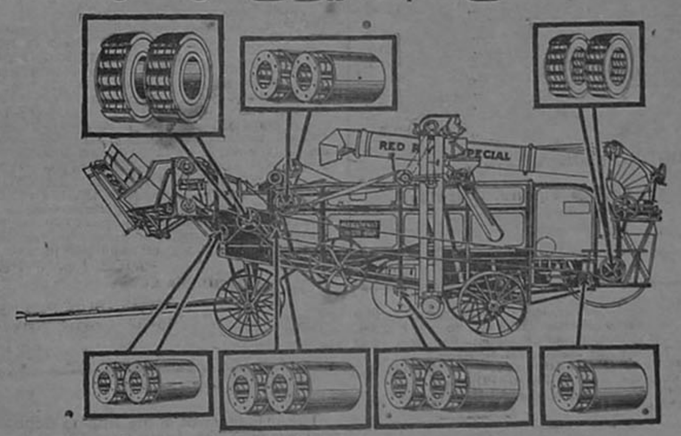
In Jaws Of Shark

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များဝမ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။

လယ်လုပ်ငန်းတွင်—ကျွဲနွားမပါဘဲနှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း

ထွားရောက် ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း။



ပဲမူးဒီဇယ်ကြိတ် အိုင်း၊ ဖြင်ပုံကြီး ရွာနေ-ဖြေဝိုင်ရှင်- ဦးဘထီ-ဇေါ်ဘေဒူ၊တို့၏လယ်တွင်း၊ကောပေါင်း-၇၀၀-ကျော်ကို၊ဃရွှမ်းတွင်း၊ ကဒီထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက် ဖြင့်-အစ၊ အသုံးတိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွားအလွတ် ကော်နှင့်သာ လုပ်ကိုင်ထာ၍၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထ ပြောကြိုးဝါးလျှင်၊ နေ့ကာလုံး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သော- ကောက်လိုင်း များကို၊ ဖိထိုး ထော်ရိုးနှင့် သမင်-ဒီ၊ ဝါးနယ် ထွေ့စက်တွင်း၊ ကောက်လိုင်းကို ထည့်လိုက် ရုံဖွနှင့်၊ ပေါ်များသည် လွှေ့ပြီးသား၊ ငင်ကျလိုစွာ ကျလာပါကြောင်း၊ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် တနှစ်လျှင် တခါမှသည်း ဖြင်နိုင်ပါ၍၊ ထရုပေ ပေါ်ထ အထိသာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

M.S. TUN THAN EDITOR

C. M. L. Scott.
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By order,
Sd/ BA SEIN
Secretary, District Council, Minbu.

23, 30, 6, and 13 April No 17

BURMA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF A NEW TIME TABLE.

On and from Tuesday the 1st April 1930, a new Time Table will come into force with certain additions and alterations to the existing service. The principal alterations are as follows:—

(1) No. 1 up Express will leave Rangoon at 1-30 P. M. instead of 1-15 P. M. arriving at Mandalay at 6-20 A. M. five minutes earlier than at present.

(2) No. 2 Down Express will leave Mandalay at 8-45 P.M. instead of 9-15 P.M. arriving Rangoon at 3-25 P. M. or an hour earlier than at present.

(3) A though connection from Rangoon to Lashio in conjuction with 1 Up Express and a through connection from Lashio to Rangoon in conjuction with 2 Down Express have been introduced and the trains will run to the following timings between Mandalay and Lashio :—

UP TRAIN.

1 Up Express Mandalay Arr. 6-20 A.M
Train for Lashio. Dep. 7-0 "
Maymyo Arr. 10-5 "
Dep. 10-30 "
Lashio Arr. 8-25 P.M.

DOWN TRAIN.

Lashio Dep. 5-55 A.M.
Maymyo Arr. 4-15 P.M.
Dep. 4-30 "
Mandalay Arr. 8-0 "

2 Down Express
ManPalay Dep. 8-45 "

(4) No. 3 Mail will leave Rangoon at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M. arriving at Mandalay at 12 noon, or 25 minutes earlier than at present.

(5) No. 4 Down Mail will leave Mandalay at 1-45 P. M. instead of 2 P. M. arriving at Rangoon at 7-25 A. M. 40 minutes earlier than at present.

(6) No. 6 Down Mixed train will leave Mandalay at 5-50 A. M. instead of 6-15 A. M. arriving Rangoon at 6-30 A. M. or 1 hour 1 minute earlier than at present.

(7) The Mixed train from Mandalay to Myitkyina will leave Mandalay at 1 15 P. M. instead of 1-40 P. M. arriving at Myitkyina at 4-15 P. M. the next day, 37 minutes earlier than at present.

(8) The Mixed train now leaving Myitkyina at 9-40 A. M. will leave at 8-40 A. M. arriving Mandalay at 11-23 A. M. the next day, or 1 hour 27 minutes earlier than at present.

(9) No. 15 Up local mixed train will leave Rangoon at 3-40 P. M. instead of 2 P. M. arriving at Letpadan at 8-30 P. M.

(10) Several alterations to the timings of trains on branch lines and to the suburban local services have also been made. Detailed timings are to be found in the sheet time tables exhibited at all stations and the Railway guide and time Table available for sale at all principal stations.

T. MARTIN JONES.
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, Dated 25th March 1930

War Office Appointment.

London, March 22.

The War Office announces that Major General W. H. Bartholomew, Commandant of the Imperial Defence College, will succeed Major General J. R. E. Charles as Director of Military Operations and Intelligence from February 1, 1931.

Viceroy Visits Delhi Extension Area

PLEASED WITH IMPROVEMENTS

New Delhi, Mar. 20: The Viceroy visited this morning the outlying portions of the Delhi Municipality known as the Western Extension Area. On previous visits to the Delhi City, His Excellency has been gravely concerned with the serious overcrowding in the city and was glad to note this morning that the population of the Western Extension Area has now risen from 4700 in 1921 to over 17,000. His Excellency was also pleased to notice the improvement that have been effected in this locality in recent years. Electric lighting has been laid on and better police arrangements exist for watch and ward, but a great deal still remains to be done. There is no drainage of any kind and pipe water only reaches the outskirts of the area. The Municipality informed the Viceroy that eight lacs of rupees are required for drainage and two lacs for the water supply proposal. Both these schemes have been under the sympathetic consideration of the Government of India for some time past but up till now the necessary money has not been available. Without these two essentials the Western Extension Area cannot possibly be either popular or healthy and until they are obtained one cannot hope for any appreciable relief in the overcrowding of the Delhi City propers His Excellency spent three quarters of an our in the suburbs examining the public well of Karaul Bagh, Naiwala area and also some of the private wells which are inside the houses. He noted the entire lack of drainage arrangements resulting in evil pools and puddles of all kinds stagnating in the streets and he was able to picture the serious state of affairs which must prevail in the monsoon. Afterwards he inspected the area which is being reserved for parks and recreation grounds and examined in detail the plan showing proposals for drainage and water supply. The area itself is very well laid out and health. Once it obtains drainage and water it will certainly prove very attractive suburbs to the Delhi city.

THE RICE MARKET

The local Rice Market Reported weak and prices dropped by about Rs. 5 to 6 than last week. Outside quotations were 9 Small mills March and April at 382-8 May at 380 Big millers did no business to-day. While the Small millers sold white meedone March 450 tons at 402-8 other nominal prices were Small mill Ngasein 385, 387-8 S. Q. Ngasein 400 S. Q. meedone 430 Lonzain Ngasein 335 Lonzain meedone 355. In the godown rice market quotations were mill Sugandhi 380, 420 Long boil 385, 415 Boil milchar 380, 415 Boil yathalay 400, 425 Full boil Ngasein 390, 395 Rangoon mill milchar 390, 395 River line 390, 395 Pyu 400, 402-8 Shwebo old Rice Superior 500, 550 and New 400 to 470.

The paddy market continued to be firm prices were 145 Mandalay 145 146 Prome 146 to 148 Boat and 155, 157 meedone.

Speed Record Attempt.

KAYE DON HAS A ROUGH PASSAGE.

Daytona Beach, March 22.

Kaye Don engaged on two trials in connection with his projected attempt on the motor speed record. He reached a speed on only 90 miles per hour in the first effort on the bumpy beach. A heated argument with Coatlen, the French designer of the car followed, after which Kaye Don set out on a second trial and reached a speed of 101 miles per hour, during which the car often jumped several feet into the air, owing to the roughness of the track. Subsequently Don postponed further trials until Saturday.

Big German Shipping Merger.

OLD RIVALRY TO GO.

London, March 22

The Cologne-Hamburg American and the Nord Deutscher Lloyd Lines, Germany's two biggest shipping Compapanies, are amalgamating their interests for the next fifty years. Each will retain the independence to sail under its own flag. There will be an interchange of a proportion of members from each Board, and receipts will henceforth be equally divided. The purpose of the agreement is to place as many vessels as possible on important routes with a view to eliminating the construction of new vessels and to enabling each company to develop new routes. It is expected that working expenses on more or less unprofitable routes will be diminished and past rivalry cut out.

Vatican and Immodest Dress

REFORM MEASURES

The Sacred Congregation has now drawn up complete legislation on the subject of immodesty in women's dress. This is embodied in instructions, dated January 12, just published. The instructions are devided into twelve sections. Measures to deal with the matter are entrusted in the first place to women's associations which are to beformed ad hoc under section 7, and whose function it will be "to give counsel and an example of good works and to check abuses committed in the matter of wearing clothing out of keeping with Christian modesty," writes the Rome Correspondent of the "Guardian."

At the same time bishops, clergy and parents are all exhorted to pay great attention to the question of modest feminine attire. School teachers must refuse admittance to children immodestly dressed, parents may not allow their offspring to participate in gymnastic displays and contests if held in public, or, if forced to do so, must provide adequate garments.

Girls and women dressed immodestly may not receive the Sacrament or become godmothers. They may also be denied admittance to churches. Women's religious associations must not admit members who dress immodestly, and present members who disregard the warning must be expelled.

Finally, the diocesan vigilance councils are to study the most efficacious methods for ensuring female modesty, and bishops are to report every three years on this subject to the Sacred Congregation.

Chawla in London

INDIAN COMMUNITY TO CELEBRATE THE EVENT

London, March 21

The Indian community in London is delighted at Chawla's feat. Representatives of the Indian Social Club, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and others waited for hours at Croydon yesterday and were much disappointed on learning that the airmen had descended at Thetford. There was no time for similar arrangements to-day owing to the uncertainty of the hour of their arrival and consequently fewer Indians were present. Chawla and his companion are staying at Cromwell-road as guests of the Commissioner. They will be lunching privately with the Air Minister to-morrow and will be received by Mr. Wedgwood Benn next week. A number of functions in recognition of their success are being contemplated. It is quite likely that the commercial community and Punjab Chiefs' Association and the Indian Students' Union will all arrange entertainments.

CHAWLA INELIGIBLE FOR AGA KHAN'S PRIZE.

Chawla and his companion are ineligible for the Aga Khan's prize, which has been offered for a solo flight.

CHAWLA'S STORY
WINS THROUGH DESPITE WEATHER CONDITIONS

London, March 21.

Chawla and his companion were greeted at Croydon by Mr. Bertram, representing the Minister for Air, Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, representing Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Cutt, representing the High Commissioner for India, Captain Matthews of the Royal Aero Club, and Mr. Lewis, Mayor of Croydon. Chawla, interviewed by Reuter, declared that they had had a wonderful trip which the enjoyed throughout. The engine of their machine had behaved splendidly, though at the last moment, he thought it did not sound quite right. He continued, that flight was nearly spoilt at Malta when owing to the gale, a dozen people were needed to prevent the plane from being carried away by the wind. Bad weather forced the fliers down in Africa, but they were able to resume without any difficulty. The worst weather of the whole trip was experienced in the Channel. Yesterday, one ship which the airmen approached in order to ascertain their bearings turned out to be a wreck. He said he had not yet decided whether he would fly back to India. He was most gratified to hear of the prize awarded by the Government of India.

CHAWLA'S LONDON PROGRAMME

London, March 22.

The Air Council has sent Chawla a letter of congratulation. Chawla has received numerous telegrams of congratulations from friends, both in India and Britain. He was also entertained at a private luncheon given by the Air Minister. The airmen are spending to-day quietly. Mr. Wedgwood Benn receives them on the morning of March 25, when they will be introduced to members of the India Council. The programme of functions in their honour is not yet complete, but hitherto receptions have been arranged by the National Union of Indian Students on March 20, at a hotel in Cromwell Road on March 28, and by the Indian Students' Union on March 31. The airmen will visit the High Commissioner at the India Office on March 24.

TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

To Facilitate European Economic Co-operation.

NOT DIRECTED AGAINST U.S.A.

Rugby, Mar. 22.

Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in Edinburgh, said the Tariff Truce Conference at Geneva was to facilitate European economic co-operation. That was in no sense directed either against the United States or further co-operation within the British Empire. Since the war Customs barriers had increased in practically all parts of Europe. For Great Britain that tendency had been almost disastrous, and this country had, therefore, everything to gain from any movement which assisted the reduction of such tariffs. Fortunately, they had now the prospect of securing an agreement which would safeguard existing commercial treaties for at least one year and provide an evironment in which European and other countries would enter on negotiations to ascertain in what group commodities a tariff reduction could be effected. The proceedings at Geneva had been of the greatest encouragement. A considerable part of Europe had now recovered. Tariffism had gone too far.

Royal Separation

PRINCE PIERRE TO LEAVE MONTE CARLO

Monte Carlo, March 21.

It is understood that a separation has been arranged between Prince Pierre and Princess Charlotte of Monte Carlo, whereby the Prince receives an annuity of 400,000 francs and also an annuity of 100,000 francs for the maintainance and education of the children, who are entrusted to his care. He will continue to enjoy the titles and prerogatives granted him from the time of his marriage. His legal domicile will be the palace at Monaco, but he will not be allowed to reside in or visit the principality without the consent of the reigning prince.

Madame Hanau's Hunger-Strike

SUCCESSFULLY RESISTS FORCIBLE FEEDING

Madame Hanau, her spirit unbroken by a fortnight's hunger-strike, successfully resisted forcible feeding to-day. A doctor tried to administer cafe au lait with a tube through the nose while twelve assistants held her down. She spat out the liquid. The tube was inserted in the mouth, but Madame Hanau bit it in two. The tube was re-inserted in the nose, when she put her fingers down her throat and vomited. The attempt was abandoned.

Madame Hanau and her counsel insisted upon another doctor to examine her for the bruises alleged to have been inflicted by the forcible feeders.

Overloading of Ships

STRICTER PENALTIES URGED

London, March 20.

Stricter penalties for overloading ships are urged in the report of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, which points out that the present penalty of £100 is sometimes considerably less than the extra freight gained through overloading. It is further suggested that a Master convicted of overloading should be liable to have his certificate cancelled or suspended.

The International Conference of Shipowners in London, after conferring for three days, has unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of an international load-line.

"The Merry Widow" On The Screen.

£800 DAMAGES FOR MONTENEGRIN PRINCE.

Paris, March 19.

Prince Danilo of Montenegro was awarded £800 damages against the Gaumont Metro Goldwyn Film Company in connection with a film version of "The Merry Widow" on the ground that the film held him and the Montenegrin Royal Family in contempt. The prince claimed £4,000.

Liberal and Labour Leaders at Luncheon

NEW FREE TRADE MOVE POSSIBLE?

London, March 19.

Political quidaunes are excited about the full significance of a remarkable luncheon party given at No. 11 Downing-street, by Mrs. Snowden, at which the guests included Mr. Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel and other Liberal and Labour leaders who are free traders,

RANGOON DISTURBANCES

Discussed in Assembly

New Delhi, Mar. 22: Brisk canvassing was afoot in the lobbies when the Legislative Assembly met to day to continue discussion on the Finance Bill. The canvassing related to Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah's amendment to reject to silver duty.

Official whips seemed worried at the support the amendment was receiving while the supporters of Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah's amendments said: We have just a chance of torpedoing the silver duty." There is, however, no certainty yet and the Government hopes to secure a very narrow majority.

Mr. George Mitchell was sworn in. Pandit Malaviya was again not in his seat when called upon to put a question about Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

After question hour Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi moved his adjournment motion. He said the attack by the police on the crowd and their action in singling out public men were not sub judice and could be the subject of a motion.

President: The Government, perhaps; contends that the police acted in self-defence. The matter is the subject of and investigation.

Mr. Munshi did not agree. He said in any case the use of troops was a wanton display of brute force against a non-violent crowd.

Sir James Crerar objected. He said firstly, the action taken was primarily the concern of the local authority with which the Government of India was not concerned. Therefore, no fruitful discussion could take place.

President: The Chair is not concerned with that.

Sir James Crerar said secondly that three persons were arrested involving a question which will be subjudice.

President: What about the use of troops in quelling the disturbance?

Sir James Crerar: Reports I have received from the local Government make no reference whatever of the use of troops. The matter was dealt with solely by the police force, but even if the troops were required or used the matter was still under law definitely with in the cognizance and decretion of the local Government and did not raise a question of policy with which the Government of India was concerned.

President: That is not a question for the Chair. Will the Home Member get information regarding the use of troops.

Home Member: I will.

The President postponed the matter till Monday for two reasons Firstly, he wished to finish the amendments of the Finance Bill to-day, which were very urgent Secondly, before deciding the question he wished to know whether troops were called out and whether used.

THE ASSEMBLY MET ON 24TH MARCH

Replying to Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi's short notice question Sir James Crerar said The Report of the Local Government states a group of persons persisted in parading up and down the streets in front of the District Magistrate's Court house. They were directed on to the pavement by the police, who were keeping the road clear for traffic but refused to obey. One of their number was then arrested. The crowd thereupon began throwing stones at the police, who cleared the street and compound opposite the Court where the crowd had collected. About an hour later the crowd began to reassemble and were again dispersed. Three members of the crowd were arrested, of whom one is being prosecuted under Sections 147 and 150 I.P.C. The latest information shows that 43 persons including 9 police attended the hospital for injuries. Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, who attempted to check the stone throwing, was unfortunately struck by brick. No firearms were used and no troops were employed of requisitioned and a force of 125 military police were sent for as a precaution and arrived after order was restored. 50 military police were also present to assist in preventing the crowd collecting again during subsequent hearing of the case. No further disturbance is reported. No instructions of the kind indicated by Mr. Munshi in his question was necessary.

A volley of supplementary questions then followed from Mr. Munshi and Dewan Chamanlal.

Sir James Crerar pleaded the matter was subjudice and he could not discuss details. He said the primary responsibility in the matter was with the Local Government. There was no occasion for investigation being ordered by the Central Government.

Sir H. Cooke asked who was responsible for the false story about the troops.

The Home Member said Mr. J. K. Munshi should reply.

Mr. J. K. Munshi said he saw the press reports, but enquired whether it was not a fact that Gurkhas and Lancers were posted.

Sir James Crerar replied troops were neither called nor posted.

Mr. Lamb:—Isn't it a fact that military police in Burma do duty of ordinary police sometimes?

Sir James Crerar:—Military police was called as a precaution but was not employed for dispersal of the crowd.

Mr. Munshi next called attention to U Ba Pe's statement to the press regarding the "Sun Press."

Sir James Crerar replied he had no information on the subject.

Mr. J. K. Munshi. What about the indiscriminate acts of hooliganism by the police in other parts of the city apart from the scene of disturbance.

Sir James Crerar:—My information is totally contrary to that (Official aplause.)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

The President declare in view of the Home Member's reply that troops were not called out nor used and other matters covered by the motion being sub judice he ruled out the motion of adjournment.

Mr. J. K. Munshi asked the Chair to take notice of the amendment he sent in this morning.

The President said he could not allow such a practice to be established in the case of adjournment motions.

Mr. J. K. Munshi pleaded the case was special as Burma's representatives were at a special disadvantage.

The Sen Gupta Case.

MR. J. K. MUNSHI'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. J.K. Munshi, M.L.A., Barsat Law, has given notice of the following question in the Legislative Assembly.—

1. Are Government aware that an assurance recently given in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India (a) that Government do not intend to make use of Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code to pursue a repressive policy against Mahatma Gandhi or his followers? [b] that Government do not intend to prosecute Congress for views they may express or for propaganda they may preach as long as they do not commit any acts of violence or incite others to commit acts of violence?

2. Have Government received any communication or instructions either from His Majesty's Government, from the Secretary of State for India or from the Secretary of State for India in Council with regard to the said pronouncement of policy recently made in the House of Commons?

3. Have Government received any communication or instructions either from His Majesty's Government or from the Secretary of State for India or from the Secretary of State for India in Council with regard to the policy to be followed and action to be taken in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's programme of civil disobedience?

4. (a) Will Government place on the table all such communications and instructions? (b) Will Government place on the table copies of the speeches alleged to have been delivered by Mr. Sen Gupta in Rangoon is respect of which the Government of Burma is prosecuting Mr. Sen Gupta under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code?

6. Are Government aware that Mr. Sen Gupta has constantly preached the doctrine of non-violence?

7. Will Government state whether the prosecution of Mr. Sen Gupta by the Government of Burma is or is not contrary to the recent announcement made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India?

8. Are Government aware: (a) that the state of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's health has been causing anxiety to his family and his medical advisers? [b] that Mr. Sen Gupta on urgent medical advice recently undertook a sea voyage purely on grounds of health? (c) that in the course of his health trip Mr. Sen Gupta spent a few days in Burma? (d) that Mr. Sen Gupta did not visit Burma on any political mission? (e) that Mr. Sen Gupta addressed certain meetings organised in his honour at the pressing request of a large section of the citizens of Rangoon? (f) that Mr. Sen Gupta returned to India after the trip and is not likely to go back to Burma?

9. Are Government aware that Mr. Sen Gupta has expressed the same views and has preached the same propaganda before audiences in Calcutta and other places in India as the views expressed in Rangpon before and after he made the said speeches in Rangoon?

10. Have the Government of India issued to the Government of Burma any instructions during the past four months with regard to political prosecution?

11. (a) Were the Government of India consulted before the Government of Burma prosecuted Mr. Sen Gupta? [b] Will Government place on the table the communications exchanged between them and the Government of Burma in this connection? (c) Will Government communicate to this House the gist and purport of such communicate to this House the gist and purport of such communications?

12. Have the Government of India received any communication from the Government of Bengal in connection with the prosecution of Mr. Sen Gupta in respect of speeches delivered by Mr. Sen Gupta in Bengal?

13. Will Government state [a] why the Government of Burma considered it necessary to prosecute Mr. Sen Gupta for two speeches delivered by him in Rangoon during his short temporary stay in Burma days after he had returned to India and [b] why the Government of Bengal have not considered it necessary to prosecute Mr. Sen Gupta for a series of similar speeches delivered by Mr. Sen Gupta in Bengal, which is the permanent centre of his political activities?

14. If it was considered necessary or desirable (a) either to punish Mr. Sen Gupta for speeches delivered by him during the past three months or (b) to deprive him of liberty, will Government state why it was decided to prosecute him in Burma instead of in Bengal

15. Do Government realise that there is an unnecessary element of vindictive cruely in Mr. Sein Gupta being imprisoned in Burma far away from his own home, his family and his friends?

16. Are Government aware that strong public resentment has been caused by Government's cruel tactics of seeking to imprision Mr. Sen Gupta in Burma far away from his home, his family and his friends?

17. Are Government aware that the repressive policy of political prosecutions in the absence of violence or incitement to violence is weakening the position and prestige of that school of political thought which stands for Dominion Status and has expressed itself against the movement for Independent and against the campaign of civil disobedience?

18. Will Government take this Assembly into their confidence and make before this House a statement through the Hon'ble the Home Member with regard to their decision and policy in dealing with the Congress movement for Independence and against the campaign of civil disobedience?

19. Will Government give an assurance to this House that they will not prosecute either Mahatama Gandhi or any of his lieutenants without consulting the leaders of the various Parties in this House except in cases of grave emergency directly involving elements of violence?

20. Are Government aware that the Burma Legislative Council on the 17th of March 1926 expressed itself against Indian politicians being taken to Burma and imprisoned in the jails of Burma?

21. Are Government prepared to respect the wishes and sentiments of Burma as conveyed by the said motion carried in the Burma Legislative Council on the 17th of March 1926?

22. Will the Government of India instruct the Government of Burma to withdraw from the present prosecution against Mr. Sen Gupta?

R.E.T'S LATEST ENTERPRISE

Buses Running To Insein

COMPANY'S EXPERIMENT PROVING SUCCESSFUL.

"Safety First" in regard to travelling by buses is fast becoming recognised in Rangoon as the only proper method of travel and as a result the Company, as an experimental measure on Monday last inaugurated a 45 minutes interval run between the Sule Pagoda in Rangoon, and the Insein Railway Station. The fare for the full trip is 4½ annas. The route leads from the Sule Pagoda (in front of the Burmese Favourite Company) along Sule Pagoda Road to the Sooratee Bazaar (Fraser Street end). Two pice is charged for this trip. A number of two piece stages have been inaugurated from China Street and Fraser to the Kamayut Police Station after which one pice stages are to be found from there to the Insein Railway Station. Although in operation only a few days the Ford buses now running are proving very popular and are being well patronised. This is mainly due to the fact that while the Company buses take a little longer than the private buses to make the trip there is always the element of safety in patronising these buses as against the others. Then again the company buses are distinctly passenger buses and while the passenger is allowed a certain amount of baggage the buses are not loaded with food stuffs, and other merchandise, to the detrimment of the comfort of the passengers. Should the support already given to the new scheme continue we understand it is intended to further increase the number of buses on this run.

It is to be hoped that this scheme proves a financial success as it will mean in all probability that in the future a ten or fifteen minute interval only between buses and will make bus travelling between Rangoon and Insein and intermediate points, safe.

In Jaws of Shark

SWIMMER'S BATTLE FOR LIFE

Attacked by a big man eating shark while bathing off Strand, a popular resort about 30 miles from Cape Town, a young athletic man, Mr. Serviele Roux, narrowly escaped with his life. Mr. le Roux was swimming quietly parallel with the shore some distance out when the shark ran into his side with great force. "The shark then grabbed me in its horrible teeth by the stomach, the upper teeth gripping my stomach and the lower teeth my back," related Mr. le Roux. "I caught hold of its lower jaw with my right hand while with my left I held on to its upper teeth. I fought the shark with all my might, but with scant success for the creature seemed to know intuitively that its best chance lay in submerging me. The shark then let go, but only for a few seconds. It gripped me again, and in getting my right arm in its mouth to disable it I was badly bitten from thumb to elbow. So big was its mouth that the whole of my hand and arm, to the elbow, were in its jaws. I struck the shark with my left hand on its shout, and as I am left handed the blows were not light. This seemed to surprise and pain the brute, and it let go. It was my opportunity, and I made off as fast as I could swim. After swimming a few yards, however, I found to my horror that in my anxiety to get away, I HAD TAKEN THE WRONG DIRECTION and was swimming seaward, with the shark between me and the shore. I then turned, and the shark again came for me, but I remembered what I had read in sea stories of swimmers in similar plight splasing for all the were worth to frighten the sharks off, and I did the same. This splashing seemed to bewilder the creature which did not again seize me, but followed me so near that I was able to kick it in the side several times. On reaching the line of surf, I was afraid to put my feet on the bottom lest I should lose speed, and only when certain that I was well within my depth did I put my feet down and by that time my unwelcome companion had left me for the open sea. At first I thought that my right arm was gone, as I could feel nothing, but on reaching the shore I was relieved to find I still possessed it, although blood was spurting from an artery. I tried to stop the blood by pressure, and can for too yards to a motor-car. First aid was given me by those in the car, after which I was immediately rushed to the hospital, about two miles away." Mr. le Roux's heavy woollen bathing constume was torn to rags by the teeth of the monster. Fatalities owing tosharks are very rare on the South African coast. In some places, Durban for instance, bathers are protected by a strong wire netting from the possible attacks.

The Angels of Mons

"EXPLANATION" OF THE "VISIONS"

The British troops really saw in 1914 what they called the Angels of Mons, if a story by a former member of the Imperial German Intelligence Service is to be believed.

This ex-officer Colonel Friedrich Herzenwirth whose narrative is published in a newspaper in New York, says: "The Angels of Mons were motion pictures thrown upon "screens" of foggy white cloudbanks in Flanders by cinemotographic projecting machines mounted on German aeroplanes which hovered above the British lines.

The reports of British troops during the retreat from Mons on August 24, 1914 that they had seen "angels the size of men," which appeared to be in the rearguard of the retreating army—were attributed by psychologists to mass hypnotism and hallucination.

A MISCALCULATION.

Colonel Herzenwirth says the object of the German responsible for these scientific "visions" was to create superstitious terror in the Allied ranks, calculated to produce panic and a refused to fight an enemy which appeared to enjoy special supernatural protection. But the Germans miscalculated.

"What we had figured on," adds the Colonel, "was that the English should turn the vision to their own benefit. This was a magnificent bit of counter-propaganda, for some of the English must have been fully aware of the mechauism of our trick.

"Their method of interpreting our angels as protectors of their own troops turned the scales completely upon us. Had the British command contended itself with simply issuing an Army order unmasking our trickery it would not have been half as effective."

Col. Herzenwirth, however, explains that the Germans were more successful with their could motion pictures on the Russian front in 1915.

The Virgin was shown with uplifted hand, as if motioning to stop the murderous Russian night attacks. As had been the case in Flanders, the German planes carrying the magic lanterns with enormously powerful zeiss lenses flew above the enemy lines.

A dense snowbank in the sky above the German Army was used as a screen. Entire regiments who had beheld the vision fell upon their knees and flung away their rifles, Col. Herzenwirth says.

ST. JOAN AND ST. GEORGE

The trick was repeated several times on the Russian front and was invariably successful. "We knew from prisoners we took," says the Colonel, "that in some cases companies actually killed their officers and flung their rifles away, shouting that they would not be guilty of firing upon an army over which tho Mother of God hovered in protection.

With the French in Picardy and the Champagne region the Germans made another tactical culation, however. "Instead of taking the figure of a woman that we threw upon the clouds one night as that of the Virgin or a saint protecting our army, the French promptly recognised Joan of Arc, he says.

"The tables were turned upon us once more when we charged from a woman to a man in Flanders. The British said it was St. George.

The New Planet.

AN ATTEMPT TO PHOTOGRAPH IT.

Rugby, March 22.

The Johannesburgh Union astronomer attempted to photograph the new planet mentioned recently which was observed by the Union Observatory for the first time; but it is uncertain if the attempt was successful, as the sky was clouded.

GREENWICH EXPERTS' DOUBTS.

Cambridge [Massachusetts],

March 22.

Being informed that doubts had been expressed by Greenwich experts regarding the discovery of the new planet, Professor Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, stated he received additional independent observations from Yorkes Observatory thoroughly confirming the discovery and giving the accurate position of the new planet.

NEW PLANET PHOTOGRAPHED.

Professor Shapley added: "We photographed the new planet last night and also measured its brightness. The calculations agreed with those of Lowell Observatory."

VICEROY ON MEN AND BOOKS

Address at Delhi University Convocation.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Convocation of Delhi University on Friday, March 21.—

Gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to attend once more the Convocation of Delhi University. Apart from the opportunity that it affords of associating myself with what is perhaps the most important function of the University's academic year it has permitted me to be one of the audience privileged this afternoon to listen to our Vice-Chancellor's thoughtful and inspiring address. In the course of it he mentioned the critical stage at which the University of Delhi now finds itself and I would take this opportunity of explaining briefly the position of the Government in the matter. The Committee, which was appointed to inquire into certain questions affecting the future of the University and its constituent colleges, suggested an investigation into the financial resources of the degree colleges of the University. This investigation has just been completed and the question is now being examined by my Government. I have every hope that they will shortly be in a position to formulate their conclusions and that these will assist the University and its colleges to adopt a definite programme of development. The measure of support which then Government can give to the furthering of that development must, of course, as you will realise, be determined by financial considerations and by the relative claims of other projects.

Prior to the establishment of the University of Delhi the colleges in this city were associated with the University of the Punjab, a University of the affiliating type, whereas the ideal of those who founded this University was a University of the teaching and residential type. It has naturally taken time for the colleges in Delhi to readjust their outlook from that of separate units situated hundreds of miles from the centre of the University with which they were associated and, therefore, possessing a very large measure of independence to that of constituent colleges, themselves forming a University, which, without their co-operation and active help, could not exist.

It is upon the correct balancing of the ideals of the colleges with those of the University, and upon the satisfactory adjustment of the relations, not only between the colleges and the University, but between the colleges themselve, that the success of higher education in this province will depend and it is much to be hoped that a decision as to the permanent location of the University, which should not now be long, delayed, will make readjustment easier. Your Vice-Chancellor quoted a passage from an address delivered by Lord Reading on an occasion similar to the present.

WORTHY OBJECT OF PHILANTHROPY.

Some of you may remember that Lord Reading went on in that address to emphasise the part which the citizens of Delhi themselves can play by financial help and otherwise in assisting in the development of the University with him. I believe that few more worthy objects for their philanthropy can be found and I am happy to be able to-day to announce a generous benefaction from one who though not a citizen of Delhi as a resident here for two or three very busy months each year. Mr. Kikabhai Premehand has just handed over to the University all the allowances he has received as a member of the Assembly and of the Indian Central Committee, amounting to Rs. 22,000, to be devoted to the establishment of a part time Readership in Economics. To benefactors such as Mr. Kikabhai Premchand universities and culture in all lands and in all ages have owed an inestimable debt. I know that you would wish to join me in expressing to him our cordial thanks for this spontaneous gift and I trust that his generosity may inspire others to follow his example.

The Vice-Chancellor has touched on other important matters this afternoon. His analysis of the prosent position of affairs and his counsel for the future have been safely and clearly put to us and deserve the deep consideration of all who have interests of the people of India at heart. To the youth of India he has given sound advice which I am sure in this hall at any rate has fallen on receptive ears. It is one of the penalties of youth, as you may suppose, to be given sound advice and it is perhaps, some of you may also say, one of their privileges to disregard it, but youth will have its turn and I meanwhile offer no excuse for venturing to add my quota of advice to the Vice-Chancellor's address, though on different and I fear less profound lines his.

LOOKING BACK.

I suppose that whenever one who has himself had the privilege of going through a university course is again brought into passing contact with university life he naturally looks back to what for many university men will always remain the happiest time of their lives. Our recollections will vary according to temperament or to the difference in character of our universities or in our teachers or in the accidents of our environment. We have our regrets our tale of opportunities lost. If we had our time over again we might have done more with it, but in these very regrets lies much of our affection for our old university and herein perhaps to a great extent lies the secret of the hold it retains on our minds in after years, but if there are some things that we cannot recapture let us be thankful that much remains. Many unforgettable things survive, some small successes here or there, friendships which have ripened with the years, some growing perception of the dignity of true learning and the many sidedness of truth, teaching a larger tolerance of other men's views and, last but surely not least, the introduction to the companionship of great thinkers and great writers through our teachers of through books. This last, the joy of good books and the pleasure reading date for many of us from our university days. Our early taste was no doubt crude and immature. Our canons of criticism were but ill informed, but of we were fortunate, we felt the influence, whether of tutors or of our own contemporaries, which trained our raw judgment and gave us our first taste of those things on which the mind may browse and rest content; and if to some university student reading may sometimes still conjure up the beckoning ghost of an examiner let him comfort himself with the thought that many things which begin as a task end by being pure pleasure and recreation.

MEN AND BOOKS

For a few minutes then this afternoon I would invite you to think with me of books, of what they are and what they can be and of the place that if we are wise we may seek to give them in our general scheme of life. For such illustration as I may need, however much I deplore my inability to quote from your own Indian literature, I am perforce compelled to depend upon English writers, but the conclusions that emerge are not governed by language and are of general application. Let us begin by the elementary inquiry of why we desire to read and ask what are the advantages that we desire from reading. I do not here speak of the more laborious kind of reading which we all know too well and which in the case of the youth I suppose at times involves reading rather uninspiring text books and in my own cousins in reading through even less inspiring official files. It may be that for us both the principal value of such study is that of a moral discipline of training our mind to work with resolution and perseverance upon subjects that make no powerful appeal to our feelings at the particular moment when our task has to be performed: and it is perhaps the more necessary for those who are constrained to devote a good deal of their time to this kind of reading to seek refreshment when they may by recourse to reading of a more general character. Such winder reading is the means by which we may at once increase our knowledge and, even more important, supply an often much-needed stimulus to a torpid imagination.

THE MAGIC CARPET

We are able at any moment to take our place upon the magic carpet and fly where fancy wills, acquiring a new experience-hearning and seeing new things, so that as our reading leads us through fields hitherto unexplored we find that our vision widens and all things of life assume for us a new meaning and significance. It is through books and through reading them that we are able to give satisfaction to one of the most compelling instincts of human nature. Man naturally craves for companionship and society. This human quality of companionship is essential to the free development of our personality and we are thus naturally led to the attempt to make contact with other minds and with minds greater than our own. Books are the ready avenue to this haven of our desire. Indeed, it might truly be said that as religion satisfies the yearning of man's heart to make an approach to the divine so in the lower sphere reading is one of the ways by which we can most easily place ourselves in fellowship with those of our kind, who from the vantage point they have reached can see further than ourselves.

"A good book," wrote Milton, "is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured upon purpose to a life beyond life." We do well, therefore, as often as we can to enrich the quality of our own thought by allowing to flow into it the highest thought of men who have in their generation been the interpreters of the deeper thing of human feeling. For many people this presentment inform of their own inarticulate motions aud is the great charm of all writing, whether poetry or prose.

"A JEWEL FIVE WORDS LONG."

How often are we not brought up sharp as we read by a passage or a line, "a jewel five words long," in which we are almost startled to see crystallised in language some dumb sensation of our own which we had never succeeded in bringing to seuh percise definition in sheer joy how we read and re-read until we know by heart the lines that so wonderfully as it seems reflect or bring to light samething of our very selves of which we had scarcely been aware. For those to whom music speaks clearly the sensation obtained through hearing it must be analogous to that which I have described and even if we are not musical there is much for all to gain and enjoy from the observance of language and style.

We had not perhaps been accustomed to pay much heed to this sort of thing until one day as we read our ear was taught by the rhythm and sound of words we suddenly detected and the design for which we were not prepared. We saw how the author chose his language, now majestic, deliberate, restrained and calm, now rapid, impetuous, rushing like a mountain stream in spite of itself, according to his subject, and the effect he was seeking to create. Much of the pleasure of our reading will lie in association. We meet our old friends repeatedly and though we like to make new ones most people are intellectually conservative enough to keep a specially warm corner for those which were our first comrades and helped us to grow up and one of the precious qualities of this pursuit of reading, which I comment to you to-day, is that it offers us so infinite a choice from which we can select as the spirit moves us. Are we heroic? Let us read again the speech of Henry V before Agincourt as set in his mouth by the greatest of all English poets.

"If we are marked to die we are enow to do our country loss.

"And if to live the fewer men the greater share of honour."

Close on that passage you remember comes the romance of Exeter's description of the death of the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk lying stricken side by side on the field of battle. York cries aloud:

"Tarry dear cousin Suffolk, my soul shall thine keep company to heaven."

"Tarry sweet soul for mine, then fly abreast.

"As in this glorious and well-foughten field we kept together in our chivalry."

And then with what pathos Exeter tells how he tried in vain to stop his tears.

"But I had so much of man in me and all my mother came into mine eyes and gave me up to teas."

Or let us turn to Sir Walter Scott, for preference I think "Rob Roy" and, though I believe true Scott lovers don't agree with me, Ivanhoe or the description that I can still never read without profound emotion by Mr. Masefield of all the transports in the last setting out with their human freight from Mudros to effect the landing at Gallipoli. At other times we are dispirited or

Continued on page 8

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 230
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

FRIDAY MARCH 28 1930

Whose Fault ?

IT is common knowledge that serious allegations have been made against the Police in Rangoon whose conduct on the 19th instant in charging the crowd during the trial of Mr. Sen Gupta was most high-handed. It has been distinctly stated that the police exceeded all bounds of privilege or expedency on that evil day. It appears that the trouble originated in the attempt of a group of persons to organise a peaceful procession in order to express their sympathy with Mr. Sen Gupta who was then undergoing trial on seditious charges before the District Magistrate of Rangoon. But the guardians of law and order smelt danger to the public peace in the proposed innocent procession, and the reckless police charge was the result. This of course is the popular view, and the official opinion would in all probability be that the behaviour of the crowd was such that unless the police charged the people with batons there would be serious danger to public peace. The public would blame the police, who would in turn blame the public. But, whose fault ? The interests of justice demands that there should be a thorough enquiry into the matter.

For this reason, we are glad that the mass meeting which was held in Fytche Square on Tuesday demanded a public inquiry with regard to the fracas between the people and the police. The allegations against the police are serious enough and an immediate and full enquiry into the whole matter is an absolute necessity. We understand that the Commissioner of Police has instituted an enquiry. But, we must distinctly say that what the people want is an independent enquiry and not a mere white-wash. Frankly speaking, the action of the Commissioner of Police in ordering his subordinates to charge the crowd must also be examined. We on our part believe that there is no Law or Statute, which empowers a Police officer to inflict corporal punishment on any person, unless so ordered by a competent Court. But, apart from this, we claim the right to examine whether there was any justification for ordering the police to charge the crowd. It is necessary to see whether the situation at that particular moment was such as to warrant reckless beating by the police. We stress this point, because we had seen with our own eyes that the order of the police charge had actually disturbed public peace and because we have all along held the opinion that the horrible disturbances such as those witnessed on the 19th instant would never occur, had there been no police charge.

In other words, we hold the view that it was the fault of the Commissioner of Police, whose command to charge the crowd led to bloodshed and disturbances. A little tact and patience would have averted all the troubles. The Commissioner of Police should have taken the attempt of some persons to form a procession, in the spirit in which it was arranged—namely, a political demonstration to convey to the authorities concerned the measure of public dissatisfaction against the Government's arrest and prosecution of Mr Sen Gupta on seditious charges. There was obviously no danger to peace or public safety. Under the circumstances, it was clearly an error on the part of the Commissioner of Police to complicate the situation by his ill-advised interference. Granting that just before the police charge, there was likely to take place a disturbance of public peace, we cannot expect from an unarmed crowd a disturbance, the magnitude of which would be as great as that arising out of the charge made by the armed police. There is no doubt that the interference of the police made matters worse.

The second point to examine is the grave excesses committed by some of the police, especially the European Sergeants. The freedom with which the police used their hands and batons cannot be too strongly condemned. How they entered buildings far away from the actual scene of disturbance, and how they smashed things that came in their way—all these are now well known. We need not point out that this sort of police high-handedness will only add to the political bitterness in the country. The Government should not remain silent in this matter. Nor should it leave the incident to rest there. The obvious duty of the Government is to institute a full enquiry and punish those responsible for the grave excesses, so that in future they may not repeat their game of lawlessness. It is high time that the offending persons are taught that they cannot trifle with the rights of the people with impunity.

The Rice Market.

The local Rice Market was steady. Outside quotations were 9 Small mills March, April at 380 and May at 382-8. Big millers did no business to day. Small millers sold white meedone after 10th April 50 tons at 395 and Small mill Ngasein 100 tons at 380 other nominal prices were S. Q. Ngasein 390. S.Q. meedone 410 Lonzain Ngasein 320. 325 and meedone 340, 345. In the Godown Rice marked quotations were mill Sugandi 395- 410- long boil 395- 405- Boil milchar 395- 410- Full boil 370, 385- Rangoon mill milchar 382-8 387-8 River line 375- 385- Pyu 390- 400 Lonzain Ngasein 322-8 325- Lonzain meedone 335- Shwebo old Rice Superior 500- 530- and New 400- 450.

The paddy market was steady prices were 144- Mandalay 144- 145 Prome 144- 146- Boat and 155- 156- meedone.

New Air Survey Machine

EXTENSIVE FIELD OF USEFULNESS

Rugby, March 21.

The New Gloster Air Survey aeroplane, the first aircraft to be specially designed for such work over the undeveloped parts of the Empire, left Heston Air Park yesterday for Northern Rhodesia. The pilot was the chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, Mr. Alan Butler, his wife acting as second pilot. Their route is provided for at Cologne, Vienna, Belgrade, Salonika and Cairo. Thence they will fly up the Nile for 2,000 miles to Lake Victoria Nyanza and, skirting its east coast, will proceed to Bulawayo via Tabora and Broken Hill. Mr. Butler will then continue the flight to Cape Town and the machine will then be flown back to Bulawayo, the African headquarters of the Aircraft Operating Company. Mr. Butler will afterwards go to Brazil to inspect the Company's air survey expendition at Rio De Janeriro.

WAIFS AND STRAYS

BY "BANDOOLA".

Bandoola doesn't know how the public will take his resurrection. However, he has come back to journalism again as the time for his reappearance is now opportune. In the first place, Bandoola would like to congratulate the Governor of Burma for his diplomatic action in vetoing the resolution passed by the Burma Legislative Council during the last budget session. At the same time Tharrawaddy U Pu might feel hurt if he is not congratulated in the same breath. So Bandoola's good wishes go to him too.

x x x

If Bandoola understands aright, Tharrawaddy U Pu's prognostications have not been justified. Tharrawaddy U Pu pushed forward his resolution which is not so amply and fully worded us Mr. Jan's resolution which was next in order of precedence on the plea that Mr. Jan's resolution would not have the chance of securing as many votes as his as the Government would be dead against that, would be more favourably inclined towards his. The consequence was that Mr. Jan's resolution which provided for the collection of land revenue at the end of June every year and not only for this year as Tharrawaddy U Pu would have it had to be disallowed by the President as being one of the same nature as that of Tharrawaddy U Pu. From whatever source Tharrawaddy U Pu might have gathered the information that his resolution would be treated with greater courtesy by the Government, it has not been borne out by the facts. And so now at least Tharrawaddy U Pu might consider seriously whether the member or members of the Government on whom he seems to rely so much are really in the favour or not, especially as in the Governor's certificate which vetoes the said resolution, the words of the Finance Member that this postponement would not be in the interest of the cultivators seem to be appear.

x x x

Now Bandoola would like to congratulate the Governor on trying to bring back Burma and the Burmans into the former state of unity and strength, before the Hlaing-Pu-Gyaw, the U Soe Thein and the U Su and the Phoongyis groups brought Burma into this hopeless muddle. Bandoola must beg U Chit Hlaing's pardon for tacking on to his name those of Tharrawaddy U Pu and Tun Aung Gyaw, the ex-champion boycotters. U Tun Aung Gyaw's position so far as Bandoola's information goes is quite clear. He has given an undertaking to the Government not to dabble in politics during the remaining portion of his sentence for which he was let out. And so, there is nothing to be said either for or against it. He is obviously a gentleman who knows his own mind. As for Tharrawaddy U Pu, as the public might already be aware, he broke away from his quondam colleagues with the intention obviously forming a camp like the Das-Nehru camp of India of Swarajistically inclined gentlemen. How far his plans have made headway in Burma is a matter too well known to need any comment. He will not easily find a Hlaythugyi Ko Maung Gyee, again to contest against. The so called Hlaythugyi Ko Maung Gyee, who was no other than the ex-minister of Education U Mg Gyee would not at the next election be so remiss as not to let the voters know that he has never in his life sat at the helm of a boat to guide it on its way, although he might have sat at the helm of Burma to guide its educational progress through the proper channels for which he was so greatly thanked by the then Government in power as to have him knocked out from politics for five years.

Besides that, the whilom leader Tharrawaddy U Pu, if Bandoola has been properly informed is the leader for only himself and of no others even in his party. Whether he has been able to make up with his alleged follwer U Maung Maung, M.L.C. with whose assistance he got into the Council this term, if Bandoola's information is correct, is not yet manifeast. And so in the erstwhile Hlaing-Pu-Gyaw camp only the great Thamada is left alone. Now far the great Thamada has been able to wield Burma to his liking is also a matter too well known to need any comment.

x x x x

This leaves then U Su, U Soe Thein and the much abused and maligned 21 party in the field for comment so far as political activities in Burma are concerned. The former two gentlemen and their adherents are, if Bandoola's information is correct boycotters. Bandoola is of course not exactly sure whether they are of the constructive or destructive type of boycotters. If they are of the former type, Bandoola is sure that they would not like to see Burma torn to shreds before the attainment of Home Rule. If so they should have no objection to seeing strong staunch men of the 21 type get into the Council and stop the Government block and hopelessly ineffioient type of members forming a sort of coalition with the Government, and trying to pass all sorts of measures detrimental to the interests of Burma,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[Opinions expressed in these columns are by no means our own, and they are the views held by the contributors concerned].

"The Information is being Collected".

To, The Editor, NEW BURMA.

Sir, According to the issue of the 9th instant, the above caption was the burden of replies "sung" by the Hon'ble Home Member to almost all the questions put by U Thein Maung. Even when the Hon'ble Home Member is asked as to the "remedy" the same monotony was whined to the house. As an outsider, I ask, what all these mean. "Before I commit myself, let me get the sanction of my secretaries to play that brass horn "His Master's Voice ?"

I believe the Bureaucrats, both brown and white, constitutionally require time before these questions can be ballotted. Then why this procrastination ? Does the Home Member work at all ? Then I wish that he vacated his seat for some one else with more pep and vim.

Disgusted.

To the Editor NEW BURMA

Sir, Mahatmagyi has sent his ultimatum and the Bureaucrats have started the war in India. Delhi and Downing Street are in a dilemma as to how the situation is to be met. But Burma is slapped squarely on the face. Burma in a mean and mendicant manner asked that the collection of the taxes be postponed for two months on grounds sound and reasonable. The Governor just vetoed it. Has Burma any self-respect ? Do Burmans know what shame is ? Will they lick the leg that kicks them ? Will they take it lying down ? If it were a matter within the jurisdiction of a Burman myook, corruption would have been attributable. But a Governor is beyond corruption.

The opinion of the Chamber of Commerce would interesting in this forced collection of taxes. In one day the price of paddy has fallen from Rs. 150 to Rs. 130. To please the Bureaucrats the cultivators have begun to abuse the politicians for interfering. In other years the taxes were deferred to the "La-gwe" of this month ; this year they must be paid at once. We are out-Craddocked.

'Exasperated".

Shwemyindin Pagoda Fastival

CELEBRATION AT PANTANAW

The annual festival of the Shwemyindin pagoda was held with usual pomp and ceremony. The festival began on 8th March and ended on 13th. Many new features were introduced, especially the Baby Show, Agricultural Exhibition, Arts and Crafts Exhibition and the Vegetables Show. The Glaxo Company, Imperial Chemical Works and many others sent in their exhibits and representatives. Among those present on the occasion were Dr. U Ba Khin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., U Hla Thein, M.L.C., U Aye Maung and U Maung Maung of the Agricultural Department and many other distinguished people from Rangoon and Maubin.

The National Sporting Club of Rangoon also sent in three gymnasts including Ko Nyunt Pe, the well-known athlete. He demonstrated feats of strength before a large audience on 11th and 12th and his feats were greately admired. U Ba Khin gave a very interesting lecture on "Health." His lecture was sprinkled with extracts from Buddhist scriptures and his oratory was greatly admired. In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that about 120 phoongyis of the town were present at the lecture.

The average attendance at the festival on those six days was estimated at 8000, But on the night of 11th and 12th the number exceeded 10000. A pwe from Rangoon was staged throughout the night and the local National School Music Party entertained the people far into the night. A charity-dispensary was opend for the pilgrims. It is being repeatedly said here that Pantanaw had never witnessed such a crowded festival. Our and thanks are due to the energetic Pagoda trustees and the teachers of the Aided National High School who very kindly helped on the occasion by sending school boy volunteers who discharged their duties most satisfactorily.

Kyangin, National School.

The above mentioned school will remain closed for one and half months commencing with effect of from the 31st March 1930 to 15th May, 1930 (corresponding to the 3rd waxing of Tagu, 1291, B. E. to the 4th waning of Kason, 1292, B.E.), for the Summer vacation after the Final Promotion Examination. During the holidays the new admissions will be received by the Superintendent, U Aw Ba, Land Owner and Kyaungtaga at his residence from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. every day,

THE RANGOON MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of the citizens of Rangoon was held on Tuesday evening at Fytche Square to commemorate the services rendered by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta to the cause of national awakening; and to demand a public enquiry by the Government into the fracas that took place during his trial near the District Magistrate's Court. The meeting was attended by about 3000 people, including 50 Sanghas.

Mr. E. P. Pillai, M. L. C., in proposing U Ba Si to the chair, paid a tribute to Mr. Sen Gupta and he added : "I desire to say a few words about the District Magistrate, Mr. M. S. Collis. I want to express to him our thanks for the fair and impartial trial he has accorded Srijut Sen Gupta and for his leniency. I am sure you all echo my words. Mr. Collis is that rare type of Irishman who tried to understand and appreciate their fellowmen and I wish publicly to state that if India and Burma had a few more Civilians like him, the present troubles would not have become apparent." Continuing, he said that Mr. Ghandi and Mr Sen Gupta are two prominent Indian patriots, who, without caring for their own welfare, are endeavouring for the promotion of Independence of India.

Dr. Dugual seconded the motion after which U Ba Si occupied the chair amid loud applause.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The chairman said that the meeting has been convened by the political leaders belonging to various parties in the country. He was very glad to preside at this public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon. The meeting was convened to commemorate the services rendered by Mr. Sen Gupta; and also to urge the Government to hold a public enquiry into the fracas that occured on that day and into the alleged lawlessness on the part of the Police in this matter. He at first declined to take the chair, as he thought that he had better take no active part in the matter, as it concerned only the Indians, but a moment afterwards he thought that a Burman would be a most suitable person to take the chair in these circumstances. It was a most regrettable affair that bloodshed should have occured in their midst at a time when the Congress leaders were preaching non-violence. It was all the more regrettable that this matter should occur between the guardians of law and order on the one hand and those who were admirers of Mr. Sen Gupta and Mahatama Ghandi who were for non-violence, on the other. They were asking Government to held a public, thorough, searching and impartial enquiry into the matter.

He asked them to remember the great work of Mahatma Gandhi in India. He was fighting for "Independence" by non-violent means. If they were true followers of Mahatma Gandhi and if they have any respect for him, they must follow his advice. Mahatmaji told them they must be non-violent in thought, word and deed. They must put up with assaults given them by their opponents. They must not retaliate. By that alone his campaign, he said, would bring victory. They must remember that the eyes of the world were focussed at the present moment on this novel movement. He was in the supreme crisis of his life and it was their duty to follow him and to act on his advice. He asked them to rest assured that they would get the co-operation of the Burmans always. Indians were fighting for freedom in their country and we Burmans were fighting for the same here and they could always work in co-operation whether there was separation or no separation. Separation was a controversial question but for the time being let them sink their differences and work for the common good.

MR. SUN GUPTA AND NATIONAL AWAKENING.

A telegram was then handed to the Chairman who after reading the telegram received from Tharrawaddy U Pu agreeing with the object of the meeting, called upon U Mg Ma Ji to move the first Resolution.

The mover paid a glowing tribute to the services rendered by Mr. Sen Gupta to the cause of national awakening and national uplift. He said the great lesson they could learn from Mr. Sen Gupta was that they should have patience, wisdom, charity and kindness even with those who were against them. They did not want every person to go to jail or to suffer like Mr. Sen Gupta. All that they asked for was kindly sympathy and kindly understanding from those who had not understood the goal of India. Because only by such understanding by the various communities they could ever realise the great goal of Home-rule for India and Burma acting the proverb "no pain, no gain" which Mr. Gokhale used to quote. The speaker continued that though their realisation for the liberty of India could not come within a few years, yet they should not be down-hearted. However with a thought that one day they must achieve their requiced goal, they should endeavour with heart and soul to gain the end. If India and Burma worked in co-operation, the people of India and Burma could surely get freedom.

Dr Ba Maw in seconding the resolution said that he was there to pay a simple and sincere tribute to that great man, Mr. Sen Gupta, the spirit of sacrifice and suffering manifested by him and to emphasize the extraordinary services rendered by him for national awakening. Progress in politics was due to the spirit of suffering and sacrifice manifested by such men. If there was any lesson that Mr. Sen Gupta had taught them it was that they could get nothing in this world except by suffering and sacrifice. In all countries great men had sown in tears in order to reap in joy. The way in which Mr. Sen Gupta had illustrated the example of non-violent non-co-operation convinced him that Mahatama Ghandi was really a great man, that his gospel was a real gospel and that he had shown them the only way by which India and Burma could even reach their goal. The teaching of Mahatama Ghandi was not wrong. If there was any fault, it lay with them because they have not fully assimilated his teaching. The only way in which a conquered country could fight against its master was by the method of non-violent non-co-operation. They owed that teaching to Mahatama Ghandi and it was abundantly manifested by Mr. Sen Gupta. That, they lacked in this country and if they have more men like Mr. Sen Gupta, he was sure they would be really on the way to their goal.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

ENQUIRY DEMANDED

Dr. U Thein Maung speaking in Burmese moved: "This meeting of the citizens of Rangoon does hereby demand a public enquiry with regard to the fracas between the people and Police." He said that though he was not in Rangoon at the time of the riot yet he was much surprised when he saw in the news papers that it was the police who originated that fracas. On arrival, he called on Mr. Tayabji. He said that if it was not due to the lawlessness of Police, there should not be any objection to form an enquiry committee.

Dr. M. A. Rauf in seconding the motion said that though Mr. Sen Gupta could well defend himself in the Court yet he kept silence persuance of the policy of Mr. Villa Bai Pate. He then he made a short speech on the fracas that happened on that day.

U Hla also supported the chairman's assurance that Burmans were with them in their struggle for freedom.

When Mr. Tyabji next spoke and give details of the fracas, all those present listened with attention.

He presumed that the throwing of missiles was first begun by the boys of St. Paul's Institute. No one knew that the Police Commissioner ordered to Police to drive out the people if they were not quiet with 15 minutes. Some Anglo-Indians also joined the police. The news that his injury was due to the fall of missile was not true, but he was actually beaten by an European Sergeant. He advised the people to follow the advice of Mahatamaji.

Mr. M. I. Khan next proposed the vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting came to a close at 6-15 p.m. as the meeting dispered the people shouted "U Ba Si Ki Jai ! Mahatma Ki Jai !

Indian Central Committee's Report.

SEVERELY CONDEMNED IN BURMA.

At the annual General meeting of the Burma Separation League held recently at the Vienna Cafe, Rangoon, under the Chairmanship of U Mg Gyi, M. A., Ex-Education Minister, a resolution condemning the Indian Central Committee's opposition to the Separation of Burma from India was passed with much enthusiasm. U Ba U, M. L.C., Mandalay Urban, Nationlist member of the Burma Provincial Simon Committee said the following in moving that resolution :—

The report of the Central Committee should not be allowed to pass without Burma's emphatic challenge. That Central Committee was in no way representative of Burma's aspirations, nor was it in sympathy with them. The Report contained derogatory remarks about Burma which it was the purpose of the speaker to refute. First of all the Committee had alleged that Burma still owed large sums of money to India on account of expenditure incurred by it in conducting Military campaigns for the annexation of Burma and in—developing her subsequently. That allegation was founded upon a misconception. A study of the series of Government's Financial regulations since 1870 would show that deficits and surpluses, alternated one another down to 1912 in the Finances of Burma. So even if during that period India spent more than it received in revenue in Burma, it could not have been a loser to a large extent. Since 1912, Burma has produced surpluses in her finances and India benefited by such surpluses. According to the Financial Assessor of the Statutory Commission (Mr. Laton), India is receiving, as nett profit not less than 3½ crores of rupees every year from Burma. No one can gainsay that India has gained much in revenue and in other ways by having Burma as its dependency. The allegation, therefore, of Burma's indebtedness to India is nothing more than a myth. Burma would readily and confidently welcome the reference to arbitration suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom in his note.

The Committee secondly alleged that Burma would not be able to defend her part of the British Imperial Frontiers. That allegation either rested on the Committee's ignorance of Burmese History, or on the Committee's deliberate attempt to keep Burma under India's heels, As every impartial writer on Burma and Burmese has admitted, the Burmese are a race of soldiers, possessing all the attributes of a fighting race in their national character. From the point of view of finance also, Burma could pave her way to make her frontiers secure. Even if the whole of the sum of 3½ crores of rupees which now goes to India were expended in Burma to maintain her own troops, she would not be a loser because she would then be paying that sum to her own nationals instead of to Indian mercenary soldiers. Whenever Burmans have a chance to serve as soldiers, they took to the work as naturally as fish takes to the water.

The two arguments raised by the Committee against the Separation of Burma from India are flimsy and fictitious. The real reason for the Committee to oppose Separation was India's unquenchable craving to dump its superfluous population on Burma. It has sent its emmigrants to Canada, South Africa and the Fiji Islands, and it had met with opposition in those quarters, Though India tried to move the Imperial Conference to compel those Dominions to accord its emmigrants a free access, it had not gained more than what was known as "reciprocal treatment." Reciprocal treatment is the basic principle in the relations between the units of the relations between the units of the Commonwealth. If Burma became a separate unit, that principle would govern the relation between Burma and India. This was what India feared. India would rathers keep Burma in bondage. The speaker next referred to Mr. Sastri's recent report on his South African mission, and said that it contained lessons for the Burmese. Mr. Sastri had gone to South Africa to try to build up a free highway for Indian immigration, but he found the South African standing adamant on the reciprocal principles. Mr. Sastri therefore, recommended to the Government of India to oppose the grant of full responsible government to Kenya. The recommendations should be read along with Dr. Gour's remarks in his note appended to the Central Committee's Report which says that in Burma there is considerable scope for "immigration" and that "Burma cannot be entrusted with the full measure of self-government." Now that the real reason why the Indian Central Committe had opposed the Separation of Burma from India, has become as clear as daylight, every section of Burmese political opinion, especially that section of the Buddhist monks who implicitly depended on the Indian Congress for Burma's freedom must wake up and face the rude facts that India has turned hostile to Burma.

The speaker wanted to see the realtions between the two countries cordial and unembittered by the coming fight for separation. But eminent Indian gentlemen such as Mr. Sastri and Mr. Gour, and even the Indian Central Committee, had assumed an agressive attitude towards Burma. If the attitude persists, a time will arrive in the very near futher when every Burmese villager, man woman or monk, would rise against Indian dwellers in the Burmese villages and avenge on those Indian dwellers his or her grivances against the impolitic and mad opposition of those Indian leaders. The speaker hoped that such wholesale rural opposition would be averted. They should get the abovesaid offensive remarks and hostels recommendations expunged from the Indian Central Committee's Report or at the least dissociate themselves from those remarks and recommendation.

SALIN NEWS

To The Editor, New Burma

Sir,

Will you please publish in your esteemed paper the following articles, about a Town Library.

Salin has recently given birth to a library which I find is in no way inferior to the Bernard Library of Rangoon. Yet to my great sorrow I find the periodicals are few in number and limited in variety. The tables should have been spread over with every kind of periodicals, both in English and in Burmese. The fewness of such journals and newspaper in this reading club vividly reveals itself that the well-to-do men of the town seem "to be less enthusiastic in lighting up the torchmen from the intellectual point of view. As the greatness and the higher standard of the club rest on the men of substance of the town, I have to remind the elders of the town, to be more energetic to putting warmth into this cold library, —that is to say to promote the standard of this library institution better firm as it is, by becoming members and by subscribing as well. Only then, the club can get to the first rank as others in Burma; if not it is better to be without it than to have it practically empty.

"C. SWEET"

Co-Operation and among Punjab States

NEW ORGANISATION FORMED

New Delhi, March 22

An organisation to ensure co-operation amongst the Punjab States in matters of common concern has been inaugurated at Kapurthala at a representative meeting of the Punjab Prince and Minister to day. It will be called the Punjab States Association.

His Highness of Kapurthala has been elected as its first president and His Highness of Patiala its first secretary.

The working committee will consist of Their Highnesses the president and secretary and Their Highnesses of Bhawapur, Mandi, Sirmoor and Malerkotla.

Sequel to "Independence" Day Demonstration.

PROFESSOR AND BOOKSELLER ARRESTED.

New Delhi, March 22.

Professor Indra and Narvandass Garga, a bookseller, were arrested on a charge of alleged sedition. The former applied for bail, but declined to give an undertaking not to make speeches or carry on propaganda in the course of his trial. Accordingly he was sent to the judicial lock-up and will be tried on the 25th.

The charges against Prof. Indra include a speech made by him as president at a public meeting at an "Independence" Day demonstration in Delhi on January 26.

Continued from page 5

disturbed and our mind craves the solace that springs from nature and her works, unmoved as they are amid the din and clatter of the world of man. There is no lack of material of the kind we seek, for in every country and age the order of nature has never failed to make a sure appeal to contemplative minds. The smiles of Virgil that ring most true are those that draw their inspiration from the simple things of life, bees, a wounded snake, an oak in a storm, a dying plover. Among English writers, birds, flowers, and the scenery of the countryside have been the subject matter of some of the things that will live as long as the English language.

IN THE GALLERY OF IMMORTALS.

Wordsworth, Blake, Shelley, Gray, Thomas Hardy, Conrad, Mary Webb, to mention only a few names at random, are people with whom we shall surely desire acquaintance once made to ripen into closer friendship. Allow me as an illustration of my meaning to quote to you one sentence from one who is surely not the least in this gallery of immortals. There is a passage in that great unfinished fragment of Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston where he talks of his beloved dills of the scottish lowlands. "All beyond and about is the great field of the dills. The plover, the curlew and the lark cry there. The wind blows as it blows in a ship rigging, hard and cold and pure and the hill tops huddle one behind another like a herd of cattle into the sunset." To me that description stands out sharp, clear-cut, poignant as any landscape on a painter's canvas. Contrast with this picture of the softer tones of a northern sky another haunting memory of the hard set colours of the eastern desert. It is Kinglake's description of the Dead Sea in "Eothen", one of the great books of travel in our language. He speaks of the sea which walled up its banks "Hills piled high over hills. Pale, yellow and naked. There was no fly that hummed in the forbidden air, but instead a deep stillness. No grass grew from the earth. No weed peered through the void sand, but trees borne down by the Jordan in some ancient flood spread out their grim skeleton arms all scorched and charred to blackness by the heat of the long silent years".

It is interesting to linger over those two pictures, as different in character as a water colour from an etching and alike only in fidelity to their subjects and to balance the intellectual delight we can derive from the pure artistry of words with the varying motions which are aroused within us, even as we can suppose them to have been at work in the master minds whose words we read, may I digress for a moment on this matter of artistry as I have such a good text at hand. The passage I have quoted from Shakespeare and Stevenson are good examples of the power of simplicity in writing, the economy of words, both in number and in length, for the monosyllable is the mightiest of all literary devices. It is one of the secrets of style and how much should we not all gain could we but take the lesson to heart in our own writing and speech. Official letters would lose some of their terror and oratory would gain in force by being direct, but this is a dangerous topic and I shall be well advised to say no more; lest out of my own mouth you should convict me. I have not the time nor am I equipped to do more than point the way towards what I am certain is a great enjoyment for nearly all of us if we will persist until we have got past the initial stages of impatience or unfamiliarity and of course within the severe limits of a brief address one cannot hope to do more than touch the fringe of those things which one has learnt to love. And it is not, indeed, my purpose to-day to do more than arouse in some here, if I can, the desire to forage for themselves among the treasures with which the ground is strewed.

EVERY MAN'S ANTHOLOGY

Moreover everyone will have his own favourites, both of subject and treatment, so that each must decide for himself what books he is going to make his companions. We must each make our own anthology and learn by heart the passages of our own choice, but there can be no doubt that by so doing we build for ourselves a stone house from which mind and soul can freely draw.

I began by saying that I meant to give advice to the younger members of my audience. I have ended by rambling rather aimlessly through the fields of reminiscence; more perhaps for my own pleasure than for your advantage. May I conclude by two sentences of practical counsel? Train yourselves to read in odd moments of leisure and as you read endeavour constantly to appraise the value, according to your own standards, of what you are reading. A good book it has been said should be more often on the knee than in the hand for as we read we shall frequently pause to consider, digest and criticise, nor let us be obsessed by the fetish of small minds that there is something unworthy in leaving a book that does not interest us unfinished. It is far better to recognise that all books are not for all tempers for all times and turn to something which we can genuinely enjoy. The great thing is to aim at being catholic in taste, to read widely, to think about what we read and so extend our range of thought and knowledge. We shall assuredly gain greatly by the background that we shall gradually from for ourselves and we shall find, if I mistake not, colour and interest form the attempt.

KEMMENDINE KWETTHIT ASSOCIATION

Annual Report for the year 1929-30

The following is the Report of the Hon. Secretary of Kemmendine Kwetthit Association:—

It is our privilege to welcome you this evening and also to present you with a report on the activities of the "Kemmendine Kwetthit Association" for the year 1929-30.

The meeting this evening commemorates the 6th year of the existence of the Association.

1. The following office-bearers and committee members were elected for the year under report:—

OFFICE-BEARERS

U Tin Baw, E. A. C. [retired] President and Treasurer.
U Bo Tun, Assistant Engineer, Rangoon Development Trust Vice-President.
Mr. A. W. Bretto, [retired Dy. S. P]. do.
U Ngwe Zin. [retired Assistant I. S.] do.
U Ba Tu. Assistant Messrs. Coombes Co., Ld. Honorary Secretary.
U Ba Thwin, Finlay Fleming & Co; Ld. Joint Secretary.
U Ba Shin, advocate clerk, Joint Secretary.
U Lwin, (Manager, Zabumeikswe Press) Auditor.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

U Pu (retired Myook)
U Aung Gywe. (Retired E. A. C.)
Dr. S. M. Ghosh.
Mr. Gwan Yone [Head clerk, Hongkong Bank].
U Ba Kyin, (Messrs, Graham Trading Co.)
U Kyaw Lugale (Secretary Hanthawaddy District Schools Board).
U Tun Aung, B.A., B.L., Advocate.
U Pe, P.W.D. Secretariat.
U Tait Tin Dwe, Inspector of Excise.

2. During the year three general meetings were held in one of which U Ba Shin, Joint Hony. Secretary was awarded a silver watch for his devoted service to the Association. The Hony. Secretary U Ba Tu left us the early part of the year on transfer to Prome.

U Ba Thwin the Joint Hony: Secretary filled up the gap and carried on the Secretaryship up to the end of the year.

3. There are 140 members on the roll. This year also we have to record with deep regret the loss of a member in the person of U Tun Min [D. S. P, retired] who always attended our Annual functions in the past and thereby gave us moral support and encouragement in the work of the Association for the development of the conditions of life in our locality. We accordingly hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and children in their bereavement and loss.

4. We give hereunder a short account of the activities and achievements made hitherto together with suggestions for improvements wherever necessary.

[a] Water Supply. Of all the local requirements this naturally stands first. We are glad to note that the additional installation of street standpipes has to a great degree relieved the inhabitants of these kwetthits of the difficulties of obtaining regular and sufficient water for their household. As it is understood that the water supplied to us eas to be bought and paid for out of Municipal taxes, it is only fit and proper that we should see that no unnecessary waste of water is caused by our local people.

(b) Side and Back Drainage.—During the year under report, drains were cut and made pucca along the back and the sides of houses in a greater portion of the locality. The main drain on the west of the Shan Road Extension has also been converted into a pucca covered drain. These drains will reveal their usefulness during the forthcoming rains, as in the past years, we were put to great inconvenience when heavy rains fell as the rain water collected and formed into big swamps for want of proper outlets. We understand that such drains will be made throughout the length and breadth of our entire locality. We only hope that these drains will be flushed regularly by the authorities concerned and in that case, the sanitation of the locality will be very much improved.

(c) Female Dispensary.—Perhaps some of you will have noticed that a building has been already started on the east of the Kyundaw Market. That building is for this dispensary. We strongly believe that this dispensary will meet the real needs of the women folks and children of Kemmendine in their ailments. We have noticed that U Tin Baw, our worthy representative in the Rangoon Corporation, is at present putting forward a scheme called Venereal Clinic which will be engaged in the work of combating the dire evil effects of venereal diseases. It is only criminal to oppose such a scheme, for what mischief and ruination this vile disease has caused is too well known to need expression. Accordingly we hope most earnestly that the Rangoon Corporation will surely be doing a signal service to its tax payers if it readily gives effect to such a scheme in due consideration of its utility and importance.

[d] Fire—During the year under report it is happy for us to announce that no fire of any kind broke out in our locality. One of the most noteworthy acquisitions for our locality in particular and Kemmendine ward in general is the Fire Station, the building for which is practically completed at the junction of Bagaya and Kyundaw Roads. The presence of a fire-station in our locality gives us the refreshing assurance that hereafter no more alarming and disastrous fires will ever occur in our midst.

(e) Play-ground.—Last year, as a result of the exertions by our local representatives in the Corporation together with the help of authorities concerned, a play ground was obtained on a portion of the plantation ground known as Kyundaw ground. Foot-ball was played between teams of various quarters of the West Rangoon in open competition for Captain Rushall's Shield and U Tun Aung's Cup, That a play-ground of nature is absolutely essential for the health physical well-being of the people needs hardly any comment. We would like to exhort the residents of this locality as well as others that the best use of such a play-ground should be made, and that steps should be taken to secure the same permanently.

(f). Opium Enquiry.—As during the year under report an Enquiry Committee visited Rangoon from Geneva relating to the consumption of opium and other drugs in Burma, we submitted a memorandum answering their questionaire in which we strongly advocated the immediate abolition of this trade in Burma, as we feel strongly that if not for the importation of such drugs, our Burmese people would never have fallen a pray to such nefarious drug habits.

(g) Kyundaw and Bagaya Cemeteries Trust.—As all of you know, this Trust has come into being through the exertions of this Association and we are glad to note that the trustees have so far spared no pains in effecting noticeable improvements in the cemeteries under their charge. The old cemetry at Bagaya Road will, we understand, be converted into a public park. If that is done, the present unsightly huts and the uudesirable inhabitants therein will disappear. While we record our great appreciation of their activities we only wish to express our hope that the trustees will continue to perform their duties in accordance with the scheme as zealously as before.

(h) Immoral Trade.—This subject has always received attention from the Association in the past. With the advent of more respectable residents this ignoble trade will gradually disappear just as much as light drives away darkness. We desire to repeat and make it quite clear that our Association is always prepared to assist in weeding out this social evil, as we fully realize the same to be the greatest stain on the reputation of this locality.

(i) Gambling. Despite the fact that 36 animals game is a down right fraud, in as much as out of actual 37 animals shown in the diagram, only one animal is drawn at a time, while the Daing makes money on the remaining 36 animals always to his advantage. Yet, the people, mostly poor of our locality blindly indulge in this game. It seems that this evil has come to stay for all efforts to stop it have proved futile. We have only to pray that they may come to their senses, soon enough and realize the stupidity of such pursuits, so that greater contentment and better prosperity may be their lot. As we did last year, we have to draw again the attention of the police to this evil and would strongly urge that serious measures may be adopted to put an end to this down right dishonest game.

(j) Health Lectures.—When the Health Week Exhibition was on, at the instance of the Public Health Authorities, we held a public meeting in U Tin Baw's compound and lectures on importance of health and healthy living were given for the benefit of the masses.

(k) Shwedagon West Gate.—In ready response to the questionaire issued by U Thein Mg. Pagoda Trustee of Shwedagon Pagoda we held a public meeting at the Association Hall and apart from giving answers to the questions we further urged by resolutions that necessary steps should be taken to [get back the long lost pagoda land. The Government seemed realize the righfulness of the claim and the honesty of purpose in such a united demand by the whole Buddhist public and accordingly released the West portion of the pagoda from the Military control. This event has been made historical by the grand opening ceremony made by the public under the auspices of the Pagoda Trustees.

1. Bus Traffic.—Owing to complaints against rash and negligent driving of buses by their drivers, the bus traffic along the Sanchoung route was closed. The public then invited the Councillors, U Thein Mg, U Tin Baw and U Tun Aung to a meeting held on the Kodaikgi Pagoda. Thanks to the kindly and interest taken by these gentlemen the traffic was restored. For the mutual benefit of passengers and bus-owners, the drivers should be cautioned against undue and uncalled for violation of speed limit and rules of roads,

[m]. Thantada Hanthawaddy Road.—The residents of the Thanthada Quetthit will be happy to know that a proposal has been made for the construction of a metalled road from the base of the Thantada bridge along the railway lines to the Hanthawaddy Road. This road, when ready will open out the locality to the north of the Zeyawadid Street, and as such it will be nothing short of a boon to the residents therein and more particularly to the students of the Daw Kyi-Kyi Girls High School. We are glad to state that a short road has been already constructed from Hanthawaddy Road to the School abovenamed. As we understand that an overhead bridge over the railway lines opposite to the School is more desirable, we would appeal to the Authorities of the Burma Railways and to Dr. U Thein Mg. M. L. C., in particular to accede to the application already made for permission to construct an overhead bridge.

Finally we beg to tender our warn thanks to the members for their ready and willing assistance and co-operation and to express our ardent hope that they will in time to come also continue their interest and support and further make efforts to enrol and enlist such other fellow residents as have not yet joined the Association, so that our Association may gather strength to strength in its laudable pursuits of civic and social concerns. In conclusion we have much pleasure to place on record our grateful thanks to the Rangoon Corporation, the Rangoon Development Trust and the Rangoon City Police for their kind interest in our welfare and for the ready and sympathetic response to our needs and demands.

Move to Resist Conservative Protectionist Policy

FAMOUS INDUSTRIALIST PRESIDES AT MEETING

London, March 19.

The famous ironmaster Sir Hugh Bell, presided at a discussion held on how to organize joint action to resist the Conservative protectionist policy at the next Election. A committee was appointed to investigate methods of procedure.

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of Supervisor under the Toungoo District Council on a salary of Rs. 175-5-190-220-10-280 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 190/- plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30/- per mensem.

2. None but those who possess a pass certificate of Upper Subordinate Examination from the Insein Technical Institute or similar institution need apply. Due consideration will be given to those who have previous experience in construction and preparation of projects for buildings, roads and drainage scheme etc. which should be distinctly stated in the application, if any.

3. The appointment involves touring in the district and travelling allowances will be paid under the rules in force. Preference will be given to Burmans. The selected candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for one year.

4. Applications together with true copies of Examination Certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th May 1930.

No reply will be given to unsuccessful candidates.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support from a Member of the Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

Toungoo. Mg Maung, M.L.C.,
Chairman,
Dated the District Council,
25th March 1930. Toungoo.
28th, 30th March and 2nd April 1930.

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ကြေးခြင်းစာ

အများပိုင်ရေနှင့်ကြေးခြင်းလိုက်သည်၊ ကိုယ်ထိလင်းမိုက်မင်းနှင့် စတီဘင်ဆင်ထမ်းဆိပ်ကမ်း၌ ဝိုင်ရှင်များဖြစ်သဲ၊ သောင်တင်၍ နေသောသင်္ဘော ၂ စင်းကိုတွန်းပါသဖြင့်အထက်ပါခြားနှင့်၊ ၎င်းပဝုည်းများကို ရွှေ့ပြောင်း၍၊ ကံငါးဘုံခေါ် (ထုရင်ကန်းဆိပ်)၌ဆိုင်းဆည်းထွာထားပါသည်။ ကိုယ်ထိလင်း ဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိရှိ သောသင်္ဘောနံပါတ်မရှိ၊ စတီဘင်ဆင်ထမ်းဆိပ်ကမ်းရှိသင်္ဘော၊ နံပါတ်-၂၄၀၇ ဖြစ်လေသည်။ ၎င်းပဝုည်းများကို တလအတွင်း လာရောက်ပြောဆို၍မယူလျှင်၊ ကုန်ကျသော ငွေကြေးများကုန်ရသောအတွက်၊ လေလံတင်ရောင်းချထိုခံမည်။

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BURMA GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOL, RANGOON.

NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the under signed not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the conditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and his scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted

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RANGOON.
5th March 1930.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply.

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing,—stating age nationality, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council. Minbu.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 8th April 1930, for supply of 47925.00 cft of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

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MONYWA MUNICIPALITY
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AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lease and licenses of the under mentioned toll on all vehicles, slaughter houses and markets of the Monywa Municipality for the ensuing year 1930-31 commencing from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931 will be sold by public auction on MONDAY the 7th April 1930, at 11 A.M. at the Municipal Office, Monywa.

1. Toll on all vehicles.
2. Cattle Slaughter House.
3. Sheep-goat Slaughter House.
4. Pig Slaughter House.
5. Bazaar Daily Collections and
6. Bazaar Monthly Stall Rent Collections.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. If the annual amount does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount must be paid in at once after the fall of hammer.

2. In other cases one-fifth of the annual amount must be paid immediately on the day of the sale after the fall of hammer and the balance money must be paid in eight equal instalments which shall be payable on or before the 15th day of each month, i.e., from May to December 1930. Sufficient security for the payment of the remaining instalments must be furnished by the auction purchaser within seven days after the sale.

3. The auction-purchasers are required to pay the stamp fees for their licenses and leases after the fall of the hammer and registration fees of then seemity bonds.

4. On failure of any of the above conditions the leases and licenses will be re-auctioned at the risk of the original purchaser.

5. For further particulars, applications should be made to the undersigned on or before the date of auction.

6. Conditions of leases and licenses will be read before auction.

7. Intending bidders must deposit in cash the sum noted as below against the leases and licenses they intend to bid.

[a] For Bazaar Daily and Monthly Stall Rent Collections Rs 1000.
[b] For Tolls on all vehicles. Rs 500.
[c] For Cattle, Sheep-goat and Pig Slaughter Houses, Rs 100 each.

U PO MYA, K.I.H., A.T.M.,
President,
Monywa Municipality.

Monywa,
The 26th February 1930.
No 15 21 23 26 28

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT THATON MUNICIPALITY

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of a permanent Secretary on a salary of Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th April 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or local bodies, the application must be submitted thro ? the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese their High School Final Examtnation, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or (3) those who have passed the Secretaryship Examination. Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to Burmans with good moral character.

The successful candidate if be has not passed the Secretaryship Examination will be paid Rs. 160 per mensem until he has passed it when he will be paid Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for one year. He will be required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1000 either in cash or in landed property The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the provident fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government officials Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee.
Thaton.
7th. March 1930.
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ထွေးထွေး ဂဝဲ၊

ရဒ္ဒဘာသာဓမ္မသတ်ထက်သုံး၊

စံသာနု မင်းတိုင်ပင် အဓိကြီး၊ ပြီးပုဘိ-အေ ဗီစွဲ့ ရေးသားသော ဝေဆုတ်ထွင်၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး ဗီဝံရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မသတ် ၃၆ ကောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှင့်၊ ဆရာသခင်မမနုထျတ်ဝသော ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းများ ကိုပါဝြိုသားသည်ဖြင့်၊ အထက်အောက်ပြုတ်ထောက်ကြီး ဗီရင်ထုံးများနှင့်၊ တိထပ်၊ ဖခီတိကောင်ပြီ ပြုတ်တော်ဗီရင်ထုံး များစွာ တို့ ထုတ်ဝေပါကြောင်း၊

တဆုပ် ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေးထွေး ၂ထွေ၊

ဖြန်မာဖြည်ဟုဓွန်းကျမ်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအလျောက်၊ဟုဓွန်းဆုပ်ချုပ် နှည်းကို ထိုထားသည်အားထွေ်ခဲ့စွာ၊ ဟုဓွန်း ရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နှည်းစနစ်စည်းကမ်းဥပဒေများကို၊ အကိုးအကားရဲ့လင်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စီစဉ် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင်၊ ထီးထင်သွား ထိုထိ စားဖွတ်ကြီးတို့၏ ခါတ်ပုံများကိုထည်း နှိုက် ခွဲခံထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၁၀ထွင်၄ဝဲ၊း

ထွေးထွေး ၁၂ ဝဲ၊

ရာဇဓွေထင်ဟာကျမ်း၊

ဆဂုဟာသာဓမ္မသတိ ဝင်္ကဗျာတ်ဝန်ကြီး ပင်သည်၊မင်းအပိုးရှင့်ထိုင်းသူဖြည်သားတို့ ထိသင့်အိထို ဂ်သော တရား၊ ကျွန်ုပ်ကြီးအပ် သောတရားတို့ကိုး၊အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင် ဘြဲ့ဧရန်ရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ ဦးသည် သုမင်းကြည့်ရှုသင့်ဟုပ၊ကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ကျပ် ဂဝဲ

ထွေးထွေး ၁ကျပ်၊

ပါရာဃနုဒီဇူ၊

သဣာဆုဖ် ဂ၉-ခုနှစ်၊ အင်းဝမြို့ ဘွန်နိုး ကြောင့် ထုရင်မင်းမြတ် ထိုးကွယ် တော်သူ သော၊ နှင်မဟာဗိသဝံသဝဂ္ဂိုဖြို့ ထိုးကျော်သည်၊ ကျွင်းဂန်များတွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဟောကျိုး ဖိနိုးမအရိယာနှစ်ယောက်တို့၏အဆွဲပြုဖြိုကို စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည့်အတိုင်း ဂုဏ်ဝိထား သောစာရင်းဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

ထွေးထွေး ဂဝဲ၊

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အထိုး ၅ထွေ် ဂွေးထွေး ၃ကျပ်၊

မဟာမောင်ဖိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းဘာသာကြီးထွင်ဆောင်းပါးများပျိုးပြီး ထြဘာဝ၊ကဗျာ၊ထေးချိုး၊ဒွေးချိုး၊ဝေချိုး၊သံ ချိုးသံထောက်ခွဲနှံးထော်၊ ဆောင်းရာက်၊ ဆုရဲ့ ထြန်၊ အိုင်ချင်းဆွဲခ်းချင်း၊ဦးချင်းတားခြင်း၊ ထေးထပ်၊ထေးဆင်ခွဲ့ခွဲ့ခွဲ့၊ ကြာဦးကာ၊ ဗိုင်ဦး ကဘို့ရှစ်၍၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အပျိုးပျိုး ဆွဲ့ခွဲ့ ထုံး ရေးသားထားသော စာဆုပ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

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ကျောပန်းဖြည်းထေဒကျိုးများနှင့်ဒိန်းက

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာဆုပ်၊

ကျောပန်းဖြည်၌၊ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ ငနှ ထိုင်ခဲ့ဘူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အနှင် ဦးဥက္ကမ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအပျိုးသား အပျိုးထွားအဂျိုးဌ၊ ကျောပန်းဖြည်သူတို့၏ အလေ့ အထများနှင့်တသားနှည်းယူသွတ် အသွတ် တို့ကို ရဟန်းရေးသားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါ သည်၊

အထိုး တဝဲ၊

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ရေးချင်းအတိုးငွေတရပ် ၁၂ပဲ၊

ယာဇထွေးရေးတဲ့အုပ် ၂ပဲ၊

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ကမ္ဘာ့ကြီး ဒုတိယ အများကြီး တောင်ဘက်ခြေတောင်းများ ဆိုင်နေပါတော်-၉၂၊ စာအုပ်ထုံသည် ကတ်ကြေးအပါ မောင်းဖြစ်ခဲ့ အားကျွန်ုပ်တို့ကဲ့ရှေ့ရေးချထွက် ရှိသော့ဘာအုပ်ပျိုးပုံတို့ကို၊ ဆိုင်ခဲ့ကိုယ်စားထွေးအာဖြစ်ပြီး ရေးချင်ရင်းလဲ့ ခံစားကိုယ်ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသောကြောင့်၊ အလုံးရှိကြသော ရာသန်းရှင် လူမောပါးတို့သည် ပြီးဆုံးထို့ ကိုယ်တိုင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ စာတို့ကိုကဖြစ်စေ၊ အလွယ်တကူရှာထားဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

သူရိယဆင်းဘတ်ကို၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ဆင်ခြဲ၊

မောင်စံသူဆိုဖြူနှင်းဘွဲ့ဒဿာအင်း၊ အဖေ့မှာရှိသောင်းစားလည်း၊ စာဆိုဆော်ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ စိတ်အထုံးအနှံနှင့် အခွံအခဲ့ အခြောင်း ဆကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထိုးသုံးနှုန်းမှုတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဗျာရေးနည်းနှင့်သျှည်းနှင့် ထုံ-ရှု-အရှိတို့ ဆေ ကွင်ခဲ့ထားသည်း ဥည်ထိုက်သော စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုပြု ထားရန်သင့်၊ကြောင်း၊

ဝေးရင်း ၁၀မူပဲ၊ ဘတ္တာစား ၀၂ပဲ၊

ပဲကူးရာဇဝင် နန်းတွင်းစာတံတော်ကြီး၊

ဤင်းစာတံတော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဇ္ဈတာဆရာဒွိုင်းကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်းဆောင်သောရာဇဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းပြုဖြင့်၍ ထားချင်း-ထေးထပ်-ဆဖြန့်-ခွဲနိုးထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရာဇဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊

မဟိခက်နန်းတွင်းစာတံတော်ကြီး၊

မဇ္ဈာအမောင်နှိုင်း ဖြင်ဆင်ဖွဲ့ကာနှိုင်အခံသော၊ အထက်ပါစာအုပ်မှာ ဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်နန်းတော်ထွင်းဒွဲက၊ ပြဲရသေ၊ စာတံတားအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန္တာ ၅ပါး ကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းဦး၊ ထက်စွဲထတ်၌ ၀၍၊ ဆိုင်းဂုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဆွေကာင်းခန်းတို့ဖြာ၊ ထေးနာ်သေးဝင်းဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဘ စီကုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နေ့ဘက်သားဇေခင်ထားတို့ထဝိုရွှန်ဦး ယူရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄ပဲ၊

ထာရဝတ္ထုဝေးများ ၀၂ပဲ့၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေတရပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် လိပ်ထုံးသည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ခေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုဆောင်းထား၍ ဥပဒေသစ်ပေါင်းရာ၌၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံးတစ်ပြီးဆိုးမောင် ရေးသား ထားသောကြောင့်၊ ယာခုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပိုးသည့်ခေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမခွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အကိုင်း၊ တားရပ်ကျစိုကိုယ်ပိုင်ဇရပ်ဝတ်သူသောင်းထားရန် သင့်ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၁၀၊

ထွေးရင်း ၁၀မူပဲ၊ ဘတ္တာစား ၀၂ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေတရပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် လိပ်ထုံးသည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ခေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုဆောင်းထား၍ ဥပဒေသစ်ပေါင်းရာ၌၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံးတစ်ပြီးဆိုးမောင် ရေးသား ထားသောကြောင့်၊ ယာခုအခါ ဥပဒေ ဆုပိုးသည့်ခေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမခွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အကိုင်း၊ တားရပ်ကျစိုကိုယ်ပိုင်ဇရပ်ဝတ်သူသောင်းထားရန် သင့်ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၁၀၊

ထွေးရင်း ၁၀မူပဲ၊ ဘတ္တာစား ၀၂ပဲ၊

မွေးလဲမွေးတယ်။ လွှဲလဲ့ဥတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားပတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဇီဇဝါအဆားသုရည်။
တပုလင်း ၈-ပဲ နှင့် ၀၂-ပဲစီ။

ညှင်း-ညှင်း-ညှင်း
အာဖခံညှင်းသတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-ပဲစီ။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယဉ်း။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခမ်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဇလမျက်စဉ်း။
တပုလင်း ၆-ပဲစီ။

ဘိုးလင်းတန်းရပ်၊ ဒိုးထုတ်ကြီး၊
ထက်ပဲတန်းမြို့၊ ပညာဝန်းနေသောထိုက်၊

ဝက်နှာဝတ္ထု၊

ဝက်နှာ ဝတ္ထုကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ထိုကြီးဝိဒ္ဒာ၊ ရာဘုန္းသုပုံဝတ္ထုရုံထောက်မောင်စံ ဂုဏ်ဝတ္ထု၊ သိန်းထိုက်ဝတ္ထု စသော-နာမည်ကျော် ဝတ္ထုများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဘွဲ့ခေါင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှာဝတ္ထုဒွာ-ရတနာသုပုံဝတ္ထု၊ ရူပနှုံဝတ္ထုတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘဘိပြီးလျှင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝတ္ထုဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝတ္ထုသွားဒွာများစွာဖတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှုသူတို့၌အသုးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝတ္ထုသွားဒွာ၊ ထူများ၏တတ်ကို၊ ဝတ္ထုဘာဝရင်းပင်အိမ့်ခင်ဆောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်ဖြင့်၊ အသွင်းဆေးထွေးနှင့်သည်း ဖြည့်နှ ကိုယ်ပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရှုသူတို့ဒွာ၊ သဘဘာများပွားများ၍၊ စိတ်ထားမြတ်ကြီးမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်ထွဖြည့်ထွင်နေရခိုက်၌၊ နက်ဖြူက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊ ဆိုက်မြိုက်ကိုဖွာ ကျင့်ထုံနှင်ပေသော အချက်အထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝတ္ထုဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတ်ရပြီးထွင်၊ အသဘ ဂနှင်စည့်-အစဉ်သဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိစီ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်သျှင် ၁၀ပဲ၊

ထွေးရွဲများ ၆ပဲ့၊

ကောသာဘိဒါန်း-ဦးနှုန်းဘွင်းဒဿတ် ဘာသံကြီး၊

ရွှေးဘာသင်း ရောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအများများကို၊ ထိသူထိ ဒုတ်သူထိ-နည်းသူထိ-အသိမှာ တိုးသူထိ-အသူထိသူထိ တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချစ်ဘွာသိ စိစဉ်၍ထား သော ဝတ္ထုကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထဆုပ်သျှင်အ ကိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၀့်၊

ဘိုးလင်းတရားကြီးအဆူးဖြူးဆို၊

မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း နေ့ဘက်ဆုံး ဝိုးဆုပ်ချုပ်မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ဒီဒိတို့၏အရှင်သခင် အရင်မင်းဖြစ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းတို့၊ မြန်မာထူများတို့ဝိုင်း ထိရှိထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အဖြန့်ဖွာကြပါ၊

တဆုပ်အကိုး ၈ပဲ၊
ထွေးရွဲများ ၄ပဲ့၊

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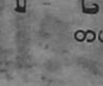

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မြန်မာနှင်ပ် နှင့် စပ် ဂျူ ဝဂျ ဂြေ-ရေးနာဒီဒီဘီ အိုင်းအခဲ့ဘား၊ မြန်မာဘင်း ဘိုးဆုပ်ချုပ်မှုနှင့်၊ ဘရုဆုပ်ချုပ်ခံများ၊ ဘွဲ့ဒီးရေအွန်ဘာဘံဥများ၊ ရှုမှုံးသုံးပုံ ဘိုင်း၊ ဓ ဘား ဘွဲ့ဘိ နှင့်ဘာ ဘွာ ဘာ်ဘ ဂျာ၏၊ ဌဘာအားခရဲ့ အရေးကြီးသည့်အချက်ကို ဂုဏ်ပေးပြီး၍၊ သစ်ထော ရေးအဘာ်ဘားဘင်း ဝတ်ဆုံးဘာ်ရကြီး ဦးဥ ရေးသား ထားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှုသူ သုသ်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

ဆေးပိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၀့်၊

ဝိုးပွားရေးသဘင်ပွဲ၊

ရင်းကျင်းဖွာအာသူးဖြေးရန်မ ပုံးတိုင်းဘိ ဖြည်ဆီဖြစ်၍ဟုဘုရားကာဆုံး အကြင်ခဲ့ခင် စာဆုပ်အနှည်းငယ်သော ကျွန်ုပ်တော့ သည် ဖြစ်၍ ရုပထူးရေး ၈ပဲ ရှုံ့ရှုံ့ရှောင်းနှုပ်၊ အဖြန့်ဖွာ၊

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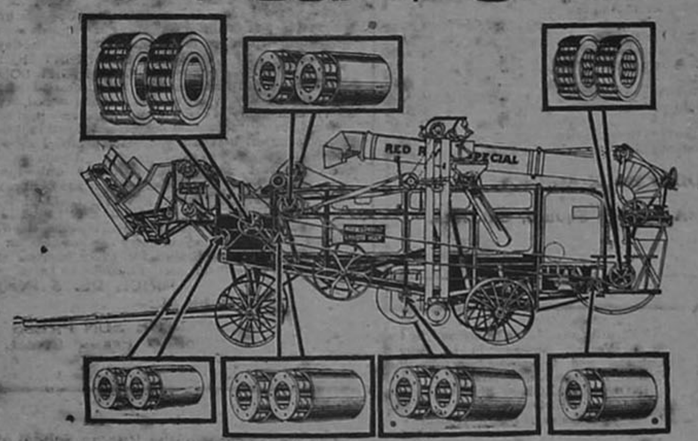
Telling The Weather

လယ်ပိုင်ရှင်များ၀မ်းသာအားကျဘွယ်ရာ။
လယ်ထုပ်ဝန်းတွင်-ကျွန်ုပ်ားပါဘဲနှင့် အစကအဆုံးလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြောင်း
သွားရောက် ကြည့်ရှုစေလိုပါကြောင်း၊



၀မူးဖိ၀ကြိတ် အိုင်း၊ ဖြိုင်ပုကြီး ရွာနေ-ဖြိုင်ရွာ- ဦးတအိ-ဒေါ်ရေ၅ုံတို့၏လယ်တွင်း၊ ကေပါင်း-၇၀၀-ကျော်ကို၊ ယခုနှစ်တွင်း၊ ကာလီထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက်ဖြင့်-အ၀၊ အဆုံးတိုင်း၊ ကွဲ-နွား-အလွတ် ကော်နှင့်သာ ထုပ်ကိုင်ထား၍၊ ကောင်းကောင်းကြီး-အထ ပြောကြီးဖြေးထွေ- ကာ၀က်ထိုင်း များကို၊ ရိတ်ထောင်နှင့် သမီး ၄၊ ပေါ်နယ် ထွေ့စက်တွင်၊ ကောက်ထိုင်းကို ထည့်ထိုက် ရုံးနှင့်၊ ပေါ်များသည် ထွေ့ပြီးသား ငင်ကျယ်စွာ ထုလ၀ပါကြောင်း၊ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် ကနှစ်တွင် တခါမှ ဦးဦးဖြေ မြင်ဖြေ့ခဲ့ဖူး၍၊ ယခုဖေဖေါ်ဝါရီလ အထိထာ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊

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နံပါတ်-၃၂၇။ ဒါလဟိုဖိုလမ်း။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

M. G. TUN THAN EDITOR

C. M. L. Scott.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF A NEW TIME TABLE.

On and from Tuesday the 1st April 1930, a new Time Table will come into force with certain additions and alterations to the existing service. The principal alterations are as follows:—

(1) No. 1 up Express will leave Rangoon at 1-30 P. M. instead of 1-15 P. M. arriving at Mandalay at 6-20 A. M. five minutes earlier than at present.

(2) No. 2 Down Express will leave Mandalay at 8-45 P.M. instead of 9-15 P.M. arriving Rangoon at 3-25 P. M. or an hour earlier than at present.

(3) A through connection from Rangoon to Lashio in conjunction with 1 Up Express and a through connection from Lashio to Rangoon in conjunction with 2 Down Express have been introduced and the trains will run to the following timings between Mandalay and Lashio:—

UP TRAIN.

1 Up Express Train for Lashio.	Mandalay Arr. 6-20 A.M	
	Dep. 7-0	"
	Maymyo Arr. 10-5	"
	Dep. 10-30	"
	Lashio Arr. 8-25 P.M.	

DOWN TRAIN.

	Lashio Dep. 5-55 A.M.	
	Maymyo Arr. 4-15 P.M.	
	Dep. 4-30	"
	Mandalay Arr. 8-0	"
2 Down Express Mandalay	Dep. 8-45	"

(4) No. 3 Mail will leave Rangoon at 6-14 P. M. instead of 6 P. M. arriving at Mandalay at 12 noon, or 25 minutes earlier than at present.

(5) No. 4 Down Mail will leave Mandalay at 1-45 P. M. instead of 2 P. M. arriving at Rangoon at 7-25 A. M. 40 minutes earlier than at present.

(6) No. 6 Down Mixed train will leave Mandalay at 5-50 A. M. instead of 6-15 A. M. arriving Rangoon at 6-30 A. M. or 1 hour 1 minute earlier than at present.

(7) The Mixed train from Mandalay to Myitkyina will leave Mandalay at 1-15 P. M. instead of 1-40 P. M. arriving at Myitkyina at 4-15 P. M. the next day, 37 minutes earlier than at present.

(8) The Mixed train now leaving Myitkyina at 9-40 A. M. will leave at 8-40 A. M. arriving Mandalay at 11-23 A. M. the next day, or 1 hour 27 minutes earlier than at present.

(9) No. 15 Up local mixed train will leave Rangoon at 3-40 P. M. instead of 2 P. M. arriving at Letpadan at 8-30 P. M. instead of 6-38 P. M.

(10) Several alterations to the timings of trains on branch lines and to the suburban local services have also been made. Detailed timings are to be found in the sheet time tables exhibited at all stations and the Railway guide and Time Table available for sale at all principal stations.

T. MARTIN JONES.
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Rangoon, Dated 25th March 1930

Wanted

Applications are invited from Burmans for appointment as Public Work Clerk on a Salary of Rs. 50-5-80-8-120 per mensem, under the District Council, Minbu. High School Finalist will start from Rs. 70 but those who have had no experience in any public Office will be placed on Rs. 50 during the probationary period of six months, the pay of candidates who are holding appointment under Local Bodies for not less than 2½ years, major portion of which as Accountant or Assistant Accountant or Head Clerk will be fixed in consideration of the same. Knowledge of type writing essential.

Applications in applicant's own hand writing, stating age, nationality and qualification together with copies of testimonials and service-books, if any, will be received by the Chairman of the District Council up to 30th April 1930.

The appointment is permanent and non-pensionable but the selected candidate be required, on confirmation, to subscribe to the Provident Fund at the rate of 15 o/o of the pay, Council Contributing 7½o/o.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officials, Members, of the Council and persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

By order,

Sd/ BA SEIN

Secretary, District Council, Minbu.

23, 30, 6, and 13 April No 17

TELLING THE WEATHER

How They Do It

A note on the functions, organisation and present developments of the Indian meteorological department, issued by the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, makes some interesting observations. It reads.—

FUNCTIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Indian Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main existing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows: (a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of disastrous storms Since the introduction of wireless telegraphy this has been extended to include the issue of storm warnings to ships in Indian seas; [b] The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease; (c) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India; (d) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall; (e) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecast; [f] The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall by special telegrams to district officers on Departmental warning lists (e.g., canal and railway engineers), and by means of the ordinary daily weather telegram to the public in general; [g] Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical informations in response to inquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals; [h] Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of Provincial Government authorities; (i) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons; [j] The issue of wheather reports and warnings to aircraft; [k] Special investigations at the Airship Base, Karachi. In addition to these meteorological duties the Indian Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for various other important duties, such as—1. Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals; also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Navy; [m] Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay; (n) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal; (o) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.

Before proceeding to indicate the organisation of the Meteorological Department, it may be helpful to introduce here the following definitions,—

F Forecast Centre at which weather observations are collected by telegrams from a number of stations in order to form the basis of weather reports and forecasts issued therefrom. These may be (a) Main Centres, serving a large area for general purposes, or (b) Regional Centres, serving more limited areas for special purpose.

U—Upper Air Observatory undertaking observations of upper winds, and of upper air temperatures, humidities and pressures up to heights of about 15 miles be means of sounding balloons [i.e., with instruments attached.]

A.—Observatory to which R. A. F. supply aeroplane data of temperatures and humidities up to heights of 2 or 3 miles.

P—Pilot Balloon Observatory at which pilot balloons [i.e., balloons without instruments attached] are released and observed through special theodolites for the determination of wind directions and velocities at various heights in the free atmosphere. The minimum staff is two full-time observers for one balloon flight per day and 3 full-time observers and a balloon-maker for two balloon flights per day.

W—A meteorological or weather observatory for the observations of such elements as can be recorded by an observer with the help of instruments on the ground (as distinct from upper air observations obtained by means of balloons, etc. Observatories where the staff is provided and paid for by other agencies, e.g. Indian States, are called non-departmental, although instruments are supplied by the Meteorological Department. These surface observatories are classified according to the number of observations per day and the number and kind of instruments to be read, thus:

W1—First class weather observatory which is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity, and rainfall, in addition to instruments read by eye. It may also undertake special observations (e.g., on atmospheric electricity) The staff required varies from two part-time observers to about four full-time observers according to the amount of special work and of computation and tabulation of data.

W—Second class weather-observatory at which observations are taken two or three times daily and telegraphed to one or more forecast centres. The existing standard times of observation in India are 8 hrs. and 17 hrs., the observation being made by a part-time observer on Rs. 25 p.m.

W3—Third class wheather observatory where (a) readings are taken daily at 8 hrs. and sent by telegram to one or more forecast centres, or (b), readings are recorded twice daily at 10 hrs., and 16 hrs, but not telegraphed. At each (a)-type observatory there is one part-time observer on Rs. 15 a month. Practically all (b)-type observatories are non-departmental.

W4—Fourth class weather observatory at which observations (a) of temperature, wind and rainfall only or (b) of temperature and rainfall only are recorded. The staff at a 4th class observatory one part-time observe is on pay not exceeding Rs. 12 a month.

W5—Fifth class weather observatory at which a part-time obesrver on Rs. 5 p. m. records and telegraphs rainfall only.

M—Observatory equipped with instruments for continuously recording the principal magnetic elements.

S—Seismological station equipped with one or more continuously recording seismographs.

T—Observatory equipped with instruments for the determination of time from observations of sun, stars and European wireless time signals.

Sp.—Solar Physics Observatory equipped with photo-heliograph, spectro-heliograph, etc.

ORGANISATION PRIOR TO THE DEMANDS OF AVIATION.

It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the organised co-operation of some hundreds of persons. In India some 250 observers co-operate daily to take simulataneous observations at about 200 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to centres, where for rapid assimilation clerks decode them and chart them on maps; meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There ore other observatories, which take observations for climatological purposes, but do not telegraph them.

As aviation has been and still is making rapidly increasing demands on meteorologists in India, it is easier to understand the constitution and needs of the Department, if we first consider the organisation prior to the demands of aviation. In order to carry out the functions imposed upon it, the Department had a central office, principal sub-offices and 26 pilot balloon observatories and supervised 270* whether, observatories principally of the third class distributed over a region stretching from Persia, Aden and Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. A brief summary is given below of the work at each of the principal observatories and offices.—

Headquarters Office, Poona (F. U. W. I.)—The general administration of the Department is carried on by the headquarters office in Poona. It receives the telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and 1st, 2nd 3rd and 5th class observatories and issues daily a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next twenty-four hours. It serves as the main forecasting centre for the Indian area and prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and an Annual volume entitled the "India Weather Review". It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings for practically the whole country, excepting north-east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for practically all climatological work in India including checking and computation of data of most weather observatories and the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories. It collects and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for the design, specification, test and supply of special meteorological instruments. On its transfer from Simla to Poona the headquarters office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory and has also been designed to provide facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology.

Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore Calcutta (F., P., W1., S., T.).—The Alipore Office serves as a regional forecast centre and is responsible for the publication of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for north-east India, for storm-warning in the Bay of Bengal and heavy rainfall warning in north-east India. It has complete charge of all 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th class observatories in north-east India (from Assam to Orissa), while its other duties consist in supplying all weather observatories with ordinary instruments and stores, keeping a stock of such instruments, and supplying time-signals by time-ball to the Port of Calcutta and by wireless to shipping at sea. It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station.

Upper Air Observatory, Agra, [U., W1., S.).—Agra Observatory is the headquarters of upper air work in India. It is responsible for maintaining all the pilot balloon observatories in India and neighbouring countries and supplying them with necessary equipment for carrying on daily pilot balloon observations and supervising their work; these duties have necessitated the provision of a hydrogen factory to make hydrogen gas and compress it into tubes as well as the provision of workshop for the repair of instruments and hydrogen tubes and the manufacture of upper air instruments. All data from pilot balloon observation are collected, checked and statistically summarised at Agra. This observatory is also the principal centre of upper air research work in India. The sounding balloon work there (in the course of which balloons have provided information of conditions up to as great a height as 85,000 feet) has been responsible for most of our present knowledge regarding the free atmosphere over India. There is a seismological station attached to this observatory.

Colaba and Alibag Observatories [W1., S., T., M.]—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology and in addition carry on the duties of a first class weather observatory. They take star or sun observations for the determination of time and are responsible for the time ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Indian Marine and Royal Navy.

Kodaikanal (Sp., W1., S.).—The observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of the physics of the sun, and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. The routine work is decided in accordance with recommendations of the International Astronomical Union which prevent any serious overlapping of work in the comparatively few solar physics observatories in the world. This observator also undertakes the duties of a first class weather observatory and a seismological station.

Madras (W1., P., T.).—The most important duty of the Observatory is the supply of time by time-ball signal to local shipping and to the whole civil population of India by telegraphic signal throughout the Indian telegraph system. The observatory issues the Daily Weather Report throughout the year Madras and in addition carries out the duties of a first class surface observatory and of a pilot ballon station.

MEETING NEEDS OF AVIATION

The above represented the activities of the Department prior to the introduction of aviation in India. With the development of civil and military aviation and rather rapid expansion of them activities in recent years fresh duties of a different character developed upon the Department and necessitated a more or less complete overhaul of the pre-existing arrangements. Aviators require detailed information about the weather; they wish to know winds at different levels, have information about clouds, visibility, fogs, dustroms, thunderstorms, etc, along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are coeal, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

Definite recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation if inter national airways have been embodied in Annexe G. of the International Convention of Air Navigation (vide Appendix). In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply en clair to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the router up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots. These recommendations involve the opening up of new forecast centres in India. Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

In Europe practically all observatories record and telegraph readings at least

(*The actual numbers were 10 first class 2 second class, 200 third class, 29 each fourth and filth class.)

thrice daily, while stations along air routes do so every three hours. In U. S. A. readings are made at least twice daily at all observatories and every three hours along air routes: proposals are being considered for changing the number of regular observations per day from two to four. The network of observations in Europe and America is closer than the existing network in India.

A comparison of these practices and International recommendations with the past Indian programme of telegraphing observations once daily, shows that at each observatory in India fuller and more frequent observations should be taken and be made available to avaitors in internationally approved codes, and that the number of observatories should be increased.

It has therefore become necessary to arrange for the preparation of two weather charts per day at such regional forecast centres in India as are specially concerned with aviation, to raise to and class status most of the existing weather observators reporting to these centres and to create some new observatories.* Further, on account of fuller observations required, new instructions for observers have been drawn up, new registers for the recording of observations and new telegraphic codes more in conformity with international agreement and suited to the changed method or recording of observation have been prepared. These hove been introduced at observatories from the Persian Gulf to N. W. India and will be introduced elsewhere as air routes extend.

The forecast centres already started or proposed to meet the needs of aviators are Quetta, Peshawar, Karachi, Delhi and Rangoon, while work at the existing offices at Calcutta and Poona will require to be extended.

Quetta and Peshawar (F. W1., A).—Aviation on a regular basis was first started in this country by the Royal Air Force in northwest India, and the necessity for opening local forcast centres was first experienced there. Two forecast centres were accordingly started four years ago at Quetta and Peshawar, each under an R. A F. Meteorologist who was entrusted with the charge of issuing forecasts of weather over the Lahore-Peshawar-Quetta Karachi air routes for R. A. F. aeroplanes and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood. The Meteorological Department supplies instruments for the use of the R. A. F. Meteorologists meets the cost of the staff of clerks and observers at each centre and supplies data by telegram from its observations. The technical work done at these stations is supervised by the Director-General of Observatories,

Karachi (F. W1., P., A.).—For civil aviation preparations had to be made for the first time by the Department in aid of the Cairo-Karachi aeroplane service. A new forecast centre was established at Karachi, its initial function being the issue of weather reports and forecasts for the flying sector Karachi to Charbar. In connection with the larger Imperial Airship Scheme which has its own distinctive demands on meteorological services, India was asked to undertake responsibility for supplying information for the section extending from Basra to Karachi. Necessary schemes were drawn up and Government decided that action should be taken in three distinct and separate stages. As a result of the preliminary scheme, additional surface observatories were established along the flying route and pilot balloon observations to determine the upper air currents were started at Bahrein, Muscat and Gwadar, thus enabling the Karachi Office to gather and study an increased supply of weather information from the Arabian and Mekran coasts. Arrangements were made for the preparation of two charts daily at Karachi, based on 4 and 14 hrs. G. M. T.* observations telegraphed from stations in the Persian area and parts of north-west India.

In order to meet the requirements of the London-Karachi Air Mail Service, arrangements were completed for issuing through the Karachi Civil Wireless Station synoptic whether broadcasts on short wave at regular intervals, also for supplying weather reports by wireless to aeroplance in flight and for receiving synoptic broadcasts from Baghdad and Egypt.

At Karachi itself arrangements had to be made for the study of special meteorological problems in connection with airships. The two most important problems for the safe landing and mooring of airships relate to experiments on wind structure and the thermal structure of the air in the first 200 to 300 ft, above ground at the air base. There are two aspects to be considered in connection with the thermal structure, firstly, rapid changes of temperature with time, and secondly, the variation of temperature with height above the ground; the latter is generally referred to as the vertical temperature gradient. Each change of air temperature gives rise to a change of buoyancy of the moored airship which must be corrected, while the knowledge of vertical gradient of temperature is important in connection with the stability of the airship when landing or approaching the mooring mast; when the gradient is low an airship is stable and manageable; when it exceeds a certain value an airship is unstable and tends during descent to fall at an ever increasing rate. For the purposes of studying temperature conditions at the airship base, a mast 260 feet high has been erected at Drigh Road and special instruments are being installed at suitable heights on the mast. The information provided by such apparatus is of great importance and its installation at all existing or prospective airship bases is desired by airship authorities. Similar installations have been completed at Cardington in England and at Ismailia in Egypt.

The forecast office is temporarily located in Karachi Cantonment and will be transferred to Drigh Road civil aerodrome, when buildings are provided there. Meanwhile a first class weather observatory and pilot balloon station have been started at Drigh Road. The weather observatories in Persia and Arabia and along the Mekran coast are under the charge of the Meteorologist at Karachi.

On the newly-opened Karachi forecast Delhi air route, the Karachi centre is responsible for weather reports and forecasts between Karachi and Jodhpur.

Delhi [F. P. W1.].—A forecast centre has recently been opened at Delhi and will be specially responsible for the supply of weather report and forecasts to aviators between Jodhpur and Allahabad or Gaya. A pilot balloon and first class weather observatory is attached to this office.

Calcutta.—In connection with the Delhi-Calcutta and Calcutta-Rangoon air routes, proposals have been made to extend the existing duties of this centre (see previous section of this pamphlet). It will become responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Allahabad or Gaya and Akyab.

Rangoon.—The establishment of a new forecast centre and first class observatory at Rangoon under a trained Meteorologist has been proposed. If sanctioned, it will become responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Akyab and Victoria Point.

Poona.—The new forecast centres, the increased status of most weather observatories and generally increased activities add greatly to the administrative and executive responsibilities of the headquarters office at Poona and the need for additional staff has already been experienced. Further, headquarters office is at present responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators on routes outside northern India.

POSSIBLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

When air mail services are extended to central and southern India, forecast centres will be required at various points along the route in accordance with the International Convention on Air Navigation. Third class observatories in these areas will be raised to second class, and new pilot balloon and weather observatories may have to be opened.

The arrangements so far made or proposed for meteorological services along the air routes between Bushire and Rangoon are not as elaborate or detailed as the meteorological arrangements on air routes in Europe or America. Experience will perhaps show the need of [a] frequent reports of current weather from observatories in the immediate neighbourhood of air routes, [b] establishment of special stations at critical points on air routes which are specially dangerous, for example, the tops of hills on which cloud may settle, and [c] forecasts in such detail that weather charts must be prepared more frequently than twice daily; this would involve more frequent observations at, and more frequent telegrams from all and class observatories.

When night flying begins along air routes, additional observations will be required from stations along air routes and arrangements may have to be made to keep forecast centres open by night as well as by day.

Annexe G. to the Convention Relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, dated October 13, 1919, reads.—

Section I.—Classification of Information.—

The meteorological information necessary to aerial navigation referred to in Article 35 [a] of the Convention, may be divided, in a general way, into three categories, viz.—

(d) Climatological information [1] which is based upon part meteorological records analysed and summarised to show the weather which is experienced in the long run at a given place or in a given area.

(b) Current information 2. which is based upon reports of observations transmitted to a central station by wireless, or ordinary telegraphy or telephony, and upon observations made at the centre itself. Such information gives a survey of the existing conditions at the observing stations. Current information may be divided into two categories, viz.—

1. Information necessary for the preparation of synoptic charts,

2. Information necessary for the working of airways.

(e) Forecasts (3) which are statements of the meteorological conditions anticipated during a period of time or for an epoch of time subsequent to the time of their issue. There are two kinds of forecasts of importance for air navigation, viz.—

1. General forecasts relating to an extensive area and usually for a period of 24 to 36 hours.

2. Detailed short period forecasts relating to airways.

Section II.—Exchange of Information.—

"Climatological information.—1. The fundamental information as regards pressure temperature, wind and weather, is furnished by the published monthly and annual summaries issued by the various meteorological services as far as possible in the form recommended by the International Meteorological Committee.

The following summaries, of great importance for aerial navigation should be prepared for each month of the year by each Contracting State, from the observations made at a selection of meteorological stations These summaries will show.—

[a] The frequency of occurrence at each station of the different degrees of horizontal visibility for at least three different times a day, one in the morning, one near mid-day, and one in the late afternoon.

(b) The frequency of occurrance at each station of the different heights of base of cloud for the same times as those selected for visibility.

(c) The frequency of occurrence at each station of winds of different directions and speeds et the surface and at heights of 500, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 metres.

These summaries should be prepared in the forms and for the heights and limits shown in Appendix G-1 and should be exchanged through the International Commission for Air Navigation.

It is particularly important that these summaries should be prepared in those countries where no airway has yet been established, in order that concise climatological information may be available for the establishment of air ways over these countries as the need for them arises.

Further, each Contracting State is recommended to publish a "guide" conceived on lines which are essentially practical for use by airmen, presenting in a very convenient form a synthesis of climatological information useful for air navigation. The guide should also contain a table giving a list of meterological information at the disposal of airmen at different times in the different countries.

Current information.—The observations should be made at hours fixed by international agreement and should be collected at regional or national centres, The reports to be exchanged in connection with the preparation of synoptic charts should be issued by wireless telegraphy at times fixed by international agreement. The report for use on airways should be issued by wireless telegraphy at times fixed mutually by the States concerned. The issues should be made in such a way that the reports may be available to the personnel of the aviation and meteorological services with the least possible delay, duplication or interference.

The reports should be drawn up, as far as possible, in the form and according to the codes specified by the International Meteorological Committee. The Codes recommended at present are given in Appendix G-2. The symbolic form of the reports and the codes indicate the nature of the information required.

Current information specially supplied to aircraft in flight should be either in clear or in the abbreviated code given in Appendix G-3. If coded information is required by a meteorologist or a navigator on board an aircraft it should be furnished, as far as possible, in one of the codes of Appendix G-2.

The exhibition of current information at aerodromes is dealt with in Section III below.

Forecasts. The code for internation exchange of short period forecasts on an air way, and the arrangements for their utilisation, will be determined hereafter. The period covered by such forecasts will depend upon the length of the flights to be made and upon the precision with which the meteorological services can foretell the weather.

Section III—Exhibition of Current Information at Aerodromes.—

The exhibition of current information will be effected in three ways,—A synoptic chart showing the general meteorological distribution over a wide area for the last epoch of general reports (Appendix G. 4).

One or more skeleton maps conveying the area to the aerodromes to which flights are made without landing. The maps should give the visibility, clouds, weather, wind on the ground and upper wind. The information should be shown by suitable symbols (Appendix G-5.).

Current reports in clear and in tabular form according to the scheme shown in Appendix G.-6. [A knowledge of the wind at different heights is of great importance to airmen.]

Section IV. Meteorological Organisation on International Airways.

In order to give adequate information of existing weather, meteorological reporting stations should be established along and in proximity to an airway and particularly at places having special conditions of visibility and low cloud.

When an airway over a Contracting State passes close to another Contracting State without crossing it, the latter State shall co-operate, as far as possible, in the protection of such airway by furnishing special meteorological information relating to the region extending in principle to a distance from the airway equal to three quarters of the distance normally flown without landing, on the portion in question of the airway.

2. Exchange of information should be made promptly and as frequently as necessary having regard to the climate of the airway concerned and, as far as possible, in the codes indicated in the Appendices. International exchange will normally be affected by wireless telegraphy, though the national centralisation of reports may be made by wireless, or ordinary telegraphy or telephony or by a combination of these methods.

3. Meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along an airway to supply in clear to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of conditions along the airway to the next aerodromes of the same class.

To assist the aviation personnel in the ready interpretation of the reports, provision should be made for the exhibition of the information in clear in a uniform manner in accordance with the provisions of Appendices G-4, G-5, G-6.

The most important current information for aviation on an international airway is information relative to the state of the weather past and present, the visibility, the cloud and its height, and the wind at the surface and at different heights.

Reports of violent and sudden phenomena which threaten the safety of air navigation, such as thunder storms, squalls, fogs, and reports of improvements of weather when the conditions have been such as to threaten the safety of air navigation, should be transmitted immediately to the aerodromes concerned and to aircraft in flight; these reports should be made not only from stations situated along an airway, but also from stations covering it at distance equal in principle to three quarters of the distance normally flown without landing. The transmission to aerodromes will be effected as far as possible in the Code which appears in Appendix G-7. The transmission to aircraft will be made in clear.

Arrangements should also be made for the exhibition, where necessary of ground signals to indicate the meteorological conditions existing at other places along the airway. The code of Appendix G-8 and as far as possible, the system of panels referred to in that Appendix, should be used.

Stations situated on or in proximity to mountains should make special observations of cloud and visibility. These observations should be transmitted immediately after the groups of Appendix G-2 in a group of figures preceded by a code word "Mont." They should contain information about the cloud on or near the summits of the mountains and of the cloud or for below the station of observation. They should also indicate the changes in the cloud which have been observed during the period immediately preceding the hour of observation.

Arrangements should also be made for the issue to the aviation personnel at the principal aerodromes of information regarding the corrections to be applied in consequence of the variations of barometric pressure, to the altimeter readings at various points along the airways as far as the next aerodrome to which flights are made without landing. Such information shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of Appendix G-9.

Note.—The meteorological information furnished under the provisions of this Annexe should be given in units of the C.G.S. system or derived units.

*In connection with the Bushire to Rangoon aviation schemes 10 new pilot balloon observatories and 36 new weather observatories have been started or proposed, while a change in the status of more than half the existing 3rd class observatories has been proposed. If these schemes are sanctioned the numbers of observatories will be 13 first, 175 second, 67 third, 29 fourth and 22 fifth class observatories.

*Greenwich Mean Time. Add 5½ hours to convert to Indian Standard Time.

* 1. Climatological information is required [a] in connection with the selection of airways,

[b] for indicating the variation of the meteorological conditions affecting flight during the day and the year and with the place and altitude.

[c] for indicating the places at which stations should be established or furnishing current information.

2. Current information is required :

[a] for the guidance of aviation companies and for the pilots or navigators.

[b] for the meteorologists responsible for the preparation of forecasts.

3. Forecasts are required for the guidance of aviation companies and for the pilots and navigators.

†Climatological information is required.—

[a] In connection with the selection of always.

(b) for indicating the variation of the meteorological condition, affecting light during the day and the year and with the place and altitude.

[c] for indicating the places at which stations should be established or furnishing current information.

2. Current information is required.—

[a] for the guidance of aviation companies and for the pilots or navigators.

(b) for the meteorologists responsible for the preparation of forecasts.

3. Forecasts are required for the guidance of aviation companies and for the pilots and navigators.

Indian Flyer Still in France

LOSES WAY IN BAD WEATHER

Lyons, March 19.

The Indian airman, Chawla, left for Le Bourget at 47 minutes past 8 this morning.

St. Quentin, March 19.

Chawla landed here this afternoon, having lost his way to Le Bourget owing to bad weather. He intends to fly to London direct to-morrow morning.

The Pope and Russian Religious Persecution.

PRAYERS AT ST. PETER'S.

Rome, March 19.

Cardinals, members of the Diplomatic Corps and other eminent personages attended at St Peter's a low mass offered by the Pope in intercession for the return of peace and religious freedom in Russia.

RANGOON RIOTS

Mr. Munshi's Adjournment Motion

New Delhi 26th March.

The following is a copy of official report of Legislative Assembly proceedings of Saturday and Monday in connection with Mr. J. K. Munshi's adjournment motion to discuss the recent Rangoon incidents:—

On Saturday the twentysecond of March after question time Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi member from Burma rose to move the adjournment of the House in pursuance of the notice which he had already given on Friday.

Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi:—"Sir I ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the attack made by the police on the crowd outside the court of the District Magistrate. Rangoon and the assaults made by the police on several public men during the trial of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and the action of the authorities in making use of troops on the said occasion and their policy conduct and behaviour on the said occasion resulting in serious injuries to a large number of innocent and unoffending citizens of Rangoon.

If you feel, Sir, that my motion is open to objection on any grounds or if the Hon'ble leader of the House opposes the motion on any grounds I hope I and desirably other section of the House will be given an opportunity of meeting those points before you are pleased to give your ruling.

The President:—That is the procedure which the honourable member is laying down for himself. The correct procedure is that the honorable member must show that the motion is in order.

Mr. Munshi....Very well, Sir, I shall try to anticipate objections so far as I can. I am given to understand Sir, that objection might be advanced on the ground that the matter is subjudice Governments allegation being that certain persons are being prosecuted for offences committed when they formed part of the crowd. You will notice Sir, that I am not asking the House to consider what any particular person in the crowd did or did not do. I am not not asking the House to direct its attention to any pending or impending prosecutions. What we are concerned with is the attack made by the police on the crowd.

President:—Is that not a matter for investigation in the case?

Mr. Munshi: If the position of Government is that certain policemen are being prosecuted for attacks made on the crowdthen of course this particular matter would be subjudice.

President:—If the case of Government is that the police did not attack the crowd but they were merely on the defensive is not that point for investigation in a court of law if the case is already instituted?

Mr. Munshi: My point is this that the police attacked the crowd. Government's position probably is that the crowd committed certain offence against the law I am not asking the House to direct its attention to what the crowd did. I am asking the House to consider the conduct and attitude of the police on this occasion.

President; The Hon'ble member says that the police began the attack Government I understand say that the police were on the defensive and the crowd made the attack. What then?

Mr. Munshi: I do not know if the honourable member will go to the extent of saying that certain persons are being prosecuted for starting the attack on the police but that is not the only of my motion.

President:—Then is the honourable member prepared to give this point up?

Mr. Munshi:—No, Sir. I am not. I adhere to my argument that this particular part of my motion cannot in any way come within the objection of being subjudice but even if you hold that it does that does not put an end to my motion because there are several other parts each of which is complete in itself for an argument in debate. The second part is the assault made by the the police on several public men. I have not heard it suggested that any public man is being prosecuted in Rangoon for assaulting policemen.

President: That is not the question. So far as I can see the case of Government probably is that the policemen assaulted the public men in self defence.

Mr. Munshi: How can there be self defence unless it is alleged that the public men assaulted the police?

President: It is alleged that the crowd opened the attack.

Mr. Munshi: I have still got to hear the Honourable Home Member advance the proposition that the public men of Rangoon actually assaulted the police. My position is that the police singled out the public men who gave no offence and who did not bearing themselves within the scope of law in any way.

President: That is your case.

Mr. Munshi: That is my case.

President: Is that a matter under investigation by a court of law?

Mr. Munshi: No Sir. Even if we take the Government version to be accurate that particular matter is not being tried by any court because if certain persons in the crowd are being prosecuted for certain offences it is not suggested that any of the public men of Rangoon who were assaulted by the police are being tried for any offence. These two are separate parts of my motion. First of all I am dealing with the crowd, then I am dealing with the prominent public men of Rangoon. But motion does not end there.

President: Does the honourable member accept the view that this matter is subjudice?

Mr. Munshi: It cannot be contended by any stretch of imagination that any of the public men of Rangoon are being tried at Rangoon. Then Sir, the third part of my motion deals with the action of the authorities in making use of troops. I do submit that the use of troops should be resorted to absolutely as a last resource and not a wanton display of brute force to illustrate the might and pomp of the British Empire. The preservation of law and order is as dear to me and to the opposition in this House as to the Government benches. But the preservation of law and order is one thing and the wanton display of brute force to overawe the people and to check movements of a non-violent are entirely different propositions. I submit. Sir, that on this point alone this House should proceed to debate whether Government were justified in calling out the troops to overawe the publice when a prominent political offender was being tried for a political offence.

President: That is a general point. The motion must refer to specific points.

Mr. Munshi: I admit that it can be regarded as a general point to that extent The fourth point is that the behaviour of the police resulted in causing serious injuries to a large section of the crowd. The sketchy report which was published in the press is not accurate but even from this report it appears that more than a hundred persons were injured.

President: How many policemen were injured.

Sir James Crerar-Twenty.

Mr. Munshi: The report which has been published in the press gives the figures as ten but the report which I have received gives a smaller figure. So I submit my motion is in order and should be allowed.

With regard to the point of urgency it my be said that I have not been sufficiently prompt in bringing the motion before the House. I wish to emphasise the point that a member of this House is not bound to give notice of a motion of this nature immediately reports are published in the press of a certain incident. Because a particular report as it may appear in the press may or may not give rise to a proper motion for adjournment.

President: He is not bound to give any notice at all.

Mr. Munshi: But the press report need into necessarily pin him down to a particular date. A press report of a certain incident may appear which may call for no action. Next day a report may appear in the press with regard to same incident which may immediately call for action. So I beg to submit that the first press report published here on which I did not act was so sketchy and so amazingly vague and evasive that I could not possibly make it the basis of an adjournment motion. I instituted my own enquiries and I got my information. As soon as I got information on whiah I could base an adjournment motion I sent in notice of the motion. I submit, therefore that so far as the question of urgency is concerned I have not in any way placed myself beyond the purview of that particular rule.

Sir James Crerar: -Sir, I propose to deal briefly with the objection which I propose to raise to this motion. In the first instance it refers to action taken by the local authorities to meet a sudden disturbance of the peace. That is a matter which quite obviously the Government of India could not themselves directly control even if they so desired and it is not primarily their concern. Consequently I submit that no general question of policy is involved and that the subject matter of this motion could not properly or profitably be discussed in this House. The second point which I submit is this. I have information that proceedings are pending against three persons in respect of this disturbance and it is impossible to say what matters may not be involved in these discussions. The general question raised by the honourable members raises issues which are almost certain to be issue in a court of law. Therefore the whole matter is definitely under adjudication of a court of law and I submit therefore that on that giound the motion is not in order.

President: The point that I am not clear about is the use of troops for quelling this disturbance.

Sir James Crerar: Though I cannot speak with complete definiteness the report I have received from the Local Government makes no reference whatsoever to the use of troops and I think I am entitled to infer that troops were not actually used and the matter was dealt with solely by the police. In any case I submit Sir, that if a disturbance is of a sufficiently serious nature to require the use of troops though I do not believe that in this case such an action was taken the matter is still one which under the law is definitely within the competence and discretion of the local Government Therefore thatdoes not raise any general question of policy in which the Government of India are primarily and immediately concerned.

Wiwan Chamanlall: May I ask whether troops were actually called out though not employed?

President: Will the honourable member get information whether the troops were called out and whether they were used?

Sir James Crerar I will certainly get information on that point. Nevertheless I submit that even if the troops were called out that does not raise the definite matter of policy in which the Government of India as such is primarily concerned.

President:—The question whether the Government of India is primarily concerned or not is not a question for the Chair. It is question for the Governor-General.

Sir James Crerar:—The matter is under adjudication by a court of law.

President:—That is a point which applies to the first two points. I think the two reasons why I should take this matter up on Monday are one is that I should like the House to make as much as progress as possible in the matter of the Finance Bill and to see that the amendments at any rate are finished today. That is my intention. The second reason is that I should like, before I decide whether the motion is in order or not, to have information on the question whether the troops were called out and if so whether they were used at all. In this view I propose to pass orders on Monday after hearing the leader of the House again.

On Monday the twenty-fourth of March before question time Mr. Munshi gave notice to the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly that in view of the fuller reports received by him from Rangoon after he had asked for leave to move the adjournment of the House on Saturday he considered it necessary and advisable to amend to text on which his motion for adjournment was originally based by the following addition indiscriminate attacks and assaults made by the police on large numbers of

Continued on page 8

DEATH.

Ma Aye Thin, aged 20, Senior, I.A., Univercity College daughter of U Po Tun. and Daw Pwa Hnit, and sister of Maung Ba Lwin, Myoma Boys' School, Ma Than Nyun, Maung Ba U and Ma Kin Kin, on March 27th. Funeral on Sunday, March 30, at 3 p.m. from the School to Kyandaw Cemetery.

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250

Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA" RANGOON. BURMA.

SUNDAY MARCH 30 1930

The Indian Situation

DESPITE taunts and jeers displayed by some irresponsible and inimical journals, and in spite of the demonstration of unperturbed attitude by the Government, a careful observer would not fail to note that Mr. Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience has caused considerable anxiety to the Government. Renouncing the sword, Mr. Gandhi is going to use salt as a means of fighting against the Government, which, we all know, is armed to the teeth to meet any emergency. Mr. Gandhi's method of non-violence is too well-known to need any further explanation. In some quarters, it excites laughter and ridicule as Mr. Gandhi's scheme of non-violence appears so petty and childish in the face of the mighty powers of the Government. In otherquarters, however, it creates dread and disgust for the simple reason that Mr. Gandhi is supported by the influential section of the people. That the Government is gravely watching Mr. Gandhi's campaign is becoming daily evident. Only the other day, the Bombay Government by a stroke of the pen has enabled every police officer to become a salt officer. This measure evidently was taken by the Bombay Government to give battle, whenever necessary, to Mr. Gandhi and his followers who are going to break the Salt Act.

Again news comes from Bombay that the Governor of Bombay has left for Delhi to see the Viceroy presumably in connection with the situation created by Mr. Gandh's inpending defiance of the Salt Act. All this shows that the Government does not remain so unperturbed as it outwardly appears. According to his programme, Mr. Gandhi will actually start breaking the Salt Act on the 1st of April. We are not sure whether the Government would refrain from arresting Mr. Gandhi so long as he remains non-violent. If such would be the case we may conclude that Mr. Gandhi would never be arrested, because we are confident enough to say that Mr. Gandhi would never adopt violent methods. However, it would be practically impossible for the Government to give full freedom to Mr. Gandhi and his followers to break any law of the land. For this reason, we are convinced that Mr. Gandhi would have to be arrested soon after, if not as soon as, he defies the Salt Act. It may, therefore, be assumed that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi is as impending as his campaign is. If there is to be no change in the programme,—and signs are not wanting to show that Mr. Gandhi is going to act according to his programme—it may be safely assumed that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi would be an accomplished fact within a few days.

What will happen when Mr. Gandhi is arrested—this is the thought that is uppermost in the minds of many. We think this aspect of the question would have to be seriously considered by the Government itself. Of course, we would not be able to blame the Government if it were to arrest Mr. Gandhi, because the very essence of his campaign is to invite arrest. But, what we desire to emphasise here is the consequences that would arise from the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. As a seasoned soldier of non-violent campaign, Mr. Gandhi could be well trusted to guide and control his followers. But the absence of the leader might create a situation that would be contrary to peace and tranquility. In such an event, the Government itself might lose its head and resort to repressive measures. Nothing would be more derogatory to the interests of both the Government and the people than the creation of a conflict between the people and the Government. Past experiences have confirmed us in the belief that the repression of the Government on the one hand and the out-break of violence by the people on the other have done no good to either party.

Taken all in all, the situation in India is most delicate and the task of the Government is also extremely difficult. It can neither allow Mr. Gandhi to break the law nor can it arrest Mr. Gandhi without adding more bitterness of feelings in the hearts of the people. What, then, can the Government do in these circumstances? We on our part would not hesitate to emphasise that in the attempt to solve the delicate problem, the Government should be able to rise high above the common place routine of administrative technicalities and approach the problem from a broad and liberal point of view. Petty-mindedness would prove to be disastrous on this critical occasion. The need of the moment is prudence and statesmanship, and not bureaucratic idea of ruling the people. By the strict application of this idea of ruling the people, Mr. Gandhi would have to be arrested, irrespective of what might or might not happen later on. If only the Government could set aside this idea of ruling and if it could examine the problem in a statesmanlike manner, we have no doubt that the present difficulty in the Indian situation would soon be overcome. What is the root-cause of Mr. Gandhi's campaign? The answer must be found in the halting and hesitating manner in which the British Government has been behaving in fulfilling its pledges towards India. Hasten the Round Table Conference and expedite the establishment of Dominion Status and the danger of Mr. Gandhi and his followers would be reduced to a negligible minimum. We wonder whether this would be the sheet-anchor of British policy in the solution of the present trouble. Events during the next few days may enable us to form our judgment.

News and Views

Where is U Ottama?

A correspondent writing to us wishes to know where U Ottama is at the present moment when the vital problems of Burma are about to be solved. We ourselves were unable to state the whereabouts of U Ottama till the other day we came across a Calcutta paper which contained the views of U Ottama on the Sen Gupta trial. We understand from that paper that U Ottama has been so engaged abroad that he has no time to stay long in Burma. It is surprising that U Ottama is unable to take up national work in Burma as he did in days gone by. Though we do not in the least minimise the importance of foreign propaganda in our struggle for freedom, we cannot much appreciate the manner in which U Ottama has left behind his country at the most critical period. But, perhaps U Ottama knows better than ourselves which way suits him best.

Corporation Budget

The Budget Estimates for year 1930-31 of the Rangoon Corporation were passed last Tuesday after prolonged discussion by the Councillors. It is reassuring to note that, unlike the discussion of previous years on similar occasions, the Councillors evinced real interest in the finances of the Corporation. This, of course, is as it should be. The primary duty of each and every Councillor is to exercise strict control over the finances of the Corporation, which, it is commonly believed, spends money lavishly. We are of opinion that in some cases or good part of the tax-payer's money has been wasted. Indeed, the Councillors should exercise strict vigilance in all items of expenditure, so that the application of the axe on any wasteful expenditure may be duly made. These are difficult times, with the scarcity of money facing almost everybody. Consequently, the tax-payer is feeling the pinch of taxation. It is, therefore, most essential that the Councillors should be very careful in sanctioning expenditure. We hope that the present energetic Councillors, the management of the City would be prudently looked after.

Indian Degrees Banned.

The General Medical Council of England has refused to recognise the medical degrees of Indian Universities. This is a great blow to Indians and of course to the Burmans as well. By refusing to recognise the medical degrees of Indian universities, the Indians and Burmans who intend to join the Indian Medical Service will have to obtain a British degree. This no doubt is a great handicap. Another disadvantage is that the medical graduates of India and Burma will not be allowed to take post-graduate courses in British universities. The decision of the General Medical Council of England is inimical to the interests of the people of this country. The best course for us to adopt is to apply the strict principle of reciprocity or retaliation. If Indian medical degrees are banned in England, British medical degrees should also be banned in India and Burma. Therefore, the establishment of a central Medical Council becomes urgent. This Council will be useful, not only to regulate the standard of medical education and profession, but to negotiate with foreign bodies on such subjects as mutual recognition of medical degrees. We hope those responsible will not accept meekly the disabilities created by the ban on Indian degrees.

Madras Vigilance Association.

Madras, Mach 21.

The annual meeting of the Madras Vigilance Association was held to-night, the Governor presiding. The speakers including the Bishop of Madras Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rao and the Advocate-General, referring to the Brothels Bill recently passed by the Msdras Legislative Council stressed the necessity of starting rescue homes for helping and rehabilitating fellen girls and urged Government assistance in the matter.

Sir Mahomed Usman and Mrs. Besant were among those present.

Charge Against Corporation Clerk

A report has been lodged by Mr. C. C. Cameron, Secretary, Rangoon Corporation, charging W. Augustus, an Anglo-Indian clerk in the Secretary's office, with criminally misappropriating a sum of Rs. 400 which it was stated, came into the latter's possession as receipts for the leasing out of the Jubilee Hall, which were to be forwarded to the Imperial Bank to the credit of the Corporation.

PAY AND PROFESSION

A correspondent from Pantanaw writes:—That those who are in the teaching [otherwise the noble] profession, are poorly paid, has been a cry raised, it is not too much to say, from time immemorial down to our present time. While I was young, I was the loudest in my cry and saw no reason why such injustice towards "the noble professors" should remain unrectified. And I began to feel, with a firm conviction, when I grew older, that I am in no way justified in my own way of thinking and my cry gradually faded in to the wilderness.

The reason is obviously this. A teacher, as I see, it is a bluffer, with the least responsibility on his shoulders. Three main works have, in fact, fallen to his share—to wit, to mend souls, to supervise and to teach. And in each of these three main works he is not a whit wholly responsible. As for mending souls, there are, the parents who are ready to be called upon to suffer the penalty of public criticism, if any, if the child gets spoiled. Here the bomb-shell only whizzed the noble professor and like that fortunate soldier, he twists and turns in his whiskers and blames his comrade that is hit saying: "It 'was' his fault." Moroever they are armed to the teeth with a thousand and one maxims to make the people believe—those people, I mean who are less wiser than they—that a bad or a good boy is born and not made, as the popular saying goes.

Next comes the work of supervision. Here, too, a serious a very serious problem, stares them in the face, because he (the supervisor or the supervised), who is weak gets frightened just as when we do in the face of a stranger whom we meet. "I don't want to be harsh to my boys. I am not a strict disciplinarian. A teacher must be kind!" and several other nonsense, will they say when they cannot efficiently supervise.

The teaching! Though it comes last it is not the least important, as in most instances such is the case. A teacher may have learnt all the best possible theories on education; but until and unless he can put them into practice, all his efforts to learn them are as bad as throwing water on the sand. As Sir John Adams puts it, an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theories. We should learn theories for their own sake and should, at all cost, ignore them in our practical life.

Teaching, according to me, is making him, whom we teach, understand thoroughly what we have to say. We should bear it in mind, before we teach, that the "educated" is, to us, no more than a blank piece of clay or mud or anything of the sort, on which we leave impressions by means of words and gestures. If we find the piece too hard to receive any impression, it is the business of our reason to bake it, as it were, in the sun, to make it softer; if it is too soft, to cool it, so to speak, until it becomes hard enough.

Herbart, with all his theories, cannot be a better man than a village school master to whom the reason but not the theory is the guide and friend in his profession. By this, one should not run away with the idea that I condemn theories as an unnecessary evil. I only mean that to learn these theories is not a necessity. Shakespeare did not care to learn Aristotle's Three Unities; Conrad never knew, till the end of his days, Walpole's Four Distances. Even if the ofie had cared and the other had known the Unities and the Distances respectively, one cannot assume definitely that they would have been better than what they were. Novelists or Dramatists, if they are really to be novelists and dramatists, do not, more less, learn the technicalties of their profession. This confirms me, at least, in my belief that to learn the theories is not always a necessity.

To come to our subject. To me, words are nothing but airs wasted, and teaching is nothing but shouting in the wilderness, if the one we are going to teach does not understand what we are talking. abuot The sight of a teacher who is vainly shouting to show that he is working and the boys staring at him with their thoughts in Dreamland, never fails to provoke my pity for the teacher in particular and for the boys in general. Well then, when the boys get plucked, who can say it is wholly the teacher's fault? He will readily say, "Who, on earth, can mend a dull brain? A dull boy is a dull boy. So God has decreed. Hence my definition that a teacher is a bluffer with few or no responsibility on his shoulders. If this definition of a teacher remains to be so, I pray that teachers be more poorly paid than what they are, at present.

Pazundaung National High School.

A General Meeting to elect Office Bearers for the Management of the Pazundaung National High School will be held at the School premises on Sunday 30th March at 12 noon. All are cordially invited.

OIL WAR.

Burmah and Standard At Aloggerheads,

R.N.N. writes in "Advance":

"Reuter", as few days ago, flashed the news that the agreement reaced in 1928 between the Standard Oil Company of New York and Burma Shell group had broken down and "the fight would extend to India." In December 1928 the trade alliance with Soviet Russia since the revolution, had despatched a few tins of Russian oils as sample to three Indian ports. The sample tins were, however, held up simultaneously in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi ports as containing "stolen oil," It is said that this "violation of international low" evoked a storm of protest from American Consul who immediately wired the alarming news to the Govt. of the United States of America. While the negotiations went on for a month on the dangerous issue raised, the relation between Britain and America became so strained that it threatened a diplomatic rupture any moment. It was however, patched up in a conference attended by Directors of Standard Oil Company and Burmah Oil Company. Uncle Sam is not to be bullied by the bullying John Bull. It is a well known fact that American Oil Combines virtually control American trend of politics. The American Oil Kings dictate Washington. Sir Henri Deterding, the British oil magnate, had to come to an agreement when the Government of India refused protection. Russian oil threatened British capitalistic interest in England and India. It spelled disaster to Burma Shell in India. In consequence the two rival British Companies namely the Burma Oil and Asiatic Petroleum combined to fight with the Standard Oil Company. In 1928 an agreement was reached that "while the two companies should continue to retain their separate identities, a third should be formed for the purpose of marketing their joint products to the best advantage of the Indian consumer." Unfortunately the combined fight failed to have the desired effect. Oil is thicker than blood says a dollar chasing American. For long the oild fields of Russia have been too tempting for them. American capital which is ever ready to increase her vast wealth, was invested in the Russian oil fields. This Russian oil imported by the Standard Oil Company, finds a ready market owing to its cheapness and quality. It has brought a revolution in oil market. A tin of Russian kerosene will, it is estimated, almost cost half the price that is charged by Burmah Shell while the price of petrol will be likewise half of that of Burma petrol. This has created consternation in the minds of Burmah Shell Directors who live on the fat of the land. Commercial rivalry has been a fruitful source of international jealousy and suspicion. It is keen and intolerant as ever. When Germany was capturing the Asiatic market which is the monopoly of the British, the gerat war burst upon the world. Again America has been a formidable rival in Asia.

SHELL'S SOLICITUDE FOR HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Burma Shell which has all along enjoyed the sole monopoly of the production in India, has started it with "an ideal of service which they have rendered for generations to hundreds of millions of human beings." This propagandist lately imported from Calcutta with a fat emolument, by Burmah Shell calling himself "an overseas visitor" adds, "Indian politicians complain that the average Britisher comes out to India solely to extract what money he can from the country. They are inclined to forget the innumerable benefits which Western business has brought to India preparing her to take a place in the universal civilization of the future and by increasing her wealth, enabling her to improve, physically and of mentally, the lives of hundreds of millions human beings." Moreover, Burmah-Shell boast of having fostered and encouraged Indian industries. And look how they have passed orders that "all necessaries including stationery for the company should be imported from Home and no order should be given to any Indian firm."

Road Traffic Bill.

SPEED LIMIT TO BE ABOLISHED.

Ruby, Mar, 22.

The Committee of the House of Commons has agreed to the clause of the Road Traffic Bill abolishing the speed limit for private motor cars and motor cyclists.

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, declared the effect would be to make stationary policemen out of the date. The time had arrived when the Police Authorities ought to consider the organisation of a limited number of mobile police either in motor cars or on motor cycles. They must be free to go at considerable speed to catch motorists driving recklessly or dangerously.

It is understood the Police Authorities have already been in consideration of plans to carry out the Minister's recommendation if the Bill becomes law.—

GOVERNOR ADDRESS SES BENGAL COUNCIL

Appeal of CR. Law Amendment Act

Calcutta, Mar. 25: Addressing the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson said that Government would immediately place before the House a bill for the repeal of those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 which provided for detention without trial, and he allotted April 1 as the day on which discussion of that bill would be taken up. The Act is due to expire on April 23 of this year. His Excellency added that those powers had been framed to deal with revolutionary organisations which had for their object violence and assassination. The revolutionary movement, which had set these aims before itself, was still in active operation in Bengal though in more serious manifestation in the shape of definite outrages had not recently been prominent. But, for the last three years it had been possible to keep the situation under control without fresh recourse to the Act of 1925. The Government of Bengal had been in communication with the Government of India on that matter and His Excellency was authorised to state that the Governor General-in-Council and His Majesty's Government, if they were satisfied of the existence of such emergency, would be prepared to approve necessary steps for a gain securing those powers to Local Government. His Excelleecy, however, commended to the House the retention for a further period of 5 years of the special procedure for the trial of offences by commissioners appointed under that Act. He looked with some confidence to the Council to support him in that matter. He felt satisfied that the retention of those sections was not only necessary but there should be some guarantee against fresh recourse to those provisions which it was now proposed to repeal and the disappearance of which from the Statute Book could not but be a source of satisfaction. He added that form of procedure had in every case been applied with scrupulous discrimination solely to the trial of persons for specific acts of a terroristic nature. The provisions, which it was proposed to continue, would. His Excellency assured the House, be applied in like manner in the future His Excellency referred to the debate which took place last Thursday when the demand for ministers salaries was before the House and said that he welcomed what he believed to be the desire of the Council to work the constitution in a constructive spirit, He assured members that the views expressed were having his closest attention and would recieve full consideration. "I may be permitted to add", said His Excellency, "that I shall spare no effort to examine the situation in the light, not only of my responsibilities, but also of my obligations, and to reach a solution which will be in the best interest of the provicce.

Merger of Cable and Wireless Interests In East

ANNOUNCEMENT AT MEETING OF INDIAN RADIO TELEGRAPH CO.

Bombay, March 21.

An important announcement foreshadowing the probability of a merger of the cable and wireless interests of the Government of India, the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Indian Rodio Telegraph Company was made yesterday evening by Mr. C. N. Wadia, Chairman, Indian Radio Telegraph Company, when addressing the sixth annual general meeting. He said: The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, who are the largest shareholders and who are interested in the new merger and the Communications Company formed in England, have submitted for condsideration of your Directors a scheme for the formation of a corresponding Communications Company in India with a view to merging the cable and wireless interests of the Government of India, the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Indian Radio Telegraph Company at the Eastern end. In consequence thereof, your Directors are communicating with the Government of India to know their views in this matter. The question of extending the present wireless service in the first instance to Japan continues to engage the attention of your Board, and we are glad to report that the Government of Japan and the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company are equally anxious to see an Indo Japan wireless beam service inaugurated and commenced early in the spring of 1931.

As regards the establishment of wireless telephony between India and Great Britain, Mr. Wadia said this was not practicable at present as the British were not favourably inclined to the use of beam for purposes of wireless telephony and wished to utilise the high power station at Rugby for the purpose.

Silver Wedding Fund

The Fund known as the Silver Wedding Fund, subscribed as an offering to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress as a taken of loyalty and affection on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Their Imperial Majesties Wedding and vested at the request of Her Majesty in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, was administered during the year ended the 31st December 1928 by a Committee of Administrators with Her Excellency the Lady Irwin, C.I. as President. The total assets of the Fund was Rs. 12,41,248-12.

A sum of Rs. 1,51,242-7-2 was expended on scholarships, the figures for each province being as follows:—Madras, Rs. 6,892-12; Bombay, Rs. 9,799 to 8; Bengal, Rs. 1,992-3-3; United Provinces, Rs. 12816 Punjab, Rs. 70,454-9, Bihar and Orissa, Rs. 568-1; Central Provinces Rs. 300; Assam. Rs. 340; N. W. F. Province, Rs. 36; Delhi, Rs. 3,182; Hyderabad, Rs. 1,212; Mysore, Rs. 2,935, Kashmir (Poonch), 96; Rajputana, Rs. 1,536; Central India Rs. 1,863; Nepal, Rs. 850; Sikkim, Rs. 252; Punjab States, Rs. 432-4 and Madras States Rs. 669. In addition, Scholarships in England amounted Rs. 7,788-3-3 (Army Department) and Rs. 26,313-12 (High Commissioner for India).

Out of the two scholarships which are awarded annually for study abroad one only was granted during the year to Mr. Mohamed Ayub Khan, who was at the time a student of civil engineering in the Loughborough College Leicester.

A special scholarship of the value of £300 a year, tenable for four years was also granted to Mohammad Zafar Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Risaldar Major Raja Fazal Dad Khan, Bahadur, to enable him to undergo a course of training in a veterinary college in the United Kingdom with a view to qualifying for a commission in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps

The following two cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, were selected by the Army Department for a moiety each of the scholarship of Rs. 3,000 for 1927 earmarked for a cadet at that institution: [1] Gurdyal Singh, son of the late Jamadar Harnand Singh, late 45th Sikhs; [2] Muhammad Azam Khan, son of pensioned Risaldar Major Khan Bahadur Muhammad Akram Khan, Bhadur, I.D.S.M., late 9th Hodson's Horse. The above scholarship will be admissible to Indian candidate who may, in future, gain admission to Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell.

Relief to windows of Indian officers.—A sum of Rs. 23,800 was a granted to the Indian Soldiers' Board for the relief of the windows of Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commission as compared with Rs. 7,900 granted during the previous year.

Commander Kenworthy On India

Commander Kenworthy, the Labor M.P., who left India after touring the country for a couple of weeks, said in an interview that the two outstanding needs of India to-day were economic development and Indianization of the Army. Indeed, on the latter question he was very outspoken:

The idea of Swaraj with British soldiers guarding the country he said, was ludicrous. It was nonsense to argue that no material was forthcoming to create an Indian Army composed of and commanded by Indians. He had visited 8 Indian States where the trained armies of Indian soldiers were highly efficient under Indian Officers. Indians should enter the Staff College at Quetta, and an Indian Cranwell should be established forth with for training Indians for the Air Force. If Indians could drive motor cars and other machinery, why should they not man service aeroplanes?

His advice to Indian politicians is:

Solve India's internal difficulties between various communities.

Send a fully representative body of statesmen to the Round Table Conference with a formulated programme for bringing about Dominion Status; and

Discourage unconstitutional and violent policies.

He has further adumbrated his views in the Reynold's News, to which he says.

Nationalist feeling is running in increasing volume composed of three subsidiary streams namely, business men out for high tariffs, politicians imbued with extreme patriotism, and revolutionary elements, whose main strength lies in the poorer classes. Sensible people. British and Indian alike, have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary that the fullest measure of Responsible Self-Government should be granted at the earliest possible moment. The only alternative is repression. This will succeed for a time, but the violent Independence party will gradully increase in strength, preachers of anarchy will be listened to and there will be real strife and bloodshed. Having said India is entitled to be a Self-Government Dominion within the Empire, we must give no grounds for Indians to suppose that we are talking with our tongue in our cheeks. If the British electorate is wise, it will, above all, insist on the problem being kept out of party politics.

NEW WIRELESS WONDERS

Marconi Talks to Australia

Genoa, March 26.

When Marchese Marconi spoke to-day to Sydney, outlining his intention of later lighting the lamps at the Exhibition of Radio in Sydney Town Hall, he said.—"It is no more than thirty years ago, since I transmitted the first faint wireless signals across the Atlantic. To day we demonstrate the possibility of bringing powerful currents into operation at the other end of the earth by means of wireless. I heartily congratulate Australia on the strides she has made in recent years in the world of wireless communication." Marchese Marconi then handed the telephone to a correspondent, who conveyed the greetings of the journalists in Genoa to the gathering of their colleagues in Sydney, and exchanged comments on the weather. Communication was very clear. While Marchese Marconi was carrying out the experiment, his wife was ill and confined to her bed in the cabin below. If she is better to-morrow, Merchese Marconi intends to take the Elettra to Fiumicine, near Rome where Mussolini will inspect the apparatus and participate in a long distance wireless conversation. Signor Marconi used nine kilowatts of power for transmitting the conversation.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Details of how the power unit was transmitted to Sydney show that the pressure on the key sent an infinitesimal quantity of electricity to London, which released from the beam wireless waves to Australia via Canada and the United States. These two countries subsequently wirelessed their congratulations to Genoa. There was a dramatic silence in the Elettra's cabin and Marchese Marconi was ready to press the key when a voice from Sydney was heard saying that an immense gathering was tensely awaiting the signal. Marchese Marconi then pressed the key and a moment later the voice from Sydney cried,—"Lights are on. Thanks to you. Hurray!" The tension relaxed, and the Marchese smiled and said...."These experiments point the way to the future, when there will be no electric wires, and all power currents will be transmitted directly through the air in any drection and in any quantity desired.

The Sen Gupta Trial

"LEADER" COMMENT

Allahabad, March 27.

The Leader thus comments on the Sen Gupta trial at Rangoon. The judgment of the District Magistrate will show how light a view he took of the offence with which Mr, Sen Gupta was charged and that little care was taken in starting the prosecution against him. The procedure which the Magistrate adopted was eminently fair and was evidence of his desire to discharge his unpleasant duty in a judicial spirit. He states he was sorely handicapped by the refusal of Mr. Sen Gupta to defend himself and that he had to supplement the meagre facts provided for him by the prosecution. It appears that Mr. Sen Gupta delivered three speeches in connection with the movement for the separation of Burma from India, two of which were the subject of prosecution. The allegation against him was he attempted to excite disaffection towards Government. It wasnot alleged he succeeded in exciting it. The magistrate gathered that was conceded. He did not succeed in doing so after making his first speech, against which no complaint had been made. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that Mr. Sen Gupta had gone to Rangoon not to attack the local Government in its essence as an established Government, but in its policy of separation. As regards the second speech, the Magistrate expressed the view that, taken as a whole, it did not amount to attempt to excite disaffection, though parts of it were such as were calculated to excite disaffection. In the third speech he found that, towards the end, Mr, Sen Gupta had exceed the limits of disapprobation, but he was of opinion that taking a liberal view the speech as a whole was not beyond reasonable doubt made with a seditious intention. He did not regard it as a serious case, and so passed a nominal sentence. Those who sanctioned the prosecution erred egregiously and have not enhanced the reputation of the Government. They have fully deserved the criticism passed against their action by public men who do not share Mr. Sen Gupta's political views.

DEATH.

Ma Aye Thin, aged 20, Senior, I. A., Univercity College daughter of U Po Tun. and Daw Pwa Hnit, and sister of Maung Ba Lwin, Myoma Boys' School, Ma Than Nyun, Maung Ba U and Ma Kin Kin, on March 27th. Funeral on Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m. from the School to Kyandaw Cemetery.

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250

Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA" RANGOON. BURMA.

SUNDAY MARCH 30 1930

The Indian Situation

DESPITE taunts and jeers displayed by some irresponsible and inimical journals, and in spite of the demonstration of unperturbed attitude by the Government, a careful observer would not fail to note that Mr. Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience has caused considerable anxiety to the Government. Renouncing the sword, Mr. Gandhi is going to use salt as a means of fighting against the Government, which, we all know, is armed to the teeth to meet any emergency. Mr. Gandhi's method of non-violence is too well-known to need any further explanation. In some quarters, it excites laughter and ridicule as Mr. Gandhi's scheme of non-violence appears so petty and childish in the face of the mighty powers of the Government. In otherquarters, however, it creates dread and disgust for the simple reason that Mr. Gandhi is supported by the influential section of the people. That the Government is gravely watching Mr. Gandhi's campaign is becoming daily evident. Only the other day, the Bombay Government by a stroke of the pen has enabled every police officer to become a salt officer. This measure evidently was taken by the Bombay Government to give battle, whenever necessary, to Mr. Gandhi and his followers who are going to break the Salt Act.

Again news comes from Bombay that the Governor of Bombay has left for Delhi to see the Viceroy presumably in connection with the situation created by Mr. Gandh's inpending defiance of the Salt Act. All this shows that the Government does not remain so unperturbed as it outwardly appears. According to his programme, Mr. Gandhi will actually start breaking the Salt Act on the 1st of April. We are not sure whether the Government would refrain from arresting Mr. Gandhi so long as he remains nonviolent. If such would be the case we may conclude that Mr. Gandhi would never be arrested, because we are confident enough to say that Mr. Gandhi would never adopt violent methods. However, at would be practically impossible for the Government to give full freedom to Mr. Gandhi and his followers to break any law of the land. For this reason, we are convinced that Mr. Gandhi would have to be arrested soon after, if not as soon as, he defies the Salt Act. It may, therefore, be assumed that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi is as impending as his campaign is. If there is to be no change in the programme,—and signs are not wanting to show that Mr. Gandhi is going to act according to his programme—it may be safely assumed that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi would be an accomplished fact within a few days.

What will happen when Mr. Gandhi is arrested—this is the thought that is uppermost in the minds of many. We think this aspect of the question would have to be seriously considered by the Government itself. Of course, we would not be able to blame the Government if it were to arrest Mr. Gandhi, because the very essence of his campaign is to invite arrest. But, what we desire to emphasise here is the consequences that would arise from the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. As a seasoned soldier of non-violent campaign, Mr. Gandhi could be well trusted to guide and control his followers. But the absence of the leader might create a situation that would be contrary to peace and tranquility. In such an event, the Government itself might lose its head and resort to repressive measures. Nothing would be more derogatory to the interests of both the Government and the people than the creation of a conflict between the people and the Government. Past experiences have confirmed us in the belief that the repression of the Government on the one hand and the out-break of violence by the people on the other have done no good to either party.

Taken all in all, the situation in India is most delicate and the task of the Government is also extremely difficult. It can neither allow Mr. Gandhi to break the law nor can it arrest Mr. Gandhi without adding more bitterness of feelings in the hearts of the people. What, then, can the Government do in these circumstances? We on our part would not hesitate to emphasise that in the attempt to solve the delicate problem, the Government should be able to rise high above the common place routine of administrative technicalities and approach the problem from a broad and liberal point of view. Petty-mindedness would prove to be disastrous on this critical occasion. The need of the moment is prudence and statesmanship, and not bureaucratic idea of ruling the people. By the strict application of this idea of ruling the people, Mr. Gandhi would have to be arrested, irrespective of what might or might not happen later on. If only the Government could set aside this idea of ruling and if it could examine the problem in a statesmanlike manner, we have no doubt that the present difficulty in the Indian situation would soon be overcome. What is the root-cause of Mr. Gandhi's campaign? The answer must be found in the halting and hesitating manner in which the British Government has been behaving in fulfilling its pledges towards India. Hasten the Round Table Conference and expedite the establishment of Dominion Status and the danger of Mr. Gandhi and his followers would be reduced to a negligible minimum. We wonder whether this would be the sheet-anchor of British policy in the solution of the present trouble. Events during the next few days may enable us to form our judgment.

News and Views

Where is U Ottama?

A correspondent writing to us wishes to know where U Ottama is at the present moment when the vital problems of Burma are about to be solved. We ourselves were unable to state the whereabouts of U Ottama till the other day we came across a Calcutta paper which contained the views of U Ottama on the Sen Gupta trial. We understand from that paper that U Ottama has been so engaged abroad that he has no time to stay long in Burma. It is surprising that U Ottama is unable to take up national work in Burma as he did in days gone by. Though we do not in the least minimise the importance of foreign propaganda in our struggle for freedom, we cannot much appreciate the manner in which U Ottama has left behind his country at the most critical period. But, perhaps U Ottama knows better than ourselves which way suits him best.

Corporation Budget

The Budget Estimates for year 1930-31 of the Rangoon Corporation were passed last Tuesday after prolonged discussion by the Councillors. It is reassuring to note that, unlike the discussion of previous years on similar occasions, the Councillors evinced real interest in the finances of the Corporation. This, of course, is as it should be. The primary duty of each and every Councillor is to exercise strict control over the finances of the Corporation, which, it is commonly believed, spends money lavishly. We are of opinion that in some cases or good part of the tax-payer's money has been wasted. Indeed, the Councillors should exercise strict vigilance in all items of expenditure, so that the application of the axe on any wasteful expenditure may be duly made. These are difficult times, with the scarcity of money facing almost everybody. Consequently, the tax-payer is feeling the pinch of taxation. It is, therefore, most essential that the Councillors should be very careful in sanctioning expenditure. We hope that the present energetic Councillors, the management of the City would be prudently looked after.

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PAY AND PROFESSION

A correspondent from Pantanaw writes:—That those who are in the teaching [otherwise the noble] profession, are poorly paid, has been a cry raised, it is not for much to say, from time immemorial down to our present time. While I was young, I was the loudest in my cry and saw no reason why such injustice towards "the noble professors" should remain unrectified. And I began to feel, with a firm conviction, when I grew older, that I am in no way justified in my own way of thinking and my cry gradually faded in to the wilderness.

The reason is obviously this. A teacher, as I see, it is a bluffer, with the least responsibility on his shoulders. Three main works have, in fact, fallen to his share—to wit, to mend souls, to supervise and to teach. And in each of these three main works he is not a whit wholly responsible. As for mending souls, there are, the parents who are ready to be called upon to suffer the penalty of public criticism, if any, if the child gets spoiled. Here the bomb-shell only whizzed the noble professor and like that fortunate soldier, he twists and turns his whiskers and blames his comrade that is hit saying: "It 'was' his fault." Moroever they are armed to the teeth with a thousand and one maxims to make the people believe—those people, I mean who are less wiser than they—that a bad or a good boy is born and not made, as the popular saying goes.

Next comes the work of supervision. Here, too, a serious a very serious problem, stares them in the face, because he (the supervisor or the supervised), who is weak gets frightened just as when we do in the face of a stranger whom we meet. "I don't want to be harsh to my boys. I am not a strict disciplinarian. A teacher must be kind!" and several other nonsense, will they say when they cannot efficiently supervise.

The teaching! Though it comes last it is not the least important, as in most instances such is the case. A teacher may have learnt all the best possible theories on education; but until and unless he can put them into practice, all his efforts to learn them are as bad as throwing water on the sand. As Sir John Adams puts it, an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theories. We should learn theories for their own sake and should, at all cost, ignore them in our practical life.

Teaching, according to me, is making him, whom we teach, understand thoroughly what we have to say. We should bear it in mind, before we teach, that the "educated" is, to us, no more than a blank piece of clay or mud or anything of the sort, on which we leave impressions by means of words and gestures. If we find the piece too hard to receive any impression, it is the business of our reason to bake it, as it were, in the sun, to make it softer; if it is too soft, to cool it, so to speak, until it becomes hard enough.

Herbart, with all his theories, cannot be a better man than a village school master to whom the reason but not the theory is the guide and friend in his profession. By this, one should not run away with the idea that I condemn theories as an unnecessary evil. I only mean that to learn these theories is not a necessity. Shakespeare did not care to learn Aristotle's Three Unities; Conrad never knew, till the end of his days, Walpole's Four Distances. Even if the one had cared and the other had known the Unities and the Distances respectively, one cannot assume definitely that they would have been better than what they were. Novelists or Dramatists, if they are really to be novelists and dramatists, do not, more less, learn the technicalties of their profession. This confirms me, at least, in my belief that to learn the theories is not always a necessity.

To come to our subject. To me, words are nothing but airs wasted, and teaching is nothing but shouting in the wilderness, if the one we are going to teach does not understand what we are talking. about The sight of a teacher who is vainly shouting to show that he is working and the boys staring at him with their thoughts in Dreamland, never fails to provoke my pity for the teacher in particular and for the boys in general. Well then, when the boys get plucked, who can say it is wholly the teacher's fault? He will readily say, "Who, on earth, can mend a dull brain? A dull boy is a dull boy. So God has decreed. Hence my definition that a teacher is a bluffer with few or no responsibility on his shoulders. If this definition of a teacher remains to be so, I pray that teachers be more poorly paid than what they are, at present.

Pazundaung National High School.

A General Meeting to elect Office Bearers for the Management of the Pazundaung National High School will be held at the School premises on Sunday 30th March at 12 noon. All are cordially invited.

OIL WAR.

Burmah and Standard At Aloggerheads,

R.N.N. writes in "Advance":

"Reuter", as few days ago, flashed the news that the agreement reaced in 1928 between the Standard Oil Company of New York and Burma Shell group had broken down and "the fight would extend to India." In December 1928 the trade alliance with Soviet Russia since the revolution, had despatched a few tins of Russian oils as sample to three Indian ports. The sample tins were, however, held up simultaneously in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi ports as containing "stolen oil," It is said that this "violation of international law" evoked a storm of protest from American Consul who immediately wired the alarming news to the Govt. of the United States of America. While the negotiations went on for a month on the dangerous issue raised, the relation between Britain and America became so strained that it threatened a diplomatic rupture any moment. It was however, patched up in a conference attended by Directors of Standard Oil Company and Burmah Oil Company. Uncle Sam is not to be bullied by the bullying John Bull. It is a well known fact that American Oil Combines virtually control American trend of politics. The American Oil Kings dictate Washington. Sir Henri Deterding, the British oil magnate, had to come to an agreement when the Government of India refused protection. Russian oil threatened British capitalistic interest in England and India. It spelled disaster to Burma Shell in India. In consequence the two rival British Companies namely the Burma Oil and Asiatic Petroleum combined to fight with the Standard Oil Company. In 1928 an agreement was reached that "while the two companies should continue to retain their separate identities, a third should be formed for the purpose of marketing their joint products to the best advantage of the Indian consumer." Unfortunately the combined fight failed to have the desired effect. Oil is thicker than blood says a dollar chasing American. For long the oild fields of Russia have been too tempting for them. American capital which is ever ready to increase her vast wealth, was invested in the Russian oil fields. This Russian oil imported by the Standard Oil Company, finds a ready market owing to its cheapness and quality. It has brought a revolution in oil market. A tin of Russian kerosene will, it is estimated, almost cost half the price that is charged by Burmah Shell while the price of petrol will be likewise half of that of Burma petrol. This has created consternation in the minds of Burmah Shell Directors who live on the fat of the land. Commercial rivalry has been a fruitful source of international jealousy and suspicion. It is keen and intolerant as ever. When Germany was capturing the Asiatic market which is the monopoly of the British, the gerat war burst upon the world. Again America has been a formidable rival in Asia.

SHELL'S SOLICITUDE FOR HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Burma Shell which has all along enjoyed the sole monopoly of the productoin in India, has started it with "an ideal of service which they have rendered for generations to hundreds of millions of human beings." This propagandist lately imported from Calcutta with a fat emolument, by Burmah Shell calling himself "an overseas visitor" adds, "Indian politicians complain that the average Britisher comes out to India solely to extract what money he can from the country. They are inclined to forget the innumerable benefits which Western business has brought to India preparing her to take a place in the universal civilization of the future and by increasing her wealth, enabling her to improve, physically and of mentally, the lives of hundreds of millions human beings." Moreover, Burmah-Shell boast of having fostered and encouraged Indian industries. And look how they have passed orders that "all necessaries including stationery for the company should be imported from Home and no order should be given to any Indian firm."

Road Traffic Bill.

SPEED LIMIT TO BE ABOLISHED.

Ruby, Mar. 22.

The Committee of the House of Commons has agreed to the clause of the Road Traffic Bill abolishing the speed limit for private motor cars and motor cyclists.

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, declared the effect would be to make stationary policemen out of the date. The time had arrived when the Police Authorities ought to consider the organisation of a limited number of mobile police either in motor cars or on motor cycles. They must be free to go at considerable speed to catch motorists driving recklessly or dangerously.

It is understood the Police Authorities have already been in consideration of plans to carry out the Minister's recommendation if the Bill becomes law.—

GOVERNOR ADDRESS SES BENGAL COUNCIL

Appeal of CR. Law Amendment Act

Calcutta, Mar. 25: Addressing the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson said that Government would immediately place before the House a bill for the repeal of those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 which provided for detention without trial, and he allotted April 1 as the day on which discussion of that bill would be taken up. The Act is due to expire on April 23 of this year. His Excellency added that those powers had been framed to deal with revolutionary organisations which had for their object violence and assassination. The revolutionary movement, which had set these aims before itself, was still in active operation in Bengal though in more serious manifestation in the shape of definite outrages had not recently been prominent. But, for the last three years it had been possible to keep the situation under control without fresh recourse to the Act of 1925. The Government of Bengal had been in communication with the Government of India on that matter and His Excellency was authorised to state that the Governor General-in-Council and His Majesty's Government, if they were satisfied of the existence of such emergency, would be prepared to approve necessary steps for a gain securing those powers to Local Government. His Excelleecy, however, commended to the House the retention for a further period of 5 years of the special procedure for the trial of offences by commissioners appointed under that Act. He looked with some confidence to the Council to support him in that matter. He felt satisfied that the retention of those sections was not only necessary but there should be some guarantee against fresh recourse to those provisions which it was now proposed to repeal and the disappearance of which from the Statute Book could not but be a source of satisfaction. He added that form of procedure had in every case been applied with scrupulous discrimination solely to the trial of persons for specific acts of a terroristic nature. The provisions, which it was proposed to continue, would. His Excellency assured the House, be applied in like manner in the future His Excellency referred to the debate which took place last Thursday when the demand for ministers salaries was before the House and said that he welcomed what he believed to be the desire of the Council to work the constitution in a constructive spirit, He assured members that the views expressed were having his closest attention and would recieve full consideration. "I may be permitted to add", said His Excellency, "that I shall spare no effort to examine the situation in the light, not only of my responsibilities, but also of my obligations, and to reach a solution which will be in the best interest of the provicce.

Merger of Cable and Wireless Interests In East

ANNOUNCEMENT AT MEETING OF INDIAN RADIO TELEGRAPH CO.

Bombay, March 21.

An important announcement foreshadowing the probability of a merger of the cable and wireless interests of the Government of India, the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Indian Rodio Telegraph Company was made yesterday evening by Mr. C. N. Wadia, Chairman, Indian Radio Telegraph Company, when addressing the sixth annual general meeting. He said: The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, who are the largest shareholders and who are interested in the new merger and the Communications Company formed in England, have submitted for condsideration of your Directors a scheme for the formation of a corresponding Communications Company in India with a view to merging the cable and wireless interests of the Government of India, the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Indian Radio Telegraph Company at the Eastern end. In consequence thereof, your Directors are communicating with the Government of India to know their views in this matter. The question of extending the present wireless service in the first instance to Japan continues to engage the attention of your Board, and we are glad to report that the Government of Japan and the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company are equally anxious to see an Indo Japan wireless beam service inaugurated and commenced early in the spiring of 1931.

As regards the establishment of wireless telephony between India and Great Britain, Mr. Wadia said this was not practicable at present as the British were not favourably inclined to the use of beam for purposes of wireless telephony and wished to utilise the high power station at Rugby for the purpose.

Silver Wedding Fund

The Fund known as the Silver Wedding Fund, subscribed as an offering to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress as a taken of loyalty and affection on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Their Imperial Majesties Wedding and vested at the request of Her Majesty in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, was administered during the year ended the 31st December 1928 by a Committee of Administrators with Her Excellency the Lady Irwin, C.I. as President. The total assets of the Fund was Rs. 12,41,248-17.

A sum of Rs. 1,51,242-7-2 was expended on scholarships, the figures for each province being as follows.—Madras, Rs. 6,892-12; Bombay, Rs. 9,799 to 8; Bengal, Rs. 1,992-3-3; United Provinces, Rs. 12816 Punjab, Rs. 70,454-9, Bihar and Orissa, Rs. 568-1; Central Provinces Rs. 300; Assam. Rs. 340; N. W. F. Province, Rs. 36; Delhi, Rs. 3,182; Hyderabad, Rs. 1,212; Mysore, Rs. 2,935, Kashmir (Poonch), 96; Rajputana, Rs. 1,536; Central India Rs. 1,863; Nepal, Rs. 850; Sikkim, Rs. 252; Punjab States, Rs. 432-4 and Madras States Rs. 669. In addition, Scholarships in England amounted Rs. 7,788-5-3 (Army Department) and Rs. 26,313-12 (High Commissioner for India).

Out of the two scholarships which are awarded annually for study abroad one only was granted during the year to Mr. Mohamed Ayub Khan, who was at the time a student of civil engineering in the Loughborough College Leicester.

A special scholarship of the value of £300 a year, tenable for four years was also granted to Mohammad Zafar Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Risaldar Major Raja Fazal Dad Khan, Bahadur, to enable him to undergo a course of training in a veterinary college in the United Kingdom with a view to qualifying for a commission in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps

The following two cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, were selected by the Army Department for a moiety each of the scholarship of Rs. 3,000 for 1927 earmarked for a cadet at that institution: [1] Gurdyal Singh, son of the late Jamadar Harnand Singh, late 45th Sikhs; [2] Muhammad Azam Khan, son of pensioned Risaldar Major Khan Bahadur Muhammad Akram Khan, Bhadur, I.D.S.M., late 9th Hodson's Horse. The above scholarship will be admissible to Indian candidate who may, in future, gain admission to Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell.

Relief to windows of Indian officers.—A sum of Rs. 23,800 was a granted to the Indian Soldiers' Board for the relief of the windows of Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commission as compared with Rs. 7,900 granted during the previous year.

Commander Kenworthy On India

Commander Kenworthy, the Labor M. P., who left India after touring the country for a couple of weeks, said in an interview that the two outstanding needs of India to day were economic development and Indianization of the Army. Indeed, on the latter question he was very outspoken:

The idea of Swaraj with British soldiers guarding the country he said, was ludicrous. It was nonsense to argue that no material was forthcoming to create an Indian Army composed of and commanded by Indians. He had visited 8 Indian States where the trained armies of Indian soldiers were highly efficient under Indian Officers, Indians should enter the Staff College at Quetta, and an Indian Cranwell should be established forth with for training Indians for the Air Force. If Indians could drive motor cars and other machinery, why should they not man service aeroplanes?

His advice to Indian politicians is:

Solve India's internal difficulties between various communities.

Send a fully representative body of statesmen to the Round Table Conference with a formulated programme for bringing about Dominion Status; and

Discourage unconstitutional and violent policies.

He has further adumbrated his views in the Reynold's News, in which he says.

Nationalist feeling is running in increasing volume composed of three subsidiary streams namely, business men out for high tariffs, politicians imbued with extreme patriotism, and revolutionary elements, whose main strength lies in the poorer classes. Sensible people. British and Indian alike, have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary that the fullest measure of Responsible Self-Government should be granted at the earliest possible moment. The only alternative is repression. This will succeed for a time, but the violent Independence party will gradully increase in strength, preachers of anarchy will be listened to and there will be real strife and bloodshed. Having said India is entitled to be a Self-Government Dominion within the Empire, we must give no grounds for Indians to suppose that we are talking with our tongue in our cheeks. If the British electorate is wise, it will, above all, insist on the problem being kept out of party politics.

NEW WIRELESS WONDERS

Marconi Talks to Australia

Genoa, March 26.

When Marchese Marconi spoke to-day to Sydney, outlining his intention of later lighting the lamps at the Exhibition of Radio in Sydney Town Hall, he said.—"It is no more than thirty years ago, since I transmitted the first faint wireless signals across the Atlantic. To day we demonstrate the possibility of bringing powerful currents into operation at the other end of the earth by means of wireless. I heartily congratulate Australia on the strides she has made in recent years in the world of wireless communication." Marchese Marconi then handed the telephone to a correspondent, who conveyed the greetings of the journalists in Genoa to the gathering of their colleagues in Sydney, and exchanged comments on the weather. Communication was very clear. While Marchese Marconi was carrying out the experiment, his wife was ill and confined to her bed in the cabin below. If she is better to-morrow, Merchese Marconi intends to take the Elettra to Fiumicine, near Rome where Mussolini will inspect the apparatus and participate in a long distance wireless conversation. Signor Marconi used nine kilowatts of power for transmitting the conversation.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Details of how the power unit was transmitted to Sydney show that the pressure on the key sent an infinitesimal quantity of electricity to London, which released from the beam wireless waves to Australia via Canada and the United States. These two countries subsequently wirelessed their congratulations to Genoa. There was a dramatic silence in the Elettra's cabin and Marchese Marconi was ready to press the key when a voice from Sydney was heard saying that an immense gathering was tensely awaiting the signal. Marchese Marconi then pressed the key and a moment later the voice from Sydney cried,—"Lights are on. Thanks to you. Hurray!" The tension relaxed, and the Marchese smiled and said....."These experiments point the way to the future, when there will be no electric wires, and all power currents will be transmitted directly through the air in any direction and in any quantity desired.

The Sen Gupta Trial

"LEADER" COMMENT

Allahabad, March 27.

The Leader thus comments on the Sen Gupta trial at Rangoon. The judgment of the District Magistrate will show how light a view he took of the offence with which Mr, Sen Gupta was charged and that little care was taken in starting the prosecution against him. The procedure which the Magistrate adopted was eminently fair and was evidence of his desire to discharge his unpleasant duty in a judicial spirit, He states he was sorely handicapped by the refusal of Mr. Sen Gupta to defend himself and that he had to supplement the meagre facts provided for him by the prosecution. It appears that Mr. Sen Gupta delivered three speeches in connection with the movement for the separation of Burma from India, two of which were the subject of prosecution. The allegation against him was he attempted to excite disaffection towards Government. It wasnot alleged he succeeded in exciting it. The magistrate gathered that was conceded. He did not succeed in doing so after making his first speech, against which no complaint had been made. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that Mr. Sen Gupta had gone to Rangoon not to attack the Local Government in its essence as an established Government, but in its policy of separation. As regards the second speech, the Magistrate expressed the view that, taken as a whole, it did not amount to attempt to excite disaffection, though parts of it were such as were calculated to excite disaffection. In the third speech he found that, towards the end, Mr. Sen Gupta had exceed the limits of disapprobation, but he was of opinion that taking a liberal view the speech as a whole was not beyond reasonable doubt made with a seditious intention. He did not regard it as a serious case, and so passed a nominal sentence. Those who sanctioned the prosecution erred egregiously and have not enhanced the reputation of the Government. They have fully deserved the criticism passed against their action by public men who do not share Mr. Sen Gupta's political views.

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated March 29th 1930.

Prior to his assumption of charge of the Tavoy District, Mr. W. H. Payton, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, is posted to duty at Tavoy.

U Kyaw Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on completion of the duty to which he was posted the 27th December 1929, appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, in place of U Kyaw (3), Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, transferred.

Leave on half average pay four months is granted to U Shu Pe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. R. R. Langham-Carter, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, relinquished charge of the duty to which he was posted the 20th February 1930, on the 19th March 1930, after noon.

Mr. H. Coaker, I.C.S., made over, and Mr. R.R. Langham-Carter, I.C.S., received, charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, on the 19th March 1930, after noon.

Mr. R. R. Brown, I. C. S., relinquished charge of the duties of Additional Secretary to the Government of Burma, Finance Department, on the 12th March 1930, afternoon.

U Maung Gale [8], K. S. M. made over, and U Tun Ya, K. S. M. A. T. M. received, charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, on the 24th March 1930, after noon.

The Ven'ble W. H. Cowper-Johnson, Archdeacon of Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary, will be in charge of the Diocese, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Righ Revd. the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, who has proceeded on leave.

On return from leave, Mr. G. Chettle, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Paypon District vice Mr. F. McElligott, District Superintendent of Police, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. White, B. L., Assistant Judge, a Magistrate of the first class, is invested with powers to try, as a Magistrate, all offences not punishable with death.

U Bo Gyi, B. L., Assistant Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Rangoon Town District, is specially empowered to try, in a summary way, the offences specified in that section.

Mr. Silas San Wa, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Mergui District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Pho Hla, B.L., Assistant Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Midbu District, is specially empowered to try, in summary way, the offences specified in that section.

U Sin 2, Myook, is, on return from leave, posted to duty in connection with the collection of arrears of fishery rents in the Wakema Township, Myaungmya District with headquarters at Wakema.

U Po Ywet 2, Myook, is, on return from leave, posted to the headquarters of the Kyaukpyu District as Akunwun, in place of U Tun Hla 2, Myook proceeding on leave.

U Hla Maung 2, Deputy Myook, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Subordinate Civil Service with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

U Shwe Pon 2, Subordinate Judge, under suspension, is released from suspension with effect from the 24th March 1930.

U Ba Sein (4), Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Toungoo District.

U Thein Aung, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Magwe District.

U Tha Nyun, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Tavoy District

U Ba Shin [6], Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Shwebo District.

U Ba Than Lo, Deputy Myook, is appointed be a Magistrate of the second class in the Thaton District.

U Lu Din 2, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Pyapon District.

U Tun Aye, Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the second class in the Pyapon District.

U Than 2, Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Shwebo District.

U Khin Maung, Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Amherst District.

U Pu 1, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Shwebo District.

U Ngwe Din, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Toungoo District.

U Then, Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Upper Chindwin District.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee,

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospectives employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

Our Economic Position

THE GROWING LOAD OF DEBT

Presiding over the third annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held in Delhi on Feb. 14, Mr. G. D. Birla dealt with the economic situation in India, analyzing critically our debt position and the cure for the same. This is what he says:—

The year that has just passed has been anything but satisfactory. It has been a year of hopes deferred, of progress delayed, with no improvement in the situation, either economic or political, and with a positive set-back, at least so far as industry is concerned. Discontent and unrest have been deeper than ever and, in the industrial sphere, have found vent in general strikes and sporadic disturbances. In so far as both capital and labor in an industry have the same complaint, malnutrition traceable to the same cause, namely, general depression in the country, the worst thing they can possibly do is to fight and try to annihilate each other.

There is undoubtedly more than one factor in making for unrest on the part of industrial labour In the main, the is a sense of a new awakening, a growing desire to raise the standard of living. This is a hopeful sign. The pity, however is that the find out of which all dividend is to come is so small. The desire of labor for a large income or better conditions of life is quite legitimate and judable. But how to find the wherewithal to meet their demand is a problem yet to be solved, and deferment of the solution essentially means trouble of an acute kind. No permanent and general improvement in the condition of labor is possible, unless there is all-round prosperity in the coutnry. There must be an increase in the purchasing power of the people, and thus a greater demand for the service which industry renders.

OUR DEBT POSITION

India is a debtor country, with huge foreign liabilities, and one of her urgent and permanent needs is the maintenance of large excess of exports over imports for discharging her annual obligations under this head, if for no other purpose. Our fiscal policy should be, therefore, shaped in accordance with our peculiar needs. My own feeling is that our present fiscal policy does not answer that description. The criterion by which our liabilities are to be judged is this: We can be said to have made a good bargain only if we have borrowed the money on our own terms and applied it for increasing the general productivity of the country. The transaction could be called a success only if it established us after a time in a position; not only to pay off the amount borrow, but also to build up a reserve which, after meeting our own capital requirements, may be utilized for making investments abroad. Judged by this criterion, our liabilities should cause the greatest misgiving. The total of British investments in India has been assumed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in their evidence before the Simon Commission, to be 1,000 million sterling. A good portion of this is ordinary business investment, and though it does not carry with it any liability for repayment, as far as the country is concerned, still the effect thereof on the economics of India is similar to that of the other foreign liabilities of the country. An equally good portion is invested in private loans, debentures, perference shares, etc, carrying a fixed interest. Calculated at 6 per cent, the annual return on the amount will come to about 60 million sterling, or about 80 crores of rupees, and the payment has to be made out of the country's National wealth.

THE HOME CHARGES.

There are, then, the "Home Charges" to meet which there is an annual remittance to the Secretary of State of about 40 crores. Even if we deduct 17 crores for interest paid on account of Government borrowings, the balance of 23 crores is still a large sum. I have deliberately left out of account other payments against services, such as transport insurance professional work, etc., which increase our liability to a much larger figure. Even taking the two items only, we have an annual liability for remittance abroad of about 100 crores. All well-wishers of the country should take note of the magnitude of the figure and the pace at which it is multiplying:

In 1900-01 Government's total foreign borrowing amounted to about 200 crores. In 1929 it stood at 470 crores. In 1900 our Home Charges, excluding Railway charges and interest, amounted to 10 crores, they are now about 19 crores and 22 crores. And estimate of total British investments in India up to and including 1910 put it at about 365 million sterling. The figure, as taken by the Associated Chambers, is now about 1,000 million sterling.

Turning next to the question as to how foreign capital came to be imported into India, we find by looking into our trade returns for the last 50 years, that there are no big figures indicating a flow of capital from England or other foreign countries; that India has maintained an excess of exports over imports all these years, and that the only way by which the foreign investor could have come in possession of such a mammoth sum must have been by earning and reinvesting in the country itself all this money. Despite our visible favorable balance of trade, which shows a steady increase, the invisible imports, as represented by our obligations in this behalf, swallow them up, and we experience difficulty in managing remittances for the Home Charges so that the Government has had to decimate our currency reserves and contract currency in order to put funds at the disposal of the Secretary of State. So far, India has not felt the pinch bucause the yield on British capital has found re-investment in India itself. But her Case has been more or less analageous to that of an individual who cannot pay even the interest on the money he has borrow still further to enable him to do so. Let us clearly understand what this means. Taking the total foreign investments to be about 1,000million sterling and assuming that India may not be able to remit the annual return on the sum, it should be doubled by 1942 and quadrupled by 1954. We are not in a position to-day to pay off our debts or even to discharge our annual liability. To talk of finding a surplus for investments abroad under the circumstances will simply be an absurdity. We have been having recourse to the foreign market for more than 30 years, and yet so little is our strength or stamina to-day that we cannot think of being able to stand without that crutch, or do without fresh borrowing every year.

THE GRIM REALITY

If there are men who have exaggerated notions about the surplus that is being annually created and rendered available for investment in the country, I will only refer them to the daily experience of Indian trade and industry in this respect. The surplus could only come out of the savings of the people, and the grim reality is that they have not enough even for their daily needs. The realities of Indian life are that the masses are steeped in deep poverty, that they are finding taxation an unbearable burden, that their purchasing power shows no increase and that it is impossible to raise the standard of life even by a little under the existing order of things. The only remedy that I could think of is to increase India's productivity, and that can be done only by a radical change of her present fiscal policy. Unqualified Protection is India's primary need. Tariffs or bounties are only a part of the policy which I advocate. I plead for Protection by every practical means to agriculture, industry, banking, insurance, marine transport—in fact, to every branch of her economic activity. I wish every action of the Government to breath a National policy which might be summed up as "India First, and India Last". To our friends of the British commercial community, I am constrained to address a few words in a friendly spirit: Men cannot gather figs from thistles. nor can creditors realize their dues from insolvents. A prosperous India alone can redeem her debt and the policy to be followed in future should be one which makes for her properity at every turn. They owe it as much to themselves as to this country to strive in co-operation with Indians for a new order of things, The legacy of the past, if allowed to become the model for the future, will never pay them.

The Rice Market

The local Rice Market was better by about Rs. 5, to Rs. 7 than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 Small mills March, April 387-8 and May at 390 Big millers did no business to-day. Small millers sold white meedone March 400 tons at 407-8, 440 April 200 tons at 401 and Small mill Ngasein 200 tons at 387-8 other nominal prices were S.Q. Ngasein 397-8 S.Q. meedone 420 Lonzain Ngasein 335 Lonzain meedone 350 In the Godown Rice market quotations were mill Sug andi 385 415 Long boil 390 405 oil milchar 390 410. Boil yathalay 400 425 Full boil Ngasein 370 385. River line milchar 375 385 Pyu 385 395 Rangoon mill milchar 387 8 390 Lonzain Ngasein 325 330 Lonzain meedone 345 Shwebo old Rice Superior 500 530 and New 400 425.

The paddy market was steady prices were 144 Mandalay 145 Prome 144 to 146 Boat and 155 156 meedone.

State Banking in New Zealand

A New Zealander writes:—

Banking is a comperatively modern institution and so extremely lucrative that any move toward State Banking is vigorously opposed by those who benefit by this form of private enterprise and taxation. Not so when the Bank of New Zealand was faced with disaster after paying dividens which were not justified. In 1895 when it showed a loss of £57,556, the position was so serious that the closing of its doors was only a matter of days, for its assets were nearly £2,000,000 short of liabilities. For the sake of the country, a State guarantee became essential, and this is the foundation of the Bank as it is at present. From insolvency to prosperity it progressed rapidly. In the year 1915 the declared dividend was 16 per cent on the accumulated capital. Now there is an occasional press agitation that the State should not meddle with private enterprise.

The Post Office Savings Bank as paid 3½ or 4 per cent interest on deposits for many years; but commercial banks pay no interest except on fixed deposits. Owing this many business men deposit in the Saving Bank and have small current accounts in one of the commercial banks. The banks charge from 6 to 8 per cent on overdrafts whilst in Britain 5 per cent is the rate; and interest is paid on all deposits.

BANKING MONOPOLY

The trend towards banking monopoly is clearly shown in Britain as there were 137 banks in 1893 and only 31 in 1920. In New Zealand there are only six large banks, and they combine as the Associated Banks; these agree to restrict over drafts and thus reduce prices; if they extend credit, it increases prices, Mr. Walter Nash, M.P., the National Secretary of the Labour Party" writes "that this gives them more power over the primary production and prices than the Legislature, industrial workers, farmers or merchants".

We frequently read in the press about the excessive demands of the trade unionists, but no mention is made of the fact that the banks often pay 12 per cent or more dividend, and that this often means 20 per cent on paid up capital.

Through the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank a large amount of money is at the disposal of the Government at 4 per cent. Owing to this it is not so imperative to call for loans on the London Market; this means a large saving in brokerage as well as interest. If one of the large banks had to face the same difficulty as the Bank of New Zealand in 1894 the Government would again need to step in to avert a financial crisis in the country. This is the final security behind the banks, and instead of paying anything for it they pay out large dividends cunningly camouflaged in the from of new shares.

WHY NOT A STATE BANK FOR NEW ZEALAND?

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia started in July, 1912, with a £10,000 loan from the Government. The aggregate profits up to June 30th, 1922, were £4,001,659. Why does not New Zealand do likewise? It has endured for 15 years or more Governments which put private enterprise first and public welfare afterwards; had it been otherwise, it could have easily transformed the Bank of New Zealand into a State Bank. As it exists it is an institution for paying large dividends, a share of which goes to the Government.

India, when she attains Dominion Status, might benefit by nothing our folly. She at least understands something about economic and financial Prain and how it affects a country.

Viceroy's Gift to Young Aviator

Rs. 7,500. FOR CHAWLA

New Delhi. March 21.

A communique says.—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 7,500 to Mr. R. N. Chawla in recognition of his successful flight from Karachi to England. The flight complied with all the conditions laid down in regard to the Aga Khan's prize except that Mr. Chawla flew in the company of his engineer, son of Mr. H. M. Irani of Karachi, who very kindly provided the aeroplane. whereas to be eligible for the Aga Khan's prize a solo flight must be carried out.

Mr. Chawla's flight was undertaken on a D. H Moth aircraft fitted with a gipsy engine. Mr. Chawla originally learnt to fly in October, 1928, at the Nottingham Aero Club. He returned to India in 1929 and his training was continued by the Karachi Aero Club since October last. This further training was rendered possible by the generosity of a keen supporter of aviation who placed funds for the purpose at disposal of the Director of Civil Aviation. Mr. Chawla is the first pilot to fly in a light aeroplane from India to England.

TRAGEDY OF LOVE

MA KHIN YEE

An actual story of the fate of two lovers

Only in the novels is it frequently read that the hero and heroine renounce their lives for the sake of love; but the people of Rangoon saw an actual happening Last Sunday. The two victims of love involved in the incident were Maung Si Thu and Ma Khin Yee.

Maung Si Thu was a pupil of the Government High School, Rangoon, studying in the 9th Standard and Ma Khin Yee was a 7th Standard pupil in Daw Kyi Kyi's National High School, Kemmendine. She was fifteen years old and she stayed at No: 15, Shwelaung Street, Kemmendine. She was a fat little girl of a blood complexion. She used to dress her hair on the back of the head. Her womanliness was no doubt, manifested in her daily mood. Her distinctive, debating ability was well known among the student circle. It was certainly due to her that Daw Kyi Kyi's National School got the first prize in the Inter-Schools debating competition. When she sang some of the old songs in the course of her speeches, the listeners appreciated her sweet voice and to their minds were recalled the time of the olden days when the Burmese famous singers such as Ma Mya Lay, Hlainggaung Theiktin, Pegu Queen, and so on were living Sometimes it impressed the minds of the audience as if the song was actually sung by one of the ladies of the golden age.

Maung Si Thu was only 16 years old. He stayed as a boarder with Saya Ko Tun Yin. He was a son of a Twinza of Yenangaung.

Through frequent friendly intercourse they deeply loved each other for a long time past, yet the news came to the notice of the teacher recently and in persuance of his duty, he reported the matter to his parents. When the parents, replied stating their disapproval and requesting him to separate them, they at once determined to elope. The teacher came to know about this and he again informed the father who was away at Magwe to arrange for the marriage affair of the son. On his return he sent a telegram to the teacher which was the chief cause of this tragedy. Though it was addressed to the teacher, it wassecidently handed to the lad and he becameverry uneasy.

On last Saturday night, he went to his lover and explained everything. Since then he disappeared from the school. Indeed every one believed that he had eloped with Ma Kin Yee. On Sunday, he wrote to the school: "I cannot express in English. But you will find me in the river."

TWO DEAD BODIES

While no one knew how they were agonised by the misery of love, on the morning of Wednesday the 26th March 1930, two dead bodies tied up with handkerchief on the left hand of the girl and one on the right hand of the lad were found together, hanging on the chain of a pontoon at Kemmendine. They were afterwards identified as Maung Si Thu and Ma Khin Yee.

Indeed Love is the supreme judge of one's happiness or misery in life.

GANDHI CONGRATULATES MR. SEN-GUPTA.

Under the caption "Offical Pettiness", Mahatmaji writes in "Young India":

"The Government of Burmah knew that Sen Gupta was but a bird of passage when he was in Rangoon the other day. Yet he, the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, has been taken under a warrant to Rangoon for prosecution. A prosecution so vindictively brought is bound, if past experience is any guide, to result in conviction. The inference is irresistible that there is an unwritten but well understood conspiracy among the high officials to "Lop off tall Poppies". It was Sardar Vallabhbhai yesterday, it is Sen Gupta to-day It will be other leaders to-morrow. There is no other way open to the Government than either repression or relief. The latter, the Government does not propose to give the former therefore, is inevitable. The swifter and stronger the repression, the better it is for the movement. For, if it has inherent vitality in it, it will grow with every wave of repression. I therefore, tender my congratulations to Mr. Sen-Gupta on his arrest."

MEN AND WOMEN

Equality of Rights

"Myoma Maung" writes:—

There are two kinds of men who regard women: one as superior and the other as inferior to men. Both are reasonable. But we should feel backward to admit that women now-a-days are not so inferior to men as they had been during the last century.

The Philogynist look upon women as the higher type of humanity, regard the female intellect as clearer and female moral sense as nobler. They contend, therefore, that women, as they consider themselves as equal to men, should have, in all respects, equal right; with men, but the more sensable and levelheaded persons hold that they (women) are not equal in all respects taking the ground of the natural inequality of men and women. In their opinion the female intellect is something superficial. This type of persons who agree to this argument may be called Mysogynists. They argue that the type of patient and suffering women do not surpass those of men, and the womenly conception of love, too, is not purer and nobler than that shown by men. They have gone so far to say that even in physical beauty man is the superior.

Well, I should say I agree with Mysogynists, who say women's intellect, conception of love and even physical beauty, are not superior to men's. But suppose this argument has any value at all so far as the inferiority of woman to man is concerned, we should not keep women in subjection, and so there can be no reason for refusing to educate women and to let them use their education as far as possible. In short we should at all events give women the same civil and political rights as men.

With all this, though they are to be given the same civil and political rights, it is absurd to provide for them an education which would make them worse instead of better; for they are under the restretion or subject to the natural defects, which are of course serious disadvantages to them and which are unavoidable. And it is ridiculous to think out the ways and means of avoiding this natural defect, for we are not so powerful as to prevent them from being child-bearing persons. Nature has already put women at a dis-advantage in the competition of life with men, whereas men are not subject to it.

But, in spite of this natural defect, we may agree to take the step of educating women on the same level with men, give them every facility for acquiring knowledge and opportunity for competing with men in life, though they are considered as inferior to men almost in all respects.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Local,	Mofussil.	U. K. & Foreign.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 Months	4 14 0	5 12 0	6 6 0
6 "	9 8 0	11 0 0	12 4 0
One year	18 8 0	21 0 0	23 8 0

REMOVAL OF POLICE STATION

A correspondent writes:—

It has come to the knowledge of the villagers of Ahtaung and surrounding villages, Mankya, Thabyahle, Shakhe, Thabyeogu and Kanyinsaing as a shock that the present Police Station at Ahtaung would be removed to Thaunggyi, owing, it is said, to the insanitary condition of the present site.

I say it was a shock to the people, for living as a villager among them, I can quite see and understand their feelings. The villagers know what will result from the intended removal.

Now, with considerable amount of safety I can say that Crime Wave in the vicinity of Ahtaung and the surrounding villages, is pretty strong as could be seen from the Register of Crimes at Head Quarters. Ahtaung, as every villager knows, is the largest village in the northern quarter of Kyonpyaw Subdivision, and it is about 12 miles from Kyonpyaw, standing in the centre of those smaller villages already mentioned above.

As I have said that Crime Wave is pretty strong, what could the villagers expect as a result of the removal of the Police Station from such a place as Ahtaung which is within easy reaching distance from all other villages, to another place which is further away from them?

Thaunggyi, the place to which the Police Station is intended to be removed is about 6 miles from Kyonpyaw Town, which is only an hour's journey or less. One cannot imagine why it is necessary that the Police Station from Ahtaung should be removed to that place, which, practically speaking, is on the outskirts of Kyonpyaw, where there is the Police Subdivisional Head-quarters.

If the insanitary condition of the present site is the only reason for the intended removal, it is obviously undesirable, for it would do more harm then good to the administration. Even with a police post as the present Police Station at Ahtaung the outbreak of Crime has been numerous in the vicinity—what if there is no police post?

Now, in conclusion I appeal to the authorities concerned on behalf of, and for the sake of, the villagers of the above mentioned villages, to consider the impropriety of the intended removal and to abandon the proposal,

MONYWA NEWS

"Spectator" from Monywa writes:—

The public might have known from the news published in your paper that the winner of the U Po Thaw Challenge Cup tournament in Tennis singles was U Ohn Pe, a teacher of the local National High School. But the Public might not have been aware that the winner was only the recipient of empty glory and not of the Challenge Cup which was to be the award. It was a rude shock to public feeling to learn that U Ohn Pe was not given the Challenge Cup to which he was entitled as the deserved winner in the finals. Instead he was given a miniature Cup. In the notice it was said that the award of the Challenge Cup together with the miniature was "worth contesting." And now like a revelation comes the intelligence that the Challenge Cup is to be stowed away and only the miniature is to be awarded. I have learnt since then that the National School had written to the authorities representing the matter and that the school was answered by—silence!

One does not know what to do.....to laugh or weep over such conduct of the authorities concerned. To say the best, it reflects badly on them. The professed aim of the tournament was to give a stimulus to Tennis playing in the District but I do not know how that cause will be served by disappointing the hopes of the competitors. This was the first Tournament for the U Po Thaw Challenge Cup and if such conduct is to be exhibited even at the very beginning I do not know what future there is for it.

I hope the authorities concerned will take thought and be a little more just.

Bullet in Chutney Bottle

LUNCH INTERVAL SENSATION IN LAHORE CASE

Lahore, March 26.

A sensation occurred in the conspiracy case in court to-day. As usual the police searched the lunch brought for the accused and it is alleged that a bullet was picked up from a chutney bottle. The bullet was 320 bore. Krantikumar, a member of the defence committee, who brought the lunch, was immediately taken under arrest and persons of the accused inside the court room were searched.

It is understood that Krantikumar will be proceed against under Section 20 of the Arms Act.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Mandalay Cinema Proprietor's Complaint

Mandalay, Mar. 25: Mr. H. M. Lutter, Government Advocate, and U Ko Ko Gyi, Barister-at-Law, filed a complaint before U Thi Han, Special Power Magistrate, on behalf of Maung Maung Thike, Proprietor of Yarzarboo Cinema, Mandalay against Taw Kyone Sa, son of Taw Shin Kho, C.I.E., for criminal breach of trust under section 406 Indian Penal Code.

After the examination of the complainant the Magistrate ordered the issue of process against the accused and fixed the 25th April for hearing.

The complaint is that on the 13th July 1929 complainant gave the accused a power of attorney to collect the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 due to himand his sisters Ma Pwa Hlain and Ma Thein and brother Maung Tin Gyi, from the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, on a deposit receipt No. 2214. The accused on 24th July 1929 and 13th August 1929 withdrew the following sums of money from the said bank, viz., Rs. 9234-4-0, Rs. 4634-11-0 and Rs. 13,500, and paid the complainant on various occasions the sum of Rs. 1,03,559. 12-0 and the balance of Rs. 43,312-3-0 after deducting a sum of Rs. 1977 as commission due to the accused.

Several demands were made for the payment of this sum of Rs. 43,312-3-0. The accused not only refused to pay but asserted that there was nothing due from him to pay to the complainant hence the complainant alleges that the accused had committed criminal breach of trust with respect to that sum.

Paung Notes

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

There are three pagodas in the Thaton Subdivision. They are Shwezayan Pagoda of Thaton, Zingyaik Pagoda of Zingyaik and Sutaungbye Pagoda of Paung. The first two Pagoda Festivals have been held from time immemorial but the festival of the last Pagoda began 8 years ago. All these festivals are held in their respective towns.

Paung Sutaung Pagoda festival is usually held on the 2nd lazok of Tagu every year i.e., just after the Zingyaik Pagoda festival. Last year the Sutaungbye Pagoda festival was held one month after the proper date. The reason is not very far to seek. It is due partly to the high party feelings of the managing members and partly due to the prevalance of small pox in Paung and its vicinity. However, the festival was held according to the permit obtained.

The managing members of the Sutaungbye Pagoda being under the impression that the same fate would be met this year, had already made up their minds not to hold the said festival. But owing to the insistent requests of both elders and youngsters, a meeting was convened for the purpose of discussing as to whether the festival should be held. It was decided unanimously that there should be a festival this year. The meeting was presided over by the officers of Paung. During the progress of the meeting, it was remarked by one gentleman present that in the time of U Ko Ko Gyi, the then Township Officer Paung subscriptions were collected for the gilding of the said Sutaungbye Pagoda, and gold leaves were purchased according to the amounts collected from the Buddhist community for the said purpose. Furthermore, it was said that when U Ko Ko Gyi was about to be transferred from Paung, the gold leaves purchased were handed over to U Ba Maw, the then Township Judge of Paung in a glass show case. Now U Ba Maw was transferred from Paung about three years ago. It is unknown to whom the said gold leaves with the glass show case was handed over by U Ba Maw. The said gold leaves should be utilized for the intended purpose. If the matter is not enquired into, there is not a shadow of chance to accelerate the gilding of the said Pagoda and the people will not be content with the mere keeping of the leaves in the possession of a certain person.

As regards Zingyaik Pagoda festival, it is unknown up to date whether the festival would be held in Zingyaik or in Katun as the rumour is being flashed out the festival would be held in Katun, if no permit is obtainable for Zingyaik. This alternative course is, it seems, adopted by the promoters to avoid objections from the sanitary point of view.

In Paung, attempt has been made by the contractor to hold the festival in a pompous manner. It is well known to all that U said, a local lawyer (contractor) is very able and it is hoped that the festival would be on a grand scale owing to the personal ability of U Sain.

It is a well known fact that drink is the bane of every individual. At the festival at Paung, it is hoped that the managing members will try their level best to prevent shopkeepers from selling liquor in their shops,

Rangoon Riots

Continued from page 5

Rangoon citizens in different parts of Rangoon who had no connection with the crowd collected outside the Dist. Magistrate's court, acts of tres-pass committee by the police of different premises at different places and acts of hooliganism indulged in and the reign of terror established by police in the town of Rangoon on the nineteenth of march".

On Monday morning after question time the President proceeded to deal with Mr. Munshi's adjournment motion.

The President: I think we must now come to Mr. Munshi's notice of motion for adjournment. Some of the matters proposed to be discussed by that motion are in my opinion more or less subjudice but I was doubtful whether if troops were called out or used I should not admit the motion full. But now that it has beeen made quite clear by the leader of the House that the troops were neither requisitioned nor used I am not satisfied that any case has been made out for a motion for adjournment. I must therefore rule the motion out of order.

Mr. Munshi: In this connection will you permit me, Sir, to refer to the further notice which I gave this morning amending the original text of my motion for adjournment?

President:—Order. The honourable member wishes to amed his original motion for adjournment. That motion has already been disposed of. In any case I am not prepared to permit notices of motions for adjournment to be amended from day to day as new situations arise.

Mr. Munshi: Sir, May I request you to treat this as a special case in consideration of the fact that the representatives of Burma in this House are at serious disadvantage by reason of difficulties in the matter of communications with Burma?

President: I am sorry.

U Ottama On Mr. Sen-Gupta's Conviction.

Interviewed by a press representative regarding the conviction and imprisonment of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Rev. U Ottama, who is leaving Calcutta shortly, said:

"I am surprised to learn the conviction of Mr. Sen Gupta for whom i have the greatest regard and in whom I see a true disciple of late Deshabandhu Das. Athough the sentence has been light, the very fact of it gives me pain. Such interference with leaders can only serve to obstruct and not kill the freedom movement in India to.

"There is, however, the other side of the picture, which gives me hope. That is that this simple fact of the conviction of Mr. Sen Gupta will go a long way towards uniting the hearts of Bengal and Burma.

"Burma, as is known, is having a talk of separation for some time past on grounds of efficiency and good government. Yet I see many real points of contact between Burma and India of which the separationist would do well to take account. I have as much regard for the sacrifice of Jatin Das as for that of Wizaya who was my disciple. And if we Burmans are Buddhists, we are Indians as well. For it was India that gave us our Lord. Nature forbids separation."

"I see in the conviction of Mr. Sen Gupta an obvious impetus to the anti-separationist movement in Burma for which the credit goes this time to Bengal."

Concluding Rev. Uttama said that as he himself could not go to Burma at present on account of pressure of engagements abroad he would most heartily congratulate Mr. Sen Gupta on the work he had done by way of the flying visit to Burma.

He hoped other leaders of Bengal and other parts of India would follow in the footsteps of Sen Gupta and do their best towards fighting the cause of Burma.

Lastly he would offer hearty congratulations on behalf of Burma to Mr. Sen Gupta and his family.

WANTED

Wanted three fully qualified teachers and a certificate drawing master for the middle and Primary Department. Pay according to qualification and experience. The successful candidate must join the appointment at the beginning of the school term i.e. on the 15th May 1930.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing, stating age, educational qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th May 1930.

U KHA,
President,
Aided National Schools, Sinbyugyun.

"LAW AND ORDER"

"An Eye-Witness" writes:—

Much has been said and still more written about the fracas that took place near the District Magistrate's Court on Wednesday the 19th March. Our Anglo-Indian contemporarics waxed eloquent over the patience and restraint displayed by the police,—and one would indeed be glad to believe that all that they had said in praise of the police is true, for if half the tribute given to the police by our Anglo-Indian papers is deserving, we are certainly much to be envied inasmuch as we have such a wonderful police force to protect us. But unfortunately truth and justice demand of us to look into the matter in a dispassionate and impartial manner.

If I am permitted, I should like to premise that what I am about to state is in no way a biased opinion, for I am not a politician and have so far never taken any part in any political movement, nor have I any sympathy for the kind of spirit displayed by the Indian crowd that gathered before the court on that day. But from what I saw of the incident, I was standing at the junction of Sparks and Fraser Streets,—I am afraid the police are seen at their best disadvantage.

I did not see the beginning and therefore I am not in a position to say how things started, but during the later stage the police never displayed anthing like restraint and patience. On the contrary they lost their heads and were seen charging upon inoffensive crowds that had gathered to watch the incident, in a very wild and indiscriminate manner. They assaulted inoffensive and innocent passers-by. Instances can be cited and I shall cite but a few among many just to show that the police certainly could have improved upon their "patience and restraint." In one instance an innocent bill collecter came along Fraser Street from East to West with bills in his hand and bill-bag slung across his shoulder. As soon as this poor fellow tried to cross Sparks Street, a European Sergeant followed by about five constables came running towards him and handled the poor fellow. The poor fellow tried to explain that he was a bill collector doing his round showing the bills he carried with him. The European Sergeant looked up and down the poor fellow and as soon as his eyes alighted upon the Gandhi Cap the bill-colector was wearing, he straightaway snatched it off the wearer's head, threw down the thing and having stamped upon it. The owner of the cap was assaulted in a most callous manner and the Indian constables refused to be out-done by their leader, for one struck the bill-collector on the back while the other boxed his ears and the third rained kicks upon the poor fellow.

The next instance was of course the wanton, one might even say barbaric, attack they made upon Sangu Valley Tea Shop. The attack was nothing short of vandalism,—almirahs were smashed, and cakes, cigarette packets and aerated water bottles disappeared from the shop when the marauders had withdrawn.

Then there was the invasion into the Sun Press of which the authorities of the press have taken action and more would be heard later. I shall cite but one more instance, this was the invasion into the Secretariat compound. Groups of Indian clerks and peons were watching the fracas from inside the Secretariat compound and the police in a most valiant and praiseworthy manner charged upon these people, invading the Secretariat compound. They threw brick-bats at the flying crowd and a few missiles even hit the Secretariat buildings. These police whose duty it was to uphold the dignity of the Government and the sanctity of Court houses and Government offices, withdrew from the Secretariat compound only when a certain European in plain cloths who looked like a high police officer ran after them and asked them to withdraw.

In an affair like this, we cannot attribute all agression to one party alone. The crowd perhaps was also to blame but one would naturally expect an enlightened government of the twentieth century to have outgrown the spirit of Peterloo. Extenuating circumstances they might be, but let us not look at the affair in a biased way and explain it in an apologetic manner. Let us face the facts boldly and make amends where necessary and also make provisions so that in future such a regrettable incident may not again occur. I am sure every right-thinking person deprecates the affair and we should all co-operate in trying to right the wrong done.

Russo-Japanese Military Arrangements.

INTERCHANGE OF OFFICERS.

Tokio, March 21.

A Russo-Japanese agreement has been reached for the interchange of military officers. It provides for the attachment of Japanese officers to Soviet Units for certain periods and vice versa.

My Son is the Finest Boy in the District

PROUD indeed is the father who can say this . . . justly proud of his progeny . . . gratified by the admiration of his neighbour.

But how many, alas, can justly claim that their male offspring are really the finest boys in their district, or even fine boys at all?

Yet you, as a father, will be able to make this statement in truth if you wish. You can be sure that your son will have the stamina to withstand sickness, to hold his own in the business world, and, above all, be able to perform the duties of a son to his father through building up his physique with Horlick's Malted Milk—that wonderful food which is made from fresh full-cream English cow's milk and the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

Do not delay in strengthening your son—get Horlick's to-day. You owe it to yourself and to him, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's in manufacture.

TRADE MARK HORLICK'S

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

BURMA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION.

Notification to the public is hereby given that during the period from 11th April 1930 to 10th June 1930 (both days inclusive), Return Tickets will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers from the stations named below, at the following rates:—

For any distance over 100 miles, each way } At a fare and one third

For distances 100 miles or under, each way } On payment of a fare and one third as for a distance of 101 miles.

In bookings from the Lashio or Southern Shan States Branches to the main line and vice versa the distance on the outward Journey must be more than 100 miles.

Aungban	Katha	Martaban	Myittha	Pyinmana	Tharrawaw
Bassein	Kemmendine	Maymyo	Namyao	Pyu	Thaton
Daiku	Kyangin	Meiktila	Nattalin	Pyuntaza	Thazi
Gyobingauk	Kyaikto	Mogaung	Nyaunglebin	Rangoon	Toungoo
Heho	Kyaukme	Moinyin	Okpo	Sagaing	Yamethin
Henzada	Kyaukse	Mokpalin	Paungde	Sahmaw	Yegyi
Hsipaw	Kyauktaga	Monywa	Pazundaung	Shwebo	Zigon
Insein	Lashio	Myanaung	Pegu	Shwenyaung	
Kalaw	Letpadan	Myingyan	Prome	Taungdwingyi	
Kaubalu	Mandalay	Myitkyina	Pyawbwe	Tharrawaddy	

2. These Return Tickets will be available by any train carrying 1st and 2nd class passengers

3. Holders of return concession tickets MUST GET THE RETURN PORTION OF THEIR TICKETS DATED at the booking office before commencement of the return journey.

4. The holders of these concession tickets MUST COMPLETE THE RETURN JOURNEY by midnight of the 10th June 1930 otherwise the tickets will be treated as "EXPIRED" and the usual Excess Fares and Excess Charges will have to be paid.

5. No refunds will be allowed on lost or wholly or partially unused tickets.

6. These concessions are not admissible over the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's system.

T. MARTIN JONES,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Rangoon
Dated 20th March 1930

March 26 April 2 9 16 23 30 May 7 14 18 21 30

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NOTICE

The next session of the Burma Government Medical School Rangoon will commence on the third Monday in June 1930. Twenty five stipends of the value of Rs. 40 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem tenable for four years will probably be available for such candidates as have passed the School Final and possess the other necessary qualifications, and who desire to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Candidates should apply in person at an early date to the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they reside, so as to admit of the applications reaching the undersigned not later than the 10th May 1930. Candidates who have appeared for the School Final Examination this year, may submit their applications in anticipation of passing the examination.

2. Those who obtain Rs. 40 must accept the canditions applying to the "PUBLIC" students, and those who obtain Rs. 15 must accept the conditions apply to the "SPECIAL PRIVATE" students. The latter are eligible to become "public" students should vacancies occur. Full particulars of these stipends and scholarships and the prescribed forms of application may be obtained from the office. Government is not guaranted.

3. Every applicant for stipends and scholarships is required to submit with his application a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon of the District that his surety is suitable and solvent and will be able to meet this amount of the bond should it be forfeited.

4. Fifteen private students will also be admitted

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Burma Govt: Medical School, Rangoon,
RANGOON, 5th March 1930.

Wanted

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Minbu District Council on a salary of Rs. 80-4-120-135-5-190-220-10-280 per mensem plus travelling allowance admissible under the rules in force. The initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience.

None but those who possess a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Institute, or a certificate of competency from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department need apply,

Preference will be given to Burmans who have previous experience in the Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once, and will be on probation for one year and is also required, on confirmation, to subscribe towards the Council Provident Fund.

Applications in the applicants' own hand writing, —stating age, nationlity, qualifications, pay required, etc. together with copies of service book and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1930.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials, members of the District Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

BA SET,
Chairman,
District Council, Minbu.

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of Supervisor under the Toungoo District Council on a salary of Rs. 175-5-190-220-10-280 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 190/- plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30/- per mensem.

2. None but those who possess a pass certificate of Upper Subordinate Examination from the Insein Technical Institute or similar institution need apply. Due consideration will be given to those who have previous experiences in construction and preparation of projects for buildings, roads and drainage scheme etc. which should be distinctly stated in the application, if any.

3. The appointment involves touring in the district and travelling allowances will be paid under the rules in force. Preference will be given to Burmans. The selected candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for one year.

4. Applications together with true copies of Examination Certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th May 1930.

No reply will be given to unsuccessful candidates.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support from a Member of the Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

Toungoo. Mg Maung, M.L.C.,
Chairman,
Dated the District Council,
25th March 1930. Toungoo.
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MONYWA MUNICIPALITY
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AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lease and licenses of the under mentioned toll on all vehicles, slaughter houses and markets of the Monywa Municipality for the ensuing year 1930-31 commencing from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931 will be sold by public auction on MONDAY the 7th April 1930, at 11 A.M. at the Municipal Office, Monywa.

1. Toll on all vehicles.
2. Cattle Slaughter House.
3. Sheep-goat Slaughter House.
4. Pig Slaughter House.
5. Bazaar Daily Collections and
6. Bazaar Monthly Stall Rent Collections.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. If the annual amount does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount must be paid in at once after the fall of hammer.
2. In other cases one-fifth of the annual amount must be paid immediately on the day of the sale after the fall of hammer and the balance money must be paid in eight equal instalments which shall be payable on or before the 15th day of each month, i.e., from May to December 1930. Sufficient security for the payment of the remaining instalments must be furnished by the auction purchaser within seven days after the sale.
3. The auction-purchasers are required to pay the stamp fees for their licenses and leases after the fall of the hammer and registration fees of then seemity bonds.
4. On failure of any of the above conditions the leases and licenses will be re-auctioned at the risk of the original purchaser.
5. For further particulars, applications should be made to the undersigned on or before the date of auction.
6. Conditions of leases and licenses will be read before auction.
7. Intending bidders must deposit in cash the sum noted as below against the leases and licenses they intend to bid.

[a] For Bazaar Daily and Monthly Stall Rent Collections Rs 1000.
[b] For Tolls on all vehicles. Rs 500.
[c] For Cattle, Sheep-goat and Pig Slaughter Houses, Rs 100 each.

U PO MYA, K.I.H., A.T.M.,
President,
Monywa Municipality.

Monywa,
The 26th February 1930.
No 15 21 23 26 28

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT THATON MUNICIPALITY

Wanted.

Applications are invited for the post of a permanent Secretary on a salary of Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own hand writing stating age, race, qualifications and experience, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books if any, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th April 1930, and if the applicant is working under the Government or local bodies, the application must be submitted thro ? the proper channel.

Special consideration will be given to (1) graduates of the Rangoon University who are Burmans or have passed in Burmese at their High School Final Examtnation, or (2) those who have previous services as Municipal or Town Committee Secretaries, or (3) those who have passed the Secretaryship Examination. Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to Burmans with good moral character.

The successful candidate if be has not passed the Secretaryship Examination will be paid Rs. 160 per mensem until he has passed it when he will be paid Rs. 180-5-200 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for one year. He will be required to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1000 either in cash or in landed property The appointment is a non-pensionable one, but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the provident fund on confirmation.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from the Government officials Members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

OHN MAUNG
President, Municipal Committee,
Thaton.

7th March 1930.
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လျှော့ရေး ၁၂ ပဲ၊

ရာဇဓမ္မသတ်ဟကျမ်း၊

ဆဋ္ဌမဟာသေနာပတိ ဝက်မဂ္ဂဒတ်ဝန်ကြီးဝင်သည်၊မင်းအရိုးရှုနှိုးထိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ အိမ်ဒင်ဆိတိုက်သော တရား၊ ကျင့်ကြံအပ်သောတရားတို့ကို၊အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပြုရေးသားကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၏၊ မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ထုပ်ကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ် ၀၆
လျှော့ရေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ပါရာဃနဝဏ္ဏ၊

ဘုရားရှင် ၈၆ခု-ချန်၊ အင်းဝမြို့ အနှုန်းကြာရှင် ဆရဲမင်းမြတ် ကိုးကွယ်ထောသူသော၊ရှင်မဟာသိဃံသဝဏ္ဏိုဟ်ထိုကျော်ဆည်၊ ကျင်းကန်များတွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဟောဘကျား ပြန်းမရေရယ်ရှင်ယောက်ဘို့၏ဆဏ္ဍုပ္ပတိုကို စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထားသောစာရေးဖြစ်ပါ၍ကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊
လျှော့ရေး ၀၆၊

ဝေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

၎င်းစာရေးပုံမှာ၊ ကျောင်းသားများနှင့်၊ ကုဗ္ဗထာဒီဝ ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်းတို့ ထက်မွတ်ထိုင်ရန်အထူးသင့်လျော်ထုပ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုးတရေတ် ၁ ကျပ်၊

LITERARY

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အထိုး ၅ကျပ် လျှော့ရေး ၃ကျပ်၊

မစ္စတာမောင်မိုင်းဆိုင်းဆေးပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

၎င်းစာရေးကြီးတွင်ဆောင်းပါးရေးပျိုးပျိုး ထြာဘာဇ၊ကများ၊ထေးဆိုး၊ဆွေးဆိုး၊ဘဝိုးသံ ချိုးသံထေးကိုင်ခွန်းထေပံ၊မဟူခံ၊ရကန်၊ဂုတ္တ၊ ဆဖြန်၊ အိုင်ချင်းတွင်းချင်း၊ပိုချင်း၊တမ်းခြင်း၊ စေးထပ်၊ထေးဆင်းနှင့်ဆွဲ၊ ကြာပွင့်ကာ၊ ဗိုလ်ပြီကာတို့ဖြစ်၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အပျိုးပျိုး ဖွဲ့ခဲ့ထုံး ရေးသားထားသော စာရေးကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဈေးခင်း ၆-၁၂-
စာရေးအနှင်းထပ်သာရှိ၍ ၆-၄-၁ နှင့်ရောင်းပါသည်၊

ကျောပန်းပြည်ယောဘကျီးများနှင့်မိန်းက

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေး၊

ကျောပန်းပြည်ဒီးနှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဥဋ္ဌာမကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိ သား အမျိုးငယ်များအကျိုး၄၊ ကျောပန်းပြည်သူတို့၏ အထေ အကျင့်၄တ်သားနှင်းယူဆွယ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရေးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး တဝ၊

ရံသမာဓိထက်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေးကြီးနှိုးထိုးဝင်နှိုင်ငံ၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံသော ဖွတ်ထောင်ကြေးများ ဗီဒင်ထုံးနှင့် အထက်-အောက်ဖြန့်မာနိုင်ငံ ဗိုင်ထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍၊ပြည်သူအများတို့ အထွတ်တတူကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်တောရေးအမတ်၊ ငတ်ထုံတဝ်ခရိုးရာ-ဝိ-အေ-ရေးသား အင်သော စာရေးဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသင့်ရွေးကြ ဖြစ်သောကောင်းအသုံးအနှုန်းတဲ့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

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ဆေးရုံတွင် ဆေးမရှိ။

ဆေးရုံတွင် ဆေးမရှိသဖြင့် ဆေးရုံသို့ ရောက်ရှိလာသော လူနာများ ဆေးမရသဖြင့် ပြန်လည်သွားကြရ